

BÖLÜM 3

SONLU SICAKLIKTA

GREEN FONKSİYONLARI

Deneysel sonlu sıcaklıklarda yapılışından dolayı, bunları asınlamak için Heilei sonlu sıcaklıklara genişlettiiz. Bu ille defa Matsubara tarafından yapıldı. "0, - sıcaklık isomorfları" in teoride $T=0$ konularını elde etti.

T-sonlu ile etkileşen fonon, elektron, gibi parçacıkların ıslahı yok.

Ort. E enerjisi! birimde ılımlı da sıcaklık.

Böylesse, Green fonksiyon tamlaşılmış zaman, s.k. $\langle \dots \rangle_T$ mümkin konfigürasyonlar içinde ortalamaya almaları.

Elektron için mümkin Green fonksiyon,

$$\text{Tr} [e^{-\beta H} C_p(t) C_p^+(t')] ; C_p(t) = e^{-iHt} C_p e^{-iHt}$$
$$\text{Tr} [e^{-\beta H}]$$

$$\text{Tr} \equiv \sum_n \langle n | \dots | n \rangle \quad \text{dönüşüm tam linesi}$$

Genellikle, $H = H_0 + V$ çekilde bir Hamiltonian yarar. V genelde H_0 ye göre belirsizdir. 1.) $e^{-\beta H}$ deki β bir S -matrix açısından açıklar. 2.) $e^{-\beta H}$ deki β boyalı, bir termodynamik açılık faktöründe de bir peribasır açılımı yapmaları. Hamiltonian'ın exp. faktördeki her terimde belirli birlerden $\beta = 1/k_B T$ 'yi kompleks bir zaman olsak

- düşünelim. t ve β kompleks bir depliktenin reel ve imaginer kismları olsak ise bu iki kisim sadece S -matrix açısından iktiyat duyar.

Matsubara yontemi de bir diğer motivasyon bozular iki

$(e^{\beta \omega_q} - 1)^{-1}$ ve fermiyolar iki $(e^{\beta \tilde{\omega}_q} + 1)^{-1}$ termel eşdeğer sayılardır. inceleme ile

- seydiyor. Buna da her biri seride açıklanır.

$$n_F(\xi_p) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \xi_p} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi i / \beta - \xi_p}$$

$$n_B(\omega_q) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \omega_q} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n\pi i / \beta - \omega_q}$$

her meromorf fonk
pollen ve im pollerdeki
reyitliği dudakları
toplama ile radyo edebi
tarem!

$$\omega_n = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{\beta} \quad (\text{FRM})$$

poller

$$\alpha_n = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} \quad (\text{BZ})$$

$$n_F(\varepsilon_p) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\beta} \sum \left[\frac{1}{i\omega_n - \varepsilon_p} \right] \quad \text{GF' in tipi var!}$$

$$n_B(\omega_1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\beta} \sum \left[\frac{1}{i\omega_n - \omega_1} \right] \quad \text{Matematiksel deyişleki netlikle olma-} \\ \underline{\text{vur GF'ler!}}$$

Bu sistemde zaman $\tau = it$ olarak kullanıldığında kompleks ve niceliklere ulaşılır. Buylece GF'ları,

$$-\beta \leq \tau \leq +\beta$$

analitikde τ 'nın fak. lardır. Bu $f(\tau)$ fonksiyonu FT'n

$$f(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi\tau}{\beta}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi\tau}{\beta}\right) \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} d\tau f(\tau) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi\tau}{\beta}\right)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{-\beta}^{+\beta} d\tau f(\tau) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi\tau}{\beta}\right)$$

$$\text{Zur Zeit } f(i\omega_n) = \frac{\beta(\text{antib})}{2}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\omega_n z/\beta} f(i\omega_n)$$

$$f(i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} dz f(z) e^{i\omega_n z/\beta}$$

dampft aus
 $-\beta < z < \beta$

Beweis: $f(z) = f(z+\beta) = f(z-\beta)$ sonst ist es schlecht.

$$f(i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\beta}^{\beta} dz f(z) e^{i\omega_n z/\beta} + \int_{\beta}^{\infty} dz f(z) e^{i\omega_n z/\beta} \right]$$

symmetrisch, $f(i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + e^{i\omega_n \beta}) \int_0^{\beta} dz f(z) e^{i\omega_n z/\beta}$

$$n \text{ teilt } \Rightarrow f(i\omega_n) = 0$$

$$f(i\omega_n) = \int_0^{\beta} dz f(z) e^{i\omega_n z}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n e^{-i\omega_n z} f(i\omega_n)$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{2\pi n}{\beta}$$

Fermion: $f(z) = -f(z+\beta) \quad -\beta < z < 0$

$$f(i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{i\omega_n \beta}) \int_0^{\beta} dz e^{i\omega_n z/\beta} f(z)$$

$$f(i\omega_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow n \text{ ist gerad.}$$

BSK

$$f(i\omega_n) = \int_0^\beta d\tau f(\tau) e^{i\omega_n \tau}$$

$$f(\tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n e^{-i\omega_n \tau} f(i\omega_n)$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{\beta}$$

Fermi

3.2. Matsubara Green Funktionen

○ Elektron-Green Funktionen,

$$G_{\downarrow}^{(p)}(\tau, \tau - \tau') = - \langle T_\tau c_p(\tau) c_p^\dagger(\tau') \rangle$$

$$= \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta(H-\mu N-\Omega)} \frac{1}{T_\tau} e^{\tau(H-\mu N)} c_p e^{-(\tau-\tau')(H-\mu N)} \times c_p^\dagger e^{-\tau'(H-\mu N)} \right\}$$

$$e^{-\beta \Omega} = \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta(H-\mu N)} \right)$$

1) $\langle \dots \rangle$ 'in einem verschwindende Orte'

$\langle \circ \rangle$: term. ord. rezipr. GCA

2) $H \rightarrow H - \mu N$ pos. sign. - p.
↑ kin. pot.

Green faktörümüz var tanımı, bir çok pozasını tuttuğu zamanlar da.
Bırak bir sandıktaki tek bir pozasının iginde kullandırılmışlığını göre-
ceğiz. Bu durumda son analitik süreklilik

$$W_n \rightarrow E + \mu + \gamma$$

olarak olacakır. ve tüm itade eden kim. pot \rightarrow o olacaklar. Söh
elektro sisteminde $i_{in} \rightarrow E + i_S$ alır ve enerji ρ den (E_F)
den $G(S)$:

- * T_p : sin + direktem op. 'dis (en yahn olundan $\rightarrow -P^*$)
Saya. (entwickl. elan sepe) $-P < T < 0$ (FPMZ)
 $\{ B2 \}$
 - * I : term. pot. : term. ort. iki türk modülerse
faktör.
 - * G : Matrusaş funk. v. (kompleks zama, kompleks fokus)

$$G(p, \tau, \tau') = - \langle T_\tau C_p(\tau) C_p^+(\tau') \rangle$$

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$\tau - \tau'$ min perh. storah yaralasılık, ancı seçip tozlaç aktı storah ları
fırın perh. deplidir! (Spatanacık) GF'ın $\tau > \tau'$ ve $\tau < \tau'$

12h garage:

$$K = \text{tr}_- \mu \omega$$

$$G_{\text{f}}(1, \tau - \tau') = - \textcircled{④} (2-2) \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta(k-\mu)} e^{\tau k} c_p e^{-\mu(\tau - \tau')} c_p^\dagger e^{-\tau' k} \right)$$

$$+ \textcircled{⑥} (\tau' - \tau) \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta(k-\mu)} e^{\tau' k} c_p^\dagger e^{-\mu(\tau - \tau')} c_p e^{-\tau k} \right)$$

$$\text{Tr}(AB \dots Z) = \text{Tr}(ZBC \dots ZA)$$

$$= G_{\text{f}}(1, \tau - \tau') = - \textcircled{④} (2-2) \textcircled{⑦} (-) \textcircled{④} (2-2) \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\tau' k} e^{-\beta(k-\mu)} e^{\tau k} c_p e^{-\mu(\tau - \tau')} c_p^\dagger \right)$$

$$+ \textcircled{⑥} (\tau' - \tau) \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\tau k} e^{-\beta(k-\mu)} e^{\tau' k} c_p^\dagger e^{-\mu(\tau - \tau')} c_p \right)$$

$$e^{-\tau' k} e^{-\beta(k-\mu)} = e^{-\beta(k-\mu)} e^{-\tau' k}$$

$\mathcal{L}(\beta, \mu)$ Shaler.

$$G_{\text{f}}(1, \tau - \tau') = - \textcircled{④} (2-2) \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta(k-\mu)} e^{\tau k} c_p e^{-\mu(\tau - \tau')} c_p^\dagger \right)$$

$$+ \textcircled{⑥} (\tau' - \tau) \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta(k-\mu)} e^{\tau' k} c_p^\dagger e^{-\mu(\tau - \tau')} c_p \right)$$

RHS 1, $\tau - \tau'$ mit konstantem Faktor $e^{\rightarrow 2-2}$ logarithmisch,

$$G_{\text{f}}(1, \tau) = - \langle T_\tau c_p(2) c_p^\dagger(0) \rangle$$

$$= - \text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta(k-\mu)} T_\tau \left(e^{\tau k} c_p e^{-\tau k} c_p^\dagger \right) \right]$$

$\tau < 0$ için : $(f(\tau) = -f(\tau + \beta))$ özelligini sağlayan GF' formu
davranışını incelemek istiyorsunuz.

$$\tau < 0 \quad G^+(\underline{1}, \tau) = \text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta(k-\underline{1})} C_p^+ e^{\tau k} C_p^- e^{-\tau k} \right]$$

$$\text{Tr}(AB\dots) = \text{Tr}(ZBC\dots \tau^2 A) \quad \text{yu ungulayarak,}$$

$$= +\text{Tr} \left[e^{\beta \underline{1}} e^{\tau k} C_p^- e^{-\tau k} e^{-\beta \underline{1}} C_p^+ \right] \quad e^{-\beta \underline{1}} \text{ elideden}$$

$$= \text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta(k-\underline{1})} e^{(\tau+\beta)k} C_p^- e^{-(\tau+\beta)k} C_p^+ \right]$$

$$\therefore G^+(\underline{1}, \tau) = -G^+(\underline{1}, \tau - \beta) \quad 0 < \tau + \beta < \beta \text{ oldugunda}$$

$$- \beta e^{\tau \beta} - G^+(\beta, \tau + \beta)$$

GF.'sının FS.'lu acılastırılmasını biliyor musunuz?

$$G^+(\underline{1}, \tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n e^{-i\omega_n \tau} G^+(\underline{1}, i\omega_n)$$

$$G^+(\underline{1}, i\omega_n) = \int_0^\beta d\tau G^+(\underline{1}, \tau) e^{i\tau \omega_n}$$

$$\omega_n : \frac{\pi}{\beta} l_{min} \text{ tels hatı (FKM7)}$$

partikül olmamı GF'nu $H_0 = \sum_p \epsilon_p C_p^+ C_p^-$ 'den bulsunuz

$$E_0 = E_0 - \mu N = \sum_p (\varepsilon_p - \mu) C_p^+ C_p^- = \sum_p \varepsilon_p C_p^+ C_p^- \text{ we op. term}$$

τ haptimelijp;

$$\begin{cases} C_p(\tau) = e^{-\tau E_0} C_p^- e^{-\tau E_0} = e^{-\tau \varepsilon_p} C_p^- \\ C_p^+(\tau) = e^{-\tau E_0} C_p^+ e^{-\tau E_0} = e^{-\tau \varepsilon_p} C_p^+ \end{cases}$$

$$e^\lambda C e^{-\lambda} = C + [A, C] + \frac{1}{2!} [A, [A, C]] + \dots \text{ BCH}$$

↓

$$G^{(0)}(p, \tau) = \textcircled{1} e^{-\tau \varepsilon_p} \langle C_p C_p^+ \rangle + \textcircled{2} (-\tau) e^{-\tau \varepsilon_p} \langle C_p^+ C_p \rangle$$

$\gamma_a \alpha_a$

$$\textcircled{1} G^{(0)}(p, \tau) = -e^{-\tau \varepsilon_p} \left[\textcircled{1}(\tau) (1 - n_F) - (1 - \textcircled{1})(\tau) n_F \right]$$

$$= -e^{-\tau \varepsilon_p} \left[\textcircled{1}(\tau) - n_F(\varepsilon_p) \right]$$

$$n_F = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \varepsilon_p} + 1}$$

$$G^{(0)}(p, i\omega_n) = \int d\tau e^{i\omega_n \tau} G^{(0)}(p, \tau)$$

$$= -(1 - n_F) \int d\tau e^{i\omega_n \tau} (1 - n_F(\varepsilon_p)) \rightarrow$$

BSK

$$= \frac{(-n_F) (e^{\beta(i\omega_n - \tau_p)} - 1)}{i\omega_n - \tau_p} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta i\omega_n = i(2n+1)\pi \\ e^{\beta i\omega_n} = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{(1-n_F) (e^{-\beta \tau_p} + 1)}{i\omega_n - \tau_p}$$

$$1-n_F = \frac{1}{e^{-\beta \tau_p} + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow G^{(1)}(1, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \tau_p}$$

FONONLAR

foton \rightarrow foton GF kan ördel.

- $\beta \leq \tau \leq +\beta$ d.m. foton avstånderna betraktades

$$D(g, \tau, \tau') = - \langle T_\tau A(g, \tau) A(-g, \tau') \rangle$$

$$A(g, \tau) = e^{\tau A_+} (g_+ + g_-) e^{-\tau A_-}$$

$$\langle \dots \rangle = \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta (H_L)} \dots)$$

Fonolar kin. pot. & sabır defildiler içinde rastgele sayda
alınabilirler, ve τ boyutlu Hamiltonian ile ilişkilidir. D'un
OTS'ını cadre etmek için şunu söyleyebiliriz.

$$\tau - \tau' \rightarrow \tau$$

$$D(g, \tau) = - \langle T_\tau \star (g, \tau) A(-g, 0) \rangle$$

$$\tau < 0 : D(g, \tau) = - \langle A(-g, 0) A(g, \tau) \rangle$$

$$= -\text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta(H-R)} A(-g, 0) e^{i\omega_2} A(g, 0) e^{-i\omega_2} \right]$$

$$\tau < 0 : D(g, \tau) = -\text{Tr} \left[e^{\beta R} e^{-i\omega_2} A(g, 0) e^{-\beta H} e^{-i\omega_2} A(-g, \tau) \right]$$

$$= -\text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta(H-R)} e^{i\beta(\tau+\beta)} A(g, 0) e^{-i\beta(\tau+\beta)} \right]$$

$$+ A(-g, \tau) \right]$$

$$-\beta < \tau < 0 \quad D(g, \tau) = D(g, \tau + \beta)$$

$$\text{FT. } u \quad D(g, \tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum e^{-i\omega_n \tau} D(g, i\omega_n)$$

$$u_n = \frac{2\pi n}{\beta}$$

$$D(g, i\omega_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau e^{i\omega_n \tau} D(g, \tau) \quad \text{Trekkors hafımlı Green Fonks.}$$

Fononlar için pertürbe almanıca Green fonks.,

$$H_0 = \sum_{\vec{q}} \omega_{\vec{q}} a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger a_{\vec{q}}$$

alınarak bulunur.

$$e^{\tau H_0} a_{\vec{q}} e^{-\tau H_0} = e^{-\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}} a_{\vec{q}}$$

$$e^{\tau H_0} a_{\vec{q}} + e^{-\tau H_0} = e^{\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}} a_{\vec{q}} +$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^0(g, z) &= -\textcircled{1}(z) \langle (a_{\vec{q}} e^{-\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}} + a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger e^{\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}}) (a_{\vec{q}} + a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger) \rangle \\ &\quad - \textcircled{2}(z) \langle (a_{\vec{q}} + a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger) (a_{\vec{q}} e^{-\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}} + a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger e^{\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}}) \rangle \\ &= -\textcircled{1}(z) \left\{ e^{-\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}} \langle a_{\vec{q}} a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger \rangle + e^{\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}} \langle a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger a_{\vec{q}} \rangle \right\} \\ &\quad - \textcircled{2}(z) \left\{ e^{-\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}} \langle a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger a_{\vec{q}} \rangle + e^{\tau \omega_{\vec{q}}} \langle a_{\vec{q}} a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger \rangle \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{\vec{q}} = \langle a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger a_{\vec{q}} \rangle \quad N_{\vec{q}} + 1 = \langle a_{\vec{q}} a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{\beta \omega_{\vec{q}}}} = N_{\vec{q}} = n_B(\omega_{\vec{q}}) \quad \omega_{\vec{q}} = \omega_{-\vec{q}}$$

$$\mathcal{D}^*(q, \omega) = -\Theta(\omega) \left[(N_{q+1}) e^{-\tau\omega_1} + N_q e^{\tau\omega_1} \right] \\ - \Theta(-\omega) \left[N_q e^{-\tau\omega_1} + (N_{q+1}) e^{\tau\omega_1} \right]$$

$$= - \left[e^{-\beta\omega_1} + 2N_q \operatorname{ch}(\omega_1 \tau) \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N_q (e^{\tau\omega_1} + e^{-\tau\omega_1}) + e^{-\tau\omega_1} = 2N_q \operatorname{ch}(\omega_1 \tau) + e^{-\tau\omega_1} \\ N_q (e^{\tau\omega_1} + e^{-\tau\omega_1} + e^{\tau\omega_1}) = 2N_q \operatorname{ch}(\omega_1 \tau) + e^{\tau\omega_1} \end{array} \right\}$$

Frechans Green funk.

$$\mathcal{D}^*(q, i\omega_n) = \int d\tau e^{i\omega_n \tau} \mathcal{D}^*(q, \tau)$$

$$= - \left\{ \frac{(N_{q+1}) [e^{\beta(i\omega_n - \omega_1)} - 1]}{i\omega_n - \omega_1} + \frac{N_q (e^{\beta(i\omega_n + \omega_1)} - 1)}{i\omega_n + \omega_1} \right\}$$

$$e^{i\omega_n \beta} = 1 \quad \underline{B \geq N}$$

$$= - \left\{ \frac{(N_{q+1}) (e^{-\beta\omega_1} - 1)}{i\omega_n - \omega_1} + \frac{N_q (e^{\beta\omega_1} - 1)}{i\omega_n + \omega_1} \right\}$$

$$N_{q+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{e^{\beta\omega_1}} = \frac{e^{-\beta\omega_1}}{e^{-\beta\omega_1} - 1} = \frac{e^{\beta\omega_1}}{e^{\beta\omega_1} - 1} = \frac{e^{\beta\omega_1}}{N_q}$$

$$e^{-\beta\omega_1} = \frac{N_q}{N_{q+1}} \quad e^{-\beta\omega_1} - 1 = \frac{N_q}{N_{q+1}} - 1 = \frac{N_q - N_{q+1}}{N_{q+1}} = -1$$

$$\mathcal{D}^{(0)}(q, i\omega_n) = - \left\{ \frac{-1}{i\omega_n - \omega_1} + \frac{1}{i\omega_n + \omega_1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2\omega_1}{(i\omega_n - \omega_1)^2} = - \frac{2\omega_1}{\omega_n^2 + \omega_1^2}$$

Haben immer 0-nahel. Sonnen örel, joch reell freien ycole kompleks freien kettchen.

QOTOMAR: Bei den kompleks freien hort auf - nähelich minumne örel, th.

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mu\nu}(k, \tau) = - \langle T_{\tau} A_{\mu}(k, \tau) A_{\nu}(-k, 0) \rangle$$

$$A_{\mu}(k, \tau) = e^{i\tau k} \sum_{l \neq \mu} \left(\frac{\omega_l}{\omega_k} \right)^{1/2} (a_{lk\mu} + a_{lk\mu}^*) e^{-ikx}$$

vektor pt.

serbest-foton Green funk.

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}(k, i\omega_n) = \frac{\omega (S_{\mu\nu} - k_{\mu} k_{\nu} / k^2)}{\omega_n^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$G^{(p, ip)} = G^{(p, i\rho)} \equiv G(p)$$

$$\mathcal{D}^{(0)}(q, i\omega_n) = \mathcal{D}(q, \omega) - \mathcal{D}(q) \quad p \in (p, i\rho) \quad \underline{G^{(i\omega_n)}}$$

3.3. Geçikme ve İlerlemiş Green Fonksiyonları

"deneyle sistem". Fakat S-matrisi kompleks hale gelindiğinde ve ağırlılık with terimini uygunlukla denedimdeki gibi elemanlar, "

Geçikme olaları hem 0- ve hem de sonlu hızlılarla tamamen farklıdır. D-durumundaki elektron'un geçikme GF

$$\textcircled{O} G_{\text{ret}}(p, t-t') = -i \langle \textcircled{O}(t-t') \left\{ C_p(t) C_p^+(t') + C_p^+(t') C_p(t) \right\} \rangle$$

$$= -i \langle \textcircled{O}(t-t') \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta(k-\delta)} [C_p(t) C_p^+(t') + C_p^+(t') C_p(t)] \right\} \right.$$

$$k = \hbar - \mu N \quad C_p(t) = e^{itK} C_p e^{-itK}$$

\textcircled{O} zamanlaması hale gelindiği limite antikomutatör

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t'} [C_p(t) C_p^+(t') + C_p^+(t') C_p(t)] = 1$$

temperatur anticomutator

Fonksiyonlar için geçikme GF

$$D_{\text{ret}}(j, t-t') = -i \langle \textcircled{O}(t-t') \left\{ [A(j, t) A(-j, t') - A(-j, t') A(j, t)] \right\} \rangle$$

BSK $-i \langle \textcircled{O}(t-t') \left\{ [A(j, t) A(-j, t')]_c \right\} \rangle$

$$u = \sum_i n_i; \quad c_i^+ c_j \quad \text{BzN özelleri boyalar}$$

$$v = \sum_{ij} m_{ij} c_i^+ c_j \quad \text{telsayal FRT}'$$

operatorlerini tanımlar. \cup u'ı geçmeli GF, \bar{u}

$$\bar{U}_{ret}(t-t') = -i \langle \psi(t) | u^+ (t') - u^+(t'), u(t) \rangle$$

○ v gibi u 'ı op. telsayal FRT'ları kapsamında olursa
 \Rightarrow FRT'ları gizliye dem. Bu da geçmeli GF,

$$\bar{V}_{ret}(t-t') = -i \langle \psi(t) | v^+ (t') + v^+(t'), v(t) \rangle$$

İşte bu GF'ları Fourier dön.ine schriftl.

$$G_{ret}(\rho, \epsilon) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{-i(t-t')\epsilon} G_{ret}(t, t-t')$$

$$D_{ret}(\rho, \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt e^{i\omega(t-t')} D_{ret}(t, t-t')$$

Perleming GF tan

$$G_{adv}(t, t-t') = i \odot (t'-t) \left[C_p(t) C_p^+(t') + C_p^+(t') C_p(t) \right]$$

$$\text{Daar } (g, t-t') = i \odot (t'-t) \left[A(g, t) A(-g, t') - A(-g, t') A(g, t) \right]$$

$$\bar{U}_{adv}(t-t') = i \odot (t-t') \left[u(t) u^+(t') - u^+(t') u(t) \right]$$

Overdruk Perleming GF tan gegeven: horizontale tan houptels er eenheden door om te maken dat fundamenteel.

ispat:

$$\bar{U}_{adv}(t'-t) = U_{ref}(t-t')$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_{ref}(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega(t-t')} \bar{U}_{adv}(t'-t) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{-i\omega t} \bar{U}_{adv}(t)^+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{U}_{ref}(\omega) = \bar{U}_{adv}(\omega)^*$$

Similair Green Function en self adjoint voltage loss

capacitance $C = t - jN$ in de formule ook
1m) momentum \underline{k} waarbij k_x complex

$$K(n) = \epsilon_n |n\rangle$$

$$\bar{U}_{\text{ret}}(t-t') = -i \Theta(t-t') e^{\beta \mathcal{L}} \sum_n \langle n | e^{-\beta k} [U(t), U^\dagger(t')] - U^\dagger(t') U(t)] | n \rangle$$

Trace \rightarrow in Grundzustandsumme $I = \sum |m\rangle \langle m|$

$$= -i \Theta(t-t') e^{\beta \mathcal{L}} \sum_{nm} e^{-\beta \epsilon_n} [\langle n | U(t) | m \rangle \langle m | U^\dagger(t') | n \rangle - \langle n | U^\dagger(t') | m \rangle \langle m | U(t) | n \rangle]$$

$$\langle n | U(t) | m \rangle = \langle n | e^{itK} U e^{-itK} | m \rangle$$

$$= e^{it(\epsilon_n - \epsilon_m)} \langle n | U | m \rangle$$

$$\Theta = -i \Theta(t-t') e^{\beta \mathcal{L}} \sum_{nm} \frac{-\beta \epsilon_n}{e} \left\{ e^{i(t-t')(\epsilon_n - \epsilon_m)} |\langle n | U | m \rangle|^2 \right\}$$

$$- e^{-i(t-t')(\epsilon_n - \epsilon_m)} |\langle m | U | n \rangle|^2 \}$$

$$= -i \Theta(t-t') e^{\beta \mathcal{L}} \sum_{mn} |\langle n | U | m \rangle|^2 e^{i(t_n - \epsilon_m)(t-t')} \left(e^{-\beta t_n} - e^{-\beta t_m} \right)$$

Fourier transform,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_{\text{ref}}(\omega) &= -i \int_0^\infty dt e^{i(\omega+i\delta)t} e^{\beta \tau} \sum_{nm} |c_n| u(m) e^{i(E_n - E_m)} \\ &\quad \times (e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}) \\ &= e^{\beta \tau} \sum_{nm} |c_n| u(m) \tilde{U}(e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}) \frac{1}{\omega + E_n - E_m + i\delta} \end{aligned}$$

Psi-dege Matrisen fahrt. \circ U operation ist bir skript sensibili
re Transformation.

$$u(\tau) = - \langle T_\tau u(\tau) | \hat{U}^\dagger(0) \rangle$$

$$u(i\omega_n) = \int_0^\beta d\tau e^{i\omega_n \tau} u(\tau)$$

birchim tuncit teknigimiz' simloc uygle me

$$\tau > 0 \quad u(\tau) = e^{-\beta \tau} \sum_{nm} \langle n | e^{\beta \tau} u(\tau) | m \rangle \langle m | U^\dagger(0) | n \rangle$$

$$\bar{U}(i\omega_n) = -e^{-\beta \tau} \sum_{nm} |c_n| u(n) \tilde{U}(e^{-\beta E_n} \int_0^\beta d\tau e^{i\omega_n \tau} e^{\tau(E_n - E_m)})$$

$$= e^{-\beta \tau} \sum_{nm} |c_n| u(n) \tilde{U}(e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}) \frac{1}{i\omega_n + E_L - E_m}$$

$$= e^{\beta \tau} \sum_{nm} |c_n| u(n) \tilde{U}(e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}) \frac{1}{i\omega_n + E_L - E_m}$$

Böylelikle, Matsubara formunu kullanırız.

$$\text{Change } U(i\omega_n) = \bar{U}_{\text{ret}}(\omega)$$

$$i\omega_n \rightarrow \omega + i\delta$$

S

bu adımları sırasıyla looks adlandırmak. Aşın method, diğer GFları için aynı ödeviği göstermek için kullanılır:

$$\text{Change } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G(p, i\omega_n) = G_{\text{ret}}(p, \omega) \\ D(g, i\omega_n) = D_{\text{ret}}(g, \omega) \end{array} \right.$$

$$i\omega_n \rightarrow \omega + i\delta \quad \text{Düzenleme:}$$

Her ikisi de, denklemde kompleks eksenin sağinden
 $i\omega_n \rightarrow \omega - i\delta$ konularını da eder.

Spektral Tepkiye Farkıyonu:

- 2 ile çarpılmış herhangi bir geleneksel formunu
 (imajiner kemiğimiz)

$$\overline{\text{Orh}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R(\omega) = -2 \operatorname{Im} \bar{U}_{\text{ret}}(\omega) \\ B(g, \omega) = -2 \operatorname{Im} D_{\text{ret}}(g, \omega) \\ A(p, \omega) = -2 \operatorname{Im} G_{\text{ret}}(p, \omega) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega + \epsilon_h - \epsilon_m + i\delta} = \delta \frac{1}{\omega + \epsilon_h - \epsilon_m} - iR \delta(\omega + \epsilon_h - \epsilon_m)$$

$$\therefore R(\omega) = e^{\beta \Delta} \sum_{nm} |c_n| |c_m|^* (e^{-\beta \epsilon_n} - e^{-\beta \epsilon_m}) \\ \times 2\pi \delta(\omega + \epsilon_n - \epsilon_m)$$

$$= 2\pi (1 - e^{-\beta \omega}) e^{\beta \Delta} \sum_{nm} |c_n| |c_m|^* e^{-\beta \epsilon_n} \\ \times \delta(\omega + \epsilon_n - \epsilon_m)$$

Simdi, gecenmiş γ_A da Matsubara fonk. formu integrali

Olasılık γ_A zıroh mümkinlikleri:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{U}_{ref}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} \frac{dw' R(w')}{w - w' + i\delta} \\ U(i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} \frac{dw' R(w')}{i\omega_n - w} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{O} G_{nf}(p, \omega) = e^{\beta \Delta} \sum_{nm} |c_n| |c_p|^* |c_m|^* \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon_n} + e^{-\beta \epsilon_m}}{\omega + \epsilon_n - \epsilon_m + i\delta}$$

$$A(p, \omega) = 2\pi e^{\beta \Delta} \sum_{nm} |c_n| |c_p|^* |c_m|^* (e^{-\beta \epsilon_n} + e^{-\beta \epsilon_m}) \delta(\omega + \epsilon_n - \epsilon_m)$$

$$\textcircled{D} D(p, \omega) \geq 0$$

Olasılık (için) θ var olabilirken
olarak gözlemlenecektir. $B2N$ 'da bu

normal mormalar, me gösterilebilir ki
 $\omega > 0$ için (ω (+)), $\omega < 0$ için (-), $\omega = 0$

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Elektron SF'ının önekiği de ollığı, tüm frekanslar içinde integre edilebilir olurdu:

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\omega}{\omega} A(p, \omega)$$

İşlemler

$$\int \frac{d\omega}{\omega} A(p, \omega) = e^{\beta E} \sum_{nm} | \langle n | C_p | m \rangle |^2 (e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m})$$

O (

$$= e^{\beta E} \sum_{nm} e^{-\beta E_n} \left(\langle n | C_p | m \rangle \langle m | C_p^\dagger | n \rangle + \langle n | C_p^\dagger | m \rangle \langle m | C_p | n \rangle \right)$$

$$\langle n | C_p \underbrace{C_p^\dagger + C_p^\dagger C_p}_{1} | n \rangle$$

$$= e^{\beta E} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta E}) = 1$$

Serbest elektron gazı ya da periferi elektronlarla ilgili spektral fonksiyonu:

$$K_0 = H_0 - \mu N \quad G_p(t) = e^{-\tau_p t} G_p$$

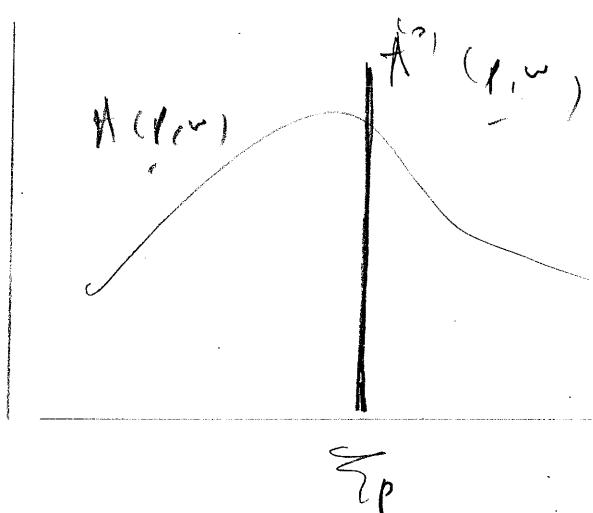
$$G_{\text{ret}}^{(0)}(\rho, +t') = -i \circledcirc (t-t') e^{-\tau_p (t-t')} \langle (G_p G_p^t + G_p^t G_p) \rangle$$

$$= -i \circledcirc (t-t') e^{-\tau_p (t-t')}$$

↓

$$G_{\text{ret}}^{(0)}(\rho, \omega) = \frac{1}{\omega - \tau_p + i\delta} \quad (\text{her zaman})$$

$$A^{(0)}(\rho, \omega) = 2\pi \delta(\omega - \tau_p) \quad (= -2\text{IM } G_{\text{ret}}^{(0)}(\rho, \omega))$$



spekt. fonks. ω-istan
fonks. ω-istan yarınlanır
"hi su serbest elektron p-ve
ne ω eninlik sabit olan
alanlığı" Serbest elektron
ile her ω-τ_p
değerde
yaklaşık da olur.

Hesaplamaa gelenekle de $\langle c_p^\dagger c_p \rangle$ mili ethileen sistemini elektron sistemini de p-durumda elektronları saymaya:

$$n_p = \langle c_p^\dagger c_p \rangle$$

ethileenin elektron sistemini bulma,

$$\cdot n_F(\varepsilon_p) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \varepsilon_p} + 1}$$

ethileen sisteminde que oyu temelli bulunması:

$$n_p = e^{\beta \varepsilon} \sum_n \sum_m \langle m | e^{-\beta k} c_p^\dagger | n \rangle \langle n | c_p | m \rangle$$

$$= e^{\beta \varepsilon} \sum_{nm} |\langle n | c_p | m \rangle|^2 e^{-\beta \varepsilon_m}$$

Bu sonucu algoritmdaki integral ile bulasılmalıdır:

$$-\int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} \frac{dw}{2\pi} \frac{1}{e^{\beta w} + 1} A(p, w) = e^{\beta \varepsilon} \sum_{nm} |\langle n | c_p | m \rangle|^2 e^{-\beta \varepsilon_m}$$

$$n_p = \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} \frac{dw}{2\pi} n_F(w) A(p, w)$$

bu p-durumda parçacık raysı, herhalde sadece $n_p(w)$ ile
A'ın çapısı için bulasır. Üçgen integratörlerle bulunur.

Fonksiyonları,

$$N_g = \langle a_g^\dagger a_g \rangle$$

$$2N_g + 1 = \langle A_g^\dagger A_g \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dw}{\pi} n_B(w) B(g, w)$$

(kr. 1mm)

Perturbasyonun form spektral formu,

$$B^{(0)}(g, \omega) = 2\pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_g) - \delta(\omega + \omega_g)]$$

Ünvanlıkeni kesiinde geçerlidir,

$$G(p, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \epsilon_p - \sum_{\text{ret}} (p, i\omega_n)}$$

$$\text{d)} (g, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{\omega_n + \omega_g + 2\omega_g P(g, i\omega_n)}$$

tipik Dyoza denklemi salıptır.

$i\omega_n \rightarrow \omega + i\delta$ hizasında genelikle for. for. tipik Dyoza denklemi elde edilir.

Genelde, sadece en yüksek elektronla ilgili spektral form.

$$A(p, \omega) = \frac{-2 \operatorname{Im} \sum_{\text{ret}} (p, \omega)}{[\omega - \epsilon_p - \operatorname{Re} \sum_{\text{ret}} (p, \omega)]^2 + (\operatorname{Im} \sum_{\text{ret}} (p, \omega))^2}$$

Spectral form. ω ekle etmenin bir yolu self enerjisi hesaplamaktır. Örneğin,

$$\sum_{\text{real}}(\rho, z) = C \ln [f(\rho) - z]$$

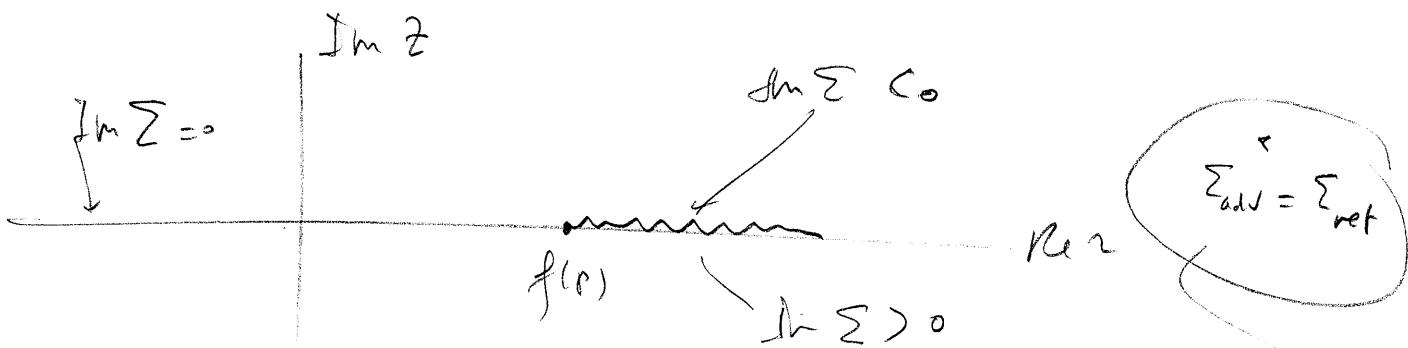
Fakat sadele formun rəhəbi bəzən enerji sırasını qızdırma aləti. Z -in populasiya frekansı olun. $f(p)$ da gələn bəzəyi bəzək. $Z = i\rho_n$ olursa ne mədəti səzəlibilər $i\rho_n + \omega$ ifadəni eləzəse. Qəndim? self enerjisi,

$$\sum_{\text{real}}(\rho, i\rho_n) = C \ln [f(\rho) - i\rho_n]$$

$$\sum_{\text{ret}}(\rho, \omega) = C \ln |f(\rho) - \omega| - i\pi C \text{Im } f(\rho)$$

$$\sum_{\text{adv}}(\rho, \omega) = C \ln |f(\rho) - \omega| + i\pi C \text{Im } f(\rho)$$

$$\sum_{\text{ret}}(\rho, \omega) = C \ln (f(\rho) - \omega + i\delta)$$



Bu təqribi $\omega > f(p)$ bülənində fəallıdır. İm. həm hələ (\pm) isə reti təsir edir. Bu təqribin genel təcəminin nümunəsi: $\sum_{\text{adv}}(\rho, \omega) = \sum_{\text{ret}}(\rho, \omega)$

$w > f(p)$ für alle $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{p\}$ gilt, weil dann $f(z) = w$ für alle $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{p\}$ nicht möglich ist. Da f holomorph ist, folgt $f'(p) = 0$.

$$\text{Daher ist } \sum_{(p,z)} = C [f(p) - z]^{1/2}$$

Wurde da $w > f(p)$ für alle $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{p\}$ nicht. Geleite bz bz , $w \in \text{Im } \sum \neq 0$ folgend, gleich wie Schritt 1.

$$\sum_{(p,w+i\delta)} \neq \sum_{(p,w-i\delta)}$$

Wir können bz bz , $w \in \text{Im } \sum \neq 0$ ableiten.

Wir zeigen bz bz , $w \in \text{Im } \sum \neq 0$ für $z = 0$

$$\Theta \quad A(p,-) = \frac{-2i \operatorname{Im} \sum_{w \neq p}}{[z] + [\operatorname{Im} z]}$$

$\operatorname{Im} \sum = 0$. Daher folgende bz bz , $w \in \text{Im } \sum \neq 0$.

$$A(p,w) = 2\pi \delta \left\{ w - \sum_p - \operatorname{Re} \sum_{(p,w)} \right\}$$

$$w = \sum_p + \operatorname{Re} \sum_{(p,w)} = \sum_p - \mu \text{ aber}$$

$$= \sum_p + \operatorname{Re} \left[\sum_{(p,w)} \left(\sum_p, \sum_p - \mu \right) \right]$$

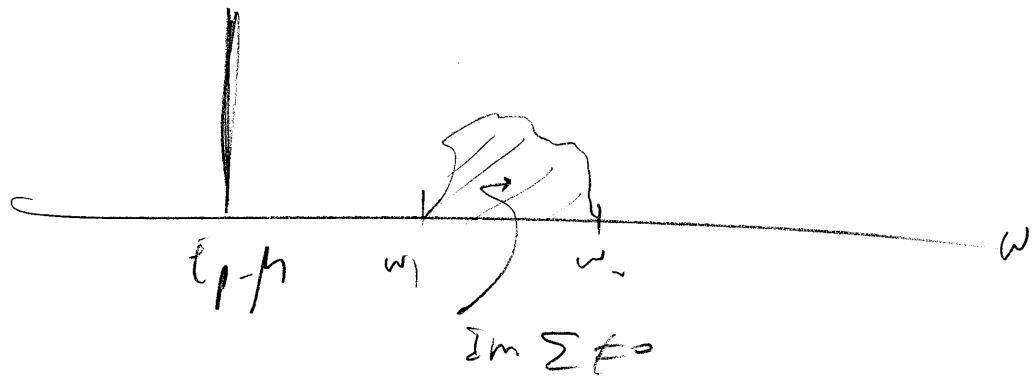
$$\delta[g(x)] = \frac{\delta(x-x_0)}{|g'(x_0)|}$$

$$A(p, \omega) = 2\pi \delta(\omega - \varepsilon_p + \mu) Z(p)$$

$$Z(p) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \text{Re}[\Sigma(p, \omega)]}$$

$\omega = \varepsilon_p - \mu$

Normalisierungs faktor,



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\omega} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \text{Re}[\omega] = 1 \quad \text{obligatorisch} \quad Z(p) \leq 1$$

ω muß etwas höher sein (ausreichend):

F_p linearer Abstand

$$F_p = E_0 + \frac{p^2}{2m} + O(p^2)$$

$$F_p = \frac{p^2}{2m} - \mu$$

$$\frac{p}{m} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_p}{\partial F_p}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_p}{\partial \varepsilon_p} = \lim_{\varepsilon_p \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_p} \text{Re} \left[\sum_{(p,w)} (p,w) \right] \right\} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \text{Re} \left[\sum_{(p,w)} (p,w) \right] \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varepsilon_p} \right)_{w=\varepsilon_p-\gamma}$$

$$w = \varepsilon_p - \mu$$

$$= \frac{m}{n^2} = \left\{ \frac{1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_p} \text{Re} \sum_{(p,t_0-\gamma)}}{1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_0} \text{Re} \sum_{(p,t_0-\gamma)}} \right\}_{\varepsilon_p \rightarrow 0, p \neq \gamma}$$

3.4. Dyson-Denklemm

Matsubara GF kan i DD te høye tidslekter. Ønsker
enkel slank elektron GF m ele alder:

$$G(p,z) = -\frac{e^{-pz}}{z} \text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta k} T_z (e^{\beta k} c_p e^{-\beta k} c_p^\dagger) \right]$$

$$e^{-pz} = \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta k})$$

$$k = \underbrace{k_0 + v}_{\text{fri lokal driftstidslinje}} = \hbar b - \mu N + v$$

Fri lokal driftstidslinje følger danner for kinetisk
energi.

Bruker Hamannske græslekk, $[h_b, N] = 0$, $[h_i, N] = 0$

Høylekkene kan ikke null være da frie N'ne er også indrekket.

Hesaplamaya çalıştığımız perturbasyon adlandırma.

$$U(z) = e^{\frac{zK_0}{2}} e^{-\frac{zK}{2}}$$

$$U^{-1}(z) = e^{\frac{zK}{2}} e^{-\frac{zK_0}{2}}$$

Op. terini gözleme alalım. Buradaki teknikin temelindeki, yani,

$$\hat{C}_p(z) = e^{\frac{zK_0}{2}} C_p e^{-\frac{zK}{2}}$$

BŞylee 3.4.1 NGF' u ($z \rightarrow \infty$)

$$G^{(0), z} = -e^{+\beta K_0} \text{Tr} \left[\overbrace{\bar{e}^{\beta K_0}}^1 \left(\underbrace{e^{\beta K_0} e^{-\beta K}}_{\xleftarrow{1} (e^{\frac{zK_0}{2}} e^{-\frac{zK}{2}}) \hat{C}_p^+} \right) \left(\underbrace{e^{-zK} e^{-zK}}_{\xleftarrow{2} (e^{-\frac{zK}{2}} e^{-\frac{zK}{2}})} \right) \left(\underbrace{e^{-zK} C_p e^{-zK}}_{\xrightarrow{3}} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\text{Tr} \left[\bar{e}^{\beta K_0} U(\beta) U^{-1}(z) \hat{C}_p(z) U(z) \hat{C}_p^+(z) \right] \\ \text{Tr} [e^{-\beta K_0} U(\beta)]$$

$$\bar{e}^{\beta K_0} = \text{Tr} (\bar{e}^{\beta K}) = \text{Tr} \left[\bar{e}^{\beta K_0} (e^{\beta K_0} e^{-\beta K}) \right]$$

$$= \text{Tr} [e^{-\beta K_0} U(\beta)]$$

$u(\tau)$ in den kleinen soß:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} u(\tau) &= e^{\tau k_0} (k_0 - k_1) e^{-\tau k_1} = -e^{\tau k_0} v e^{-\tau k_1} \\ &= -e^{\tau k_0} v e^{-\tau k_0} (e^{\tau k_0} e^{-\tau k_1}) \\ &= -\hat{v}(\tau) u(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$u(\tau)$ ist also im den kleinen $u(0)=1$ konstant. Wenn
die \hat{v} kontinuierl.

$$\begin{aligned} u(\tau) &= 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \hat{v}(\tau_1) u(\tau_1) \\ &= 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \hat{v}(\tau_1) + (-1)^n \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\tau_1} d\tau_2 \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &\quad \hat{v}(\tau_1) \hat{v}(\tau_2) u(\tau_2) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left\{ d\tau_1 \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\tau_{n-1}} d\tau_n \hat{v}(\tau_1) \dots \hat{v}(\tau_n) \right\} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \left\{ d\tau_1 \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\tau_n} [\bar{v}_2 \hat{v}_1(\tau_1) \dots \hat{v}_n(\tau_n)] \right\} \\ &= \bar{v} = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \hat{v}(\tau_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$S(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \frac{e^{-\beta \tau_2} - e^{-\beta \tau_1}}{\beta}$$

tanımını gözönüne alalım.

$$S(\tau_1, \tau_2) = S^{-1}(\tau_2, \tau_1)$$

$$S(\tau_1, \tau_2) S(\tau_2, \tau_3) = S(\tau_1, \tau_3)$$

$$S(\tau_1, \tau_2) = n(\tau_2) \hat{c}^{\dagger}(\tau_2)$$

Bu notasyonde $\tau = \text{im GF}$.

$$G^{(1)}(\rho, \tau) = \frac{-\text{Tr} [e^{-\beta k_0} S(\rho, \tau) \hat{c}_p^\dagger(\tau) S(\tau) \hat{c}_p^\dagger(-)]}{\text{Tr} [e^{-\beta k_0} S(\rho)]}$$

τ direkten operation hattırız.

$$= \frac{-\text{Tr} [e^{-\beta k_0} T_\tau S(\rho) \hat{c}_p^\dagger(\tau) \hat{c}_p^\dagger(-)]}{\text{Tr} [e^{-\beta k_0} S(\rho)]}$$

Bu notasyonda sonsuz $e^{-\beta k_0}$ örenmek isti,

$$\text{Tr} \{ e^{-\beta k_0} \Theta \} = \langle \Theta \rangle$$

olarak hedefnedik. Bu durumda,

$$G^{(1)}(\rho, \tau) = \frac{-\langle T_\tau [S(\rho) \hat{c}_p^\dagger(\tau) \hat{c}_p^\dagger(-)] \rangle}{\langle S(\rho) \rangle}$$

GF'ları en azından S -matrisini serile aeedde elde edilir.

$$\langle T_{\tau} S(\beta) \hat{C}_p(\tau) \hat{C}_p^{\dagger}(0) \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \langle \beta_{\alpha_1} \dots \beta_{\alpha_n} \rangle$$

$$\langle T_{\tau} \hat{C}_p(\tau) \hat{V}(\tau_1) \dots \hat{V}(\tau_n) \hat{C}_p(0) \rangle$$

Böylelikle, sadece Wiel teoremi uygulanabilir. Örneğin,

$$\langle T_{\tau} \hat{C}_p(\tau) \hat{C}_p^{\dagger}(0) C_k(\tau_1) C_k^{\dagger}(\tau_1) \hat{C}_p(0) \rangle$$

$$= \delta_{pk} \delta_{\mu\nu} G^{(0)}(p, \tau - \tau_1) G^{(0)}(p, \tau)$$

$$- \delta_{kk'} \eta_{\mu} G^{(0)}(p, \tau)$$

Wiel teoremi sonlu sayılarda GF'ları çok iyi anlam sağır.

- (i) Çiftlikte özellikler : $\sum_{\vec{k}} g_{\vec{k}}$ birimdir. Bu ise bantlarla ve C_A birim operatörlerin topolojik 3D toruslarında (n_1, n_2) iletildiğinde C_A^{\dagger} ile C_A arasında $\delta_{AA'} = \delta_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'} \delta_{\mu\nu}$ ilişkisi vardır.

- (ii) Termodynamik ist. icermevidir. $\langle \dots \rangle$ ne genellikle

$$\langle AB \rangle \neq \langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle \text{ dir.}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{J^2} \left\langle T_c \left[\sum_p C_p^\dagger (z) C_p (z) \sum_k C_k^\dagger (z') C_k (z') \right] \right\rangle$$

$$\sum_p C_p^\dagger C_p = n_p \quad [H, n_p] = 0 \quad \text{C. b. j. m. h. f. d.}$$

$\neq k$ in $p = k$ mit approx.

$$W = \frac{1}{J^2} \sum_{p \neq k} \left\langle C_p^\dagger C_p C_k^\dagger C_k \right\rangle + \frac{1}{J^2} \sum_p \left\langle C_p^\dagger C_p C_p^\dagger C_p \right\rangle$$

$$n_p = \left\langle C_p^\dagger C_p \right\rangle$$

aberh. formular nicht,

$$W = \frac{1}{J^2} \sum_{p \neq k} n_p n_k + \frac{1}{J^2} \sum_p n_p$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{J} \sum_p n_p \right)^2 + \frac{1}{J^2} \sum_p n_p (1 - n_p)$$

Sind aber problem mit tensoriel. cörelim

$$W = \frac{1}{J^2} \sum_{p,k} [n_p n_k - \delta_{pk} G^{(1)}(p, z - z') G^{(1)}(p, z' - z)]$$

$$G^{(1)}(p, z) = e^{-\beta p} [\Theta(z) - n_p]$$

$$G^{(2)}_{\perp}(1,2) G^{(2)}_{\parallel}(\rho, -z) = [\odot (n_p - n_r)] [\odot (n_r - n_p)] \\ = -n_p [1 - n_p]$$

$$W = \frac{1}{r^{\infty}} \left(\sum_p n_p \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^{\infty}} \sum_p n_p (1 - n_p)$$

$$\textcircled{O} \quad W = \left(\sum_p \frac{n_p^3}{(2r)^2}, n_p \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^{\infty}} \sum_p \frac{1^3 p}{(2r)^2} n_p (1 - n_p) \\ = n_0^2 + O(1/r)$$

\odot

Örnek olarak FFE'den elektron
self enerjisi gelir hattı
başlıyor



$$V = \frac{1}{J\tau} \sum_q M_q A_q \sum_k C_{k+q}^+ C_k^-$$

Öylelikle S -matriksi aşağıdaki gibi bulundur $n=2$ termi

$$G_2 = \frac{1}{J} \sum_q \sum_k M_q n_q \int_0^\beta d\tau_1 \int_0^\beta d\tau_2$$

$$\times \langle T_C \hat{C}_p(z) \sum_k \hat{C}_{k+q}^+(z_1) \hat{C}_k(z_1) \sum_k \hat{C}_{k+q}^+(z_2) \hat{C}_k(z_2) \rangle$$

$$\hat{C}_p^+(z) \rangle \langle T_C \hat{A}_q(z_1) \hat{A}_q(z_2) \rangle$$

$$= - S_{q \rightarrow q} D^{(2)}(q, \tau_1 - \tau_2)$$

bu da teoremi elektron kavşatı ile uyumludur 6 termi
vermek istenmiş, sadece ikinci şartla birlikte 5. platonik term
varsa ve bunu hattın da

$$G_{F2} = \frac{1}{J} \sum_{q_1} M_q n_q \int_0^\beta d\tau_1 \int_0^\beta d\tau_2 \langle T_C \hat{C}_p(z_1) \sum_k \hat{C}_{k+q}^+(z_1) \hat{C}_k(z_1) \hat{C}_{k+q}^+(z_2) \hat{C}_k(z_2) \rangle \langle T_C \hat{A}_q(z_1) \hat{A}_q(z_2) \rangle$$

τ -integroillerini almalı yerde, FD'lerini kullan:

$$G_2(p, ip_n) = \int_0^p d\tau_1 G_2(p, \tau_1) e^{ip_n \tau_1}$$

$$D^{(0)}(q, \tau_1, \tau_2) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i w_n} e^{-i w_n (\tau_1 - \tau_2)} D^{(0)}(q, i w_n)$$

$$G^{(0)}(p, \tau_2 - \tau_1) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ip_n} e^{-(ip_n)(\tau_2 - \tau_1)} G^{(0)}(p, ip_n)$$

Böylece $G_2(p, \tau)$ sun şekilde yazılır:

$$G_2(p, \tau) = \frac{-1}{\tau} \sum M_1^2 \frac{1}{\beta^2} \sum_{\substack{w'_n \\ n \neq n'}} D^{(0)}(q, i w_n) G^{(0)}(p, ip_n)$$

$$\times G^{(0)}(p - q, ip_{n'}) G^{(0)}(p, ip_{n''})$$

$$\times \int_0^p d\tau_1 \int_0^p d\tau_2$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ -i w_n (\tau_1 - \tau_2) - i p_n (\tau_1 - \tau_2) - i p_{n'} (\tau_1 - \tau_2) - i p_{n''} \tau_2 \right\}$$

Son olarak her bir taraflı $\exp(ip_n \tau)$ ile $i p_n \tau$, τ içinden integrasyonu da bir

$$G_2(p, ip_n) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_q m_q^2 \frac{1}{\beta^4} \sum_{\substack{n' n'' \\ n \neq n'}} D^{(o)}(q, i\omega_n)$$

$$\times G^{(o)}(p, ip_{n'}) G^{(o)}(p-q, ip_{n''}) G^{(o)}(p, ip_{n'''})$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ i(p_n \tau - i\omega_n (\tau_1 - \tau_2) - ip_{n'} (\tau_1 - \tau_3) \right. \\ \left. - ip_{n''} (\tau_1 - \tau_2) - ip_{n'''} \tau_2 \right\}$$

ofür τ -integrale,

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \int d\tau e^{i\tau(p_n - p_{n'})} = \frac{1}{i\beta(p_n - p_{n'})} (e^{i\beta(p_n - p_{n'})} - 1) \\ = \frac{1}{2\pi i(n - n')} (e^{i\omega(n - n')} - 1) = \delta_{nn'}$$

Za da

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{\beta} \int d\tau e^{i\tau(p_n - p_{n'})} = \delta_{p_n p_{n'}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^\beta d\tau_1 e^{i\tau_1 (p_{n'} - p_{n''} - \omega_m)} = \delta_{p_{n'} = p_{n''} + \omega_m}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^\beta d\tau_2 e^{i\tau_2 (\omega_m + p_{n''} - p_{n'''})} = \delta_{p_{n'''} = p_{n''} + \omega_m}$$

$$G_2(p, i\omega_n) = -\frac{1}{\beta v} \sum_q M_q^{-2} \sum_{n' n'' m} D^{(2)}(q, i\omega_n)$$

$$\times G^{(2)}(p, i\omega_n) G^{(2)}(p-q, i\omega_{n'}) G^{(2)}(p, i\omega_m)$$

$$\times \delta_{p_n = p_{n'}} \delta_{p_{n'} = p_{n''} + \omega_m} \delta_{p_{n''} = p_{n''} + \omega_m}$$

$$= G^{(2)}(p, i\omega_n)^2 \text{ (Diagram: two vertices connected by a horizontal line, each vertex is } G^{(2)}(p, i\omega_n))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\beta v} \sum_q \sum_{i\omega_m} M_q^{-2} D^{(2)}(q, i\omega_n) G^{(2)}(p-q, i\omega_n - i\omega_m)$$

Matsubara notasyon 2.7.9 deinde Selektie sehr hoch real

Blauw grote complexe frekvens krukmelar. Dan ist die frekvens konstante vector. elektron $i\omega_n$ frekvens ist selber, $i\omega_n$ frekvens ist von ω_m zu der selben ($i\omega_n \pm i\omega_m$)

Totalel, i.e. asymptotische frekvens alen. ($q = \omega / v$)

Matsubara GF' kann also erstel mit asymptotischen krukmelar ophip Feynman diagrammen (2.7.9)?

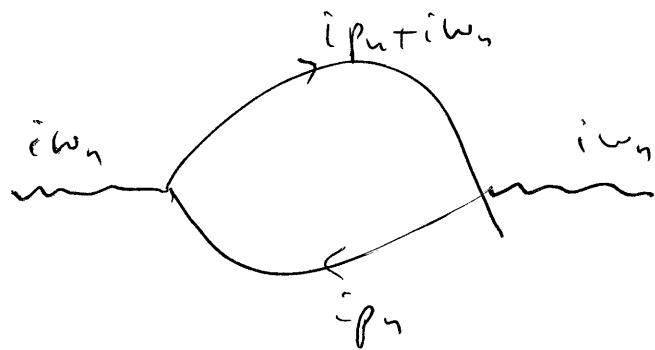
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1. ter w elektron singulair $G^{(0)}(p, i\omega_n)$ versch. ~~er~~
erlieder
2. foton $M_q^{-2} D^{(-)}(q, i\omega_n)$
3. Coulomb $V_q = e^2 r / q^2$
4. Mom. ve kompleks freien, her ist vertauschbar kommt.
Fermionen freie. $(2s+1)\pi/p$ ter
Bose " $2\pi/\beta$ cft transpladiv.
5. Tm \propto versch. deelelei freide topfen.
6. Fode

$$\frac{(-)^{m+F}}{(2\beta)^{m+F}} \text{Fermionen loopler}$$

die gegen vertauschen

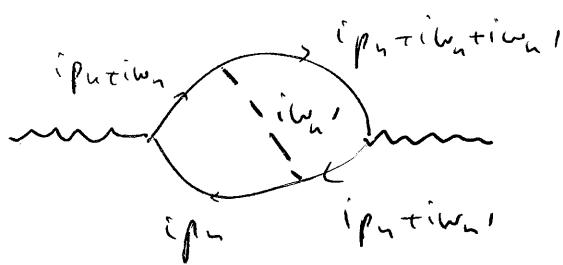
Re sogen



$$m=1, F=1, S=1$$

Bn seluidelen Fermionen loopler
hem voor self energiehde en
hem de Coulombs akt energi-
hde verbet.

$$\mathcal{J}^{(0)}(\gamma, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{\beta^2} \sum_{ip} \sum_p G^{(0)}(p, i\omega_n) G^{(0)}(p+q, i\omega_n)$$



$$F=1, m=2$$

$$P^{(2)}(q, iw_n) = \frac{-2}{(\beta v)^2} \sum_{q_k} M_k^2 \sum_{\substack{iw_n \\ ip_n}} G^{(2)}(p, ip_n) G^{(2)}(p, -ip_n)$$

$$D^{(2)}(l, iw_n) G^{(2)}(p_{k+1}, ip_n + iw_n) G^{(2)}(p_k, ip_n)$$

Frehans toplamaları :

İlk olarak sadece ifadelede belirli çokluğunda
izde sonuçlar verenler ve sonra sunular, next tarihî
ayakçaları.

$$-\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{iw_n} D^{(2)}(q, iw_n) G^{(2)}(p, ip_n) = \frac{n_F(T_F) - n_F(T_p)}{ip_n + w_q - T_p} + \frac{n_F(T_l) - n_F(T_p)}{ip_n - w_q - T_p}$$

(CFE de electron self energy ile relate edilir.)

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ip_n} G^{(2)}(p, ip_n) G^{(2)}(l, ip_n) = \frac{n_F(T_F) - n_F(T_L)}{iw_n + T_p - T_L}$$

terml. pol.

$$-\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ip_n} G^{(2)}(p, ip_n) G^{(2)}(l, iw_n - ip_n) = \frac{1 - n_F(T_F) - n_F(T_L)}{iw_n - T_p - T_L}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ip_n} G^{(2)}(p, ip_n) = n_F(T_F)$$

Burada

$$N_q = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \omega_q} - 1} \quad n_F(T) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta T} + 1}$$

$\omega_n = 2\pi/\beta$ ile 1. denklemi $q \bar{p}$ 2. denklemde bulun.

$$S = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\omega_1}{\omega_n^2 + \omega_1^2} \times \frac{1}{i\omega_1 + i\omega_n - \xi_p}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\beta} \left(\sum_n f(i\omega_n) \right)$$

Kontur int. ile bulunan积分.

$$I = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \oint \frac{dz}{2\pi i} f(z) n_B(z)$$

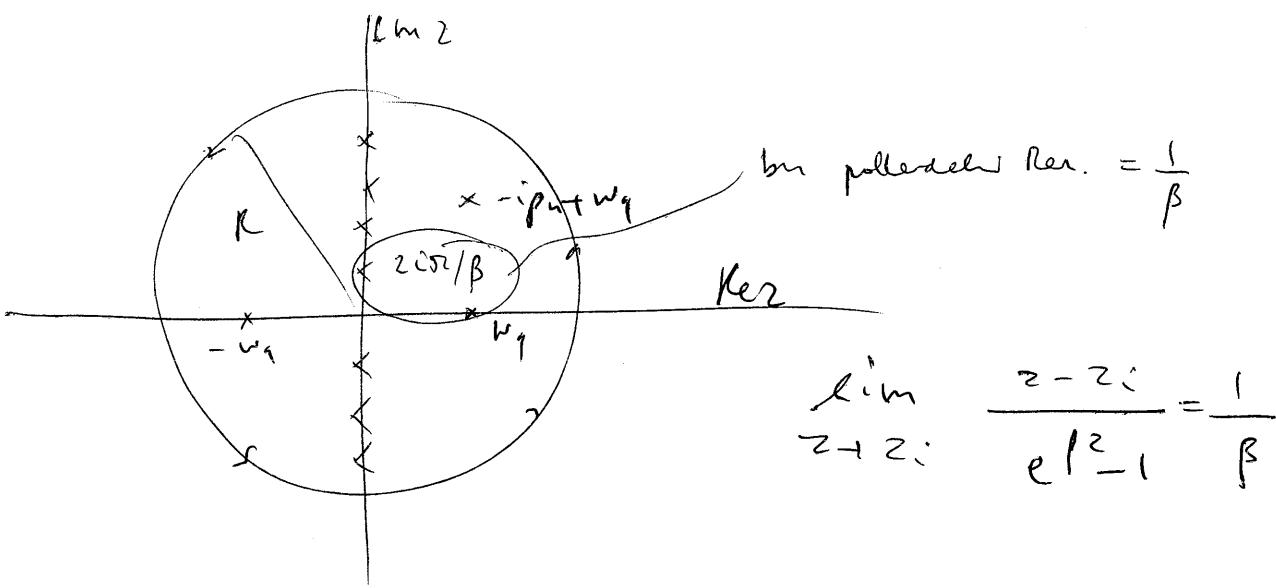
örzimli bir integralini olur. $n_B(z) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta z} - 1}$

$$+ I = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \oint \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \frac{2\omega_1}{z^2 - \omega_1^2} \frac{1}{z + i\omega_1 - \xi_p} \frac{1}{e^{\beta z} - 1}$$

Bu durumda integral $z_i = \frac{2i\sqrt{\beta R}}{\beta}$ $z_1 = \omega_1$ $z_2 = -\omega_1$

ve $z_3 = \xi_p - i\omega_1$ $n=0, \pm \alpha$

Kompleks düzleme integralin kompleks düzleme veridilere eittir.



$$\mathcal{I} = 2\pi i \sum \frac{R e^{z_i}}{2\pi i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_i &= \sum_i \frac{2w_q}{z_i - w_q} \cdot \frac{1}{z_i + ip_n - \bar{\epsilon}_p} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n f(iw_n) \cdot \frac{1}{(z_i - w_q)(z_i + w_q)}
 \end{aligned}$$

z_1, z_2, z_3 sind Periodes

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= \frac{2w_1}{w_q + w_1} \cdot \frac{1}{w_q + ip_n - \bar{\epsilon}_p} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\beta w_1} - 1} = \frac{N_1}{ip_n + w_q - \bar{\epsilon}_p}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_2 &= \frac{2w_1}{-w_q - w_1} \cdot \frac{1}{-w_q + ip_n - \bar{\epsilon}_p} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\beta w_1} - 1} = \frac{N_1 + 1}{ip_n - w_1 - \bar{\epsilon}_p}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_3 &= \frac{-2w_q}{e^{\beta w_1} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{(\bar{\epsilon}_p - ip_n) - w_q} = -\frac{n_F(\bar{\epsilon}_p) \cdot 2w_q}{(ip_n - \bar{\epsilon}_p) - w_q}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{P} \sum_n f(iw_n) + \frac{n_f}{i\beta_n + w_f - \zeta_p} + \frac{n_{f+1}}{i\beta_n - w_f - \zeta_p}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{n_f(\zeta_p) - w_f}{(i\beta_n - \zeta_p)^2 - w_f^2}$

$$\approx \frac{1}{P} \sum_n f + \frac{n_f}{i\beta_n + w_f - \zeta_p} + \frac{n_{f+1}}{i\beta_n - w_f - \zeta_p} - \frac{n_f(\zeta_p)}{i\beta_n - w_f - \zeta_p}$$

$P \approx \infty$ limitlose Integrale O dwt.

$$S = \frac{-1}{P} \sum_n f(iw_n) = \frac{n_f + n_f(\zeta_p)}{i\beta_n - \zeta_p + w_f} + \frac{n_f + 1 - n_f(\zeta_p)}{i\beta_n - \zeta_p - w_f}$$

Beyفاء بى تۈزۈن سەتلىكىي تەشكىلداشقا:

$$S = \frac{-1}{P} \sum f(iw_n)$$

○ gidi bى سەتلىكىي تەشكىلداشقا $f(z)$ 'نىڭ باشىنداىن
بىلەم، بىن z_i پۆلەندەلىرى $f(z)$ 'نى r_i rezidüleri
бىلەم كەن

$$S = \sum_j R_j \quad R_j = r_j n_B(z_j)$$

olarak depmekدى. Ayni prosedürün fermion سەتلىكىي
تەشكىلداشقا كەلەملىرى.

Böyledikle toplam

$$S = \frac{-1}{\beta} \sum_{i:p_n} f(p_n)$$

birimlik. $p_n = (2n+1)\pi/\beta$ tele taşıyıcıları tutar eder.

3.5. 6 deki kontur integrali $n_F(z)$ 'nin $i:p_n$ nöktalarında poleye sahip olmasının düşündür aynen belirli kuralıdır

$$n_F(z) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta z} + 1}$$

burada residü bu nöktalarda $-1/\beta$ 'dır. İntegrali ∂ 'da bulwaz. Öylelikle

$$S = - \sum_i R_i \quad R_i = r_i n_F(z_i)$$

Fermiyon serisine bireh olacak ayrı toplam telsiz yapınız.

7.5.1. 1. toplan deşifreni $p_n' = p_n + w_n$ olacak şekilde deşifre etmek istedim,

$$S = \frac{-1}{\beta} \sum_{p_n'} D^{(0)}(q, i:p_n + i:p_n') G^{(0)}(p, i:p_n')$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{n'} \frac{2w_n}{(p_n' - p_n)^2 + w_n^2} \frac{1}{i:p_n' - \tilde{z}_p}$$

\tilde{z}_p fermiya frekansı olduğunda telsiz. Böylece,

$$f(z) = \frac{e^{\omega_q}}{(z - (p_n)^2 - \omega_q)^2 - \tau_y}$$

Bei den angegebenen Polen we verzweiten sich Pfade:

$$z_1 = \bar{s}_p \quad R_1 = \frac{n_F(\bar{s}_p) e^{2\omega_q}}{(\bar{s}_p - i p_n)^2 - \omega_q^2} = n_F(\bar{s}_p) \left[\frac{1}{i p_n - \bar{s}_p - \omega_q} - \frac{1}{i p_n + \bar{s}_p + \omega_q} \right]$$

$$z_2 = i p_n - \omega_q \quad R_2 = \frac{n_F(i p_n - \omega_q)}{i p_n - \bar{s}_p - \omega_q}$$

$$z_3 = i p_n + \omega_q \quad R_3 = \frac{n_F(i p_n + \omega_q)}{i p_n + \omega_q - \bar{s}_p}$$

$$n_F(i p_n - \omega_q) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(i p_n - \omega_q)} + 1} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta \omega_q}} = N_1 + 1$$

$$n_F(i p_n + \omega_q) = -N_1$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{N_1 + n_F(\bar{s}_p)}{i p_n - \bar{s}_p + \omega_q} + \frac{\omega_q + 1 - n_F(\bar{s}_p)}{i p_n - \bar{s}_p - \omega_q}$$

Som hafintypa schema:

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i p_n} G^{(+)}(p_i; p_n) = n_F(\varepsilon_p)$$

Brun sltaagli Matsubara SF linn FT' :

$$G^{(+)}(p, \tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i p_n} e^{-i p_n \tau} G^{(+)}(p_i; p_n)$$

$$= - \langle T_\tau c_p(\tau) c_p^+(\circ) \rangle$$

$\zeta \rightarrow 0$ limitetade $7.5:4$ exsit.

$$G^{(+)}(p, \tau=0^+) = - \langle c_p c_p^+ \rangle = - (1 - n_F(\varepsilon_p))$$

$$G^{(+)}(p, \tau=0^-) = \langle c_p^+ c_p \rangle = n_F(\varepsilon_p) \quad \text{v bryggdant.}$$

Honvensjon sspesiell: aym zemor i i op. vrt

$$- \langle T_\tau c_p(\tau) c_p^+(\circ) \rangle = \langle c_p^+ c_p \rangle \text{ i d.}$$

$G^{(+)}$ gjerde G leir else id:

polles "branch cut" lo slackett.

ONDER:

impuriteitseigenwaarden bij leedaldeleien en elektronen met $\sum^{(1)}$
poloorn selfenergiëns hergeplaatst. Vastgelegd in:

$$G(p, ip_n) = \frac{1}{ip - T_p - \sum_i(p, ip_n)}$$

GF nu een, impuriteitsaanduiding \sum selfenergiëns herge-

- lamine door impuriteitsaanduiding volgt nu en die \sum
poloorn selfenergiëns,

$$\sum^{(1)}(p, p) = \frac{-1}{\beta} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} M_q \sum_{i\omega_n} D^{(1)}(q, i\omega_n)$$

$$\times G(p+q, ip_n + i\omega_n)$$

-

Daarop,

$$S = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i\omega_n} \frac{2\omega_q}{\omega_n + \omega_q} \frac{1}{ip_n + i\omega_n - T_{p+q} - \sum_i(p+q, ip_n + i\omega_n)}$$

toeplaten hergeplaatst.

$$S = \frac{-1}{\beta} \sum_{i\omega_n} f(i\omega_n)$$

$$f(z) = \frac{2\omega_q}{z^2 - \omega_q^2} \cdot \frac{1}{i p_n + z - \sum_{p+q} - \sum_i (p+q, i p_n + z)}$$

Beson seit kentandpunkt der delay, kontur integriert,

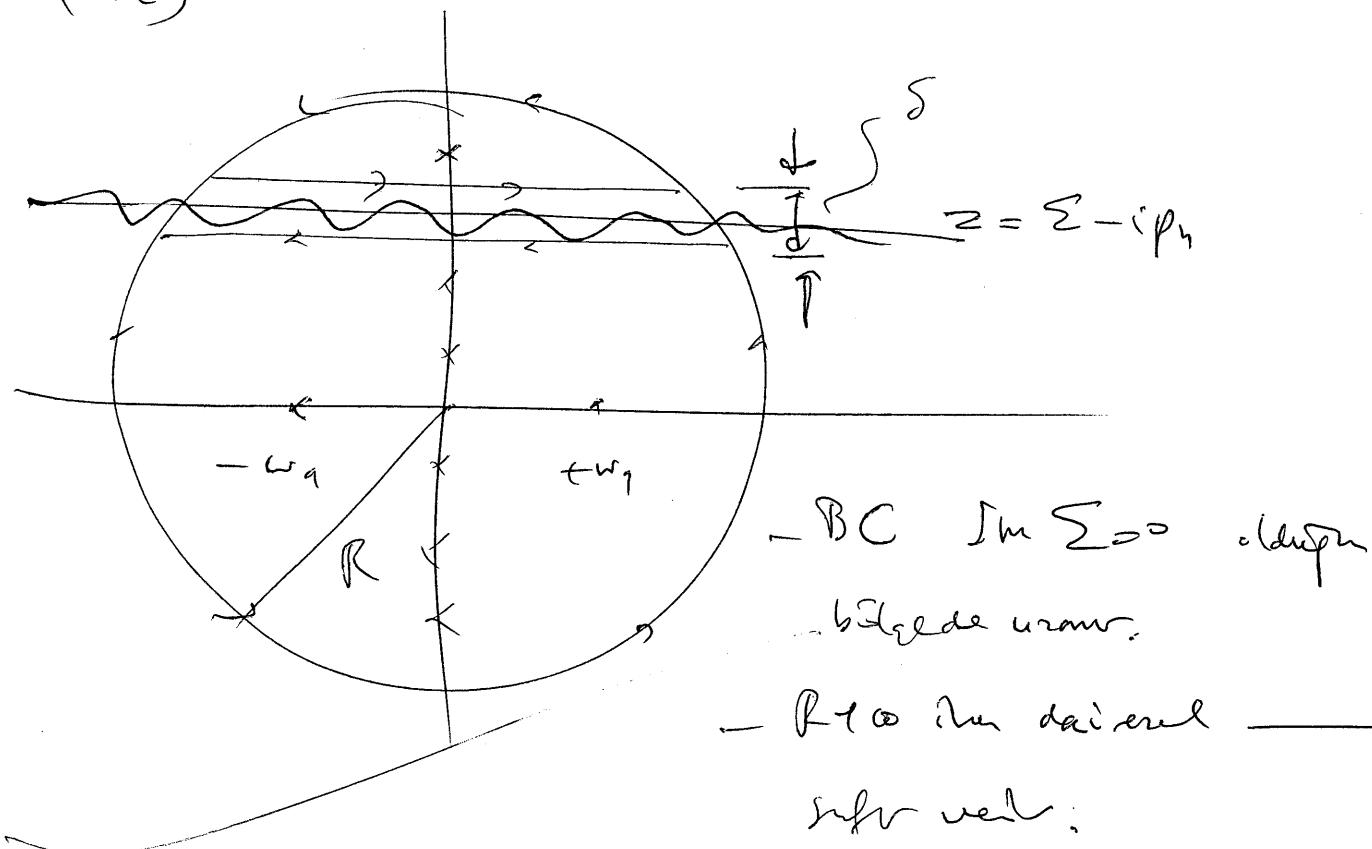
$$I = \int_C \frac{dz}{2\pi i} n_B(z) f(z) = \frac{1}{z + i(p_n - \text{Im } \Sigma) - \sum_i - i \text{Im } \sum_i}$$

\sum - self energi fort. v $i p_n + z = \Sigma$ da wirken bt

branch-cut 'a' schr.

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \left(\frac{1}{z + i(p_n - \text{Im } \Sigma)} - \frac{1}{z + i(p_n - \text{Im } \Sigma) - \sum_i - i \text{Im } \sum_i} \right)$$

$$p_n \rightarrow \text{Im } \Sigma$$



aus rindlich kann elseni kungs ooch otago machen.

Prin kontrarium werde, $\text{Im } \Sigma = 0 \Rightarrow \leftarrow$ kusmbo, bkti-

BSK \int_{R+i0}^{R+i0} bei tamara BC bynes kungs el. tkti.

BC boyunca integrasyon,

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\epsilon}{2\pi i} n_B(\epsilon - ip_n) D^{\circ}(q, \epsilon - ip_n) G(p+q, \epsilon + i\delta)$$

↗

$$+ \int_{\rho}^{-\infty} \frac{d\epsilon}{2\pi i} n_B(\epsilon - ip) D^{\circ}(q, \epsilon - ip) G(p+q, \epsilon - i\delta)$$

$ip_n + i\omega_n = \epsilon + i\delta$ dahi RC izindeki integral

$\epsilon - i\delta$ " " " attindakiler "

$$n_B(\epsilon - ip_n) = -n_F(\epsilon)$$

$$G(p+q, \epsilon + i\delta) = G_{ret}(p+q, \epsilon)$$

$$G(p+q, \epsilon - i\tau) = G_{adv}(p+q, \epsilon)$$

•

$$I = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\epsilon}{2\pi i} n_F(\epsilon) D^{\circ}(q, \epsilon - ip) [G_{ret}(p+q, \epsilon) - G_{adv}(p+q, \epsilon)]$$

İstende? Dan geleneksel hizmet, esitlenip
olaynak

$$G_{ret} - G_{adv} = 2\pi \operatorname{Im} G_{ret}(p+q, \epsilon) = -i\delta(p+q, \epsilon)$$

(SF)

$$J = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} n_F(\varepsilon) A(p_{eq}, \varepsilon) \frac{2\omega_q}{(ip_q - \varepsilon) - \omega_q}$$

\hookrightarrow

Kontur içindeli potens residülerine toplamı esittir. Bu
 $\Rightarrow \omega_q$ de fason poteri, $\tau = i\omega_q/\beta$ de termel poter
 i. Dikkeden kılavuzi BC örenle getirilməz. Cənub
 BC $\omega = -ip_n + \varepsilon$ de olsun. Örəni kompleks deyək
 $\tau\beta/\beta$ inən tələbatlıdır, orası termel poter rəsədinin
 cift həllidir.

BC in termel ω_q potenslərinin ümumi dəstəqini vəsaitləm. Bu
 $G(p_{eq}, ip + i\omega)$ inən bəzən parççı tətbiqsi idir. (Feynman)
 Ataya qədər o zaman ip_n de bəzən frekvensidir.

$$J = -S + \frac{N_q}{ip_n + w_q - \sum_i (1 + \epsilon_{ip_n + w_q})} + \frac{N_{q+1}}{ip_n - w_q - \sum_i (1 + \epsilon_{ip_n - w_q})}$$

J için bulunan sonuc elihverse

$$S = N_q G(p_{\pm q}, ip_n + w_q) + (N_{q+1}) G(p_{\pm q}, ip_n - w_q) - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{d\epsilon}{2\pi} n_f(\epsilon) A(p_{\pm q}, \epsilon) D^{\pm}(q, \epsilon - ip_n)$$

Bundan sonra kalan adımlar \sum_i 'nın birini silmek, $\sum_i \rightarrow 0$

Ortında spektral fonk.

$$\lim_{\sum_i \rightarrow 0} A(p_{\pm q}, \epsilon) = A^{\pm}(p_{\pm q}, \epsilon) = \omega \delta(\epsilon - \omega_{p_{\pm q}})$$

① -scalulta, toplam sırreli bir integral ile olusturulur:

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} S = \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i\omega_n} f(i\omega_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dw}{2\pi} f(iw)$$

bu da kontur int. ile hesaplanır.

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Matsubara frekansları Üzerinden bir toplam hesap edildiği yerde
en genel olasılık tamamen gözardırma! Tüm GF ların almaktır.
Bundan sonra, tüm GF ların Lehman temsilinde ifade edilece
ğelen fabrikatörlerin kalaydır. Örneğin,

$$S = -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i\omega_n} D(g, i\omega_n) G(p+q, ip+i\omega_n)$$

Öyle bir hesaplamak istiyorsak, o zaman her bir GF'nu kendi boyunca
gelen spektral fonksiyonları Üzerinden bir frekans integrali şebeke
fıde ederiz:

$$D(g, i\omega_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dw'}{2\pi} \frac{B(g, w')}{(i\omega_n - w')}$$

$$G(p+q, ip+i\omega_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\varepsilon'}{2\pi} \frac{A(p+q, \varepsilon')}{ip+i\omega_n - \varepsilon'}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int \frac{dw'}{2\pi} B(g, w') \int \frac{d\varepsilon'}{2\pi} A(p+q, \varepsilon') \left(S_0(w', \varepsilon') \right)$$

$$S_0 = -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n \frac{1}{i\omega_n - w'} \frac{1}{ip+i\omega_n - \varepsilon'} = \frac{n_B(w') + n_F(\varepsilon')}{ip + w' - \varepsilon'}$$

etkileşimi GF içinde toplayın.

Birleşti paralel GF'na dönerken, $A + A'$, $B + B'$ yazarız:

$$A' (p+q, \varepsilon') = 2\pi \delta(\varepsilon' - \tau_{p+q})$$

$$B' (q, \nu') = 2\pi [\delta(\nu' - \omega_q) - \delta(\nu' + \omega_q)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{+\infty} dw' [\delta(w'_1 - \omega_1) - \delta(w'_1 + \omega_1)] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\varepsilon' p(\varepsilon' - \tau_{p+q}) \underbrace{\frac{n_B(w') + n_F(\varepsilon')}{ip + w' - \varepsilon'}}_{n_B(w') + n_F(\tau_{p+q})} \\ &= \frac{n_B(\omega_1) + n_F(\tau_{p+q})}{ip + \omega_1 - \tau_{p+q}} - \frac{n_B(-\omega_1) + n_F(\tau_{p+q})}{ip - \omega_1 - \tau_{p+q}} - (1 + n_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3.216.$$

Bu toplam EFE'den lezyonalların ve elektron self-enerjisi ne bir foton katıldır. Dijagram kurallarında elektronun tehniksel self enerjisi:

$$\sum' (p_i, i_{pn}) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_q M_q^{-2} \left\{ \frac{n_1 + n_F(\tau_{p+q})}{ip_n + \omega_q - \tau_{p+q}} + \frac{(n_1 + 1) - n_F(\tau_{p+q})}{ip_n - \omega_q - \tau_{p+q}} \right\}$$

2. derece perturbasyon elde edilen in əməri:

$$\Delta F^{(2)} = \sum_I \frac{| \langle \Sigma | i_{pn} | i \rangle |^2}{E_i - E_S}$$

$$M_1 C_{p+q}^+ C_p^- a_q^+$$



is the probability that $p+q$ is empty

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum_a M_1}} \frac{(n_{p+q}) [1 - n_F(\tau_{p+q})]}{\varepsilon_p - \varepsilon_{p+q} - w_q}$$

$$M_1 C_{p+q}^+ C_p^- a_q^+ \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum_a M_1}} \frac{n_p [1 - n_F(\tau_{p+q})]}{\varepsilon_p - \varepsilon_{p+q} + w_q}$$

$$\textcircled{O} \quad a_{-q}^+ (n_{-q}) = \overline{J^{n_{-q}+1} \quad 1_{n_{-q}+1}}$$

$$a_q (n_q) = \overline{J^{n_q} \quad 1_{n_q-1}}$$

Wieder das posen wir in zu zulassende 2 teindurchschnitt

$$\sum^{(i)} \text{ 'r' und. } \Delta F^{(i)}$$

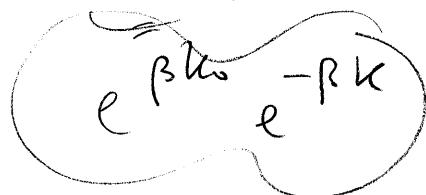
anach der disponibilität.



3.6. Bağlantılı hîme agâcları :

A. Termoçinikîk Potansiyel

$$e^{-\beta \mathcal{D}} = \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta k}) = \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta k_0} S(\beta))$$



○ İle ventilin. \mathcal{D} bulunuşu

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial \mu} = \langle N \rangle = \bar{N}$$

$$\frac{\partial (\beta \mathcal{D})}{\partial \beta} = \langle H - \mu N \rangle = U - \mu \bar{N} = \mathcal{R} + TS = \mathcal{R} + \beta \frac{S}{\beta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial m} = \frac{1}{m} \left\langle \sum_i \frac{R_i}{z_m} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{m} \sum_p n_p \frac{p}{z_m}$$

nicelikleri hîsçiplanabilir. n_p : p-mom. li elektronların sayımı
ver. $V=0$ etti. yâhîde :

$$H = H_0 + V$$

$$K = K_0 + V = (H_0 - \mu N) + V$$

$$e^{-\beta \mathcal{D}_0} = \text{Tr} e^{-\beta k_0}$$

Elektron ve fonouları bir sistemde:

$$K_0 = \sum_{\sigma\sigma} \sum_{\sigma\sigma} C_{\sigma\sigma}^+ C_{\sigma\sigma} + \sum_i w_i \left(a_i^\dagger a_i + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$e^{-\beta K_0} = \text{Tr } e^{-\beta K_0} = \sum_{n_1^F \dots n_j^F} \sum_{n_1^B \dots n_i^B}$$

$$\times \langle n_1^F n_1^B \dots n_j^F n_i^B | e^{-\beta K_0} | n_1^F n_1^B \dots n_j^F n_i^B \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{n_1^F} \langle n_1^F | e^{-\beta \sum_{\sigma} (\tau_i C_{i\sigma}^+ C_{i\sigma} + \cancel{C_{i\sigma}^+ C_{i\sigma}})} | n_1^F \rangle \dots$$

$$\sum_{n_j^F} \langle n_j^F | e^{-\beta \sum_{\sigma} (\tau_j C_{j\sigma}^+ (j\sigma) - \cancel{C_{j\sigma}^+ (j\sigma)})} | n_j^F \rangle$$

$$\times \sum_{n_i^B} \langle n_i^B | e^{-\beta (w_i a_i^\dagger a_i + \frac{1}{2} w_i)} | n_i^B \rangle \dots$$

$$= \prod_P \sum_{n_{\sigma\sigma}=0}^1 \left(e^{-\beta (\tau_P + \mu)} n_P^F \right) \prod_i \left(\sum_{n_i^B} \frac{-\rho w_i (n_i^B + \frac{1}{2})}{e^{-\beta w_i (n_i^B + \frac{1}{2})}} \right)$$

$$= \prod_P \left(1 + \underbrace{e^{-\beta (\tau_P + \mu)}}_{(1-x)^{\sim}} \right) \prod_i \frac{e^{-\beta w_i / 2}}{1 - e^{-\beta w_i}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_i x^i$$

Her iki tarafı kıs. düşün we

$$\beta \mathcal{L}_0 = -2 \sum_p \ln \left(1 + e^{-\beta(T_p - \mu)} \right) \\ + \sum_q \left[\ln \left(1 - e^{-\beta w_q} \right) + \frac{1}{\beta} \mu w_q \right]$$

Toplamda N tepsde düşündür,

○

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = -\frac{2V}{\beta} \sum_p \frac{\alpha_p^2}{(2\pi)^3} \ln \left(1 + e^{-\beta(T_p - \mu)} \right) \\ + V \sum_p \frac{\alpha_p^2}{(2\pi)^3} \left[\frac{1}{\beta} \mu w_p + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left(1 - e^{-\beta w_p} \right) \right]$$

Son 2. toplam hacim ile orantılıdır. Simdi bu anahtar \mathcal{L} 'yu $S(p)$

yp da neçes şekilde heplamaktır. Vektörlerin \mathcal{L}_0 'a
başı direkten tekrar ilave edecektir. İse S matrisi
aylımları farklı olarak bulmak:

$$e^{-\beta \mathcal{L}} = \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta \mathcal{L}} S(p) \right)$$

$$= e^{-\beta \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int dz_1 \dots \int dz_n \langle T_z \hat{v}(z_1) \dots \hat{v}(z_n) \rangle$$

Principal value

$$\int_{-a}^b \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x \Big|_{-a}^b = \ln \frac{b}{-a} \quad \text{if } b, a > 0$$

→ $-\infty$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\epsilon}^{-a} \frac{dx}{x} + \int_{\epsilon}^b \frac{dx}{x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\ln \frac{\epsilon}{a} + \ln \frac{b}{\epsilon} \right] = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$P \int_{-a}^b \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

○ Example:

$$\ln |x|' = ?$$

$$\langle \ln |x|', \varphi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln |x|' \varphi(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f', \varphi \rangle &= - \langle f, \varphi' \rangle = \int \frac{f'}{w} \varphi' dx \\ &= \cancel{f' \varphi} - \int f \varphi' dx = - \langle f, \varphi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Ornech:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} (x+i\gamma) = \frac{d}{dx} (x+i0)$$

$$\ln z = |z| + i \arg z$$

$$\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \ln(x+i\gamma) = \begin{cases} \ln|x| & x > 0 \\ \ln|x| + i\pi & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\circ \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \ln(x+i\gamma) = \ln|x| + i\pi(1-\theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \ln(x+i\gamma) &= \frac{d}{dx} \ln(x+i0) \\ &= \frac{1}{x+i0} = (\ln|x|)' - i\pi \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\underset{x \neq 0}{\textcircled{1}} = P \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \pm i\pi \delta$$

DNS'ı neçle olsa da bunun bögüntüleri, bögüntümü dizeylerini ele almak zor. Çünkü burada bögüntülerin gösterilebilmesi veryetli! Temel olarab, S-matrisinde ortaya schaeff tekrarı incelenmesi, ve bunları teknik toplammanının uygunlığından belirleyen nümayen. + bögüntü hizme aksiyonu.

$$e^{-\beta \mathcal{R}} = e^{-\beta \mathcal{R}_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda^n w_n$$

$$w_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int \int \int \dots \int^{\beta} dz_1 \dots dz_n \langle T_c \hat{V}(z_1) \dots \hat{V}(z_n) \rangle$$

($\lambda = 1$ alıncak!)

Temel bögüntü hizme teoremi:

$$e^{-\beta \mathcal{R}} = e^{-\beta \mathcal{R}_0} + \sum_{e=1}^{\infty} \lambda^e (U_e) \quad \text{farklı bögüntü dizeylerde}$$

$$(U_e = \frac{(-1)^e}{e!} \int \int \int \dots \int^{\beta} dz_1 \dots dz_e \langle T_c \hat{V}(z_1) \dots \hat{V}(z_e) \rangle)_{\text{farklı hizmelerde}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_0 - \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{e=1}^{\infty} U_e \quad (\lambda = 1)$$

• Temel teoremin Aşırı bögüntü dizeylerini toplamını da söyle. Arapide İspatlanacak

i spatttan enel FFE'ni sineh oloah verelim.

$$V = \sum_{q,k} \frac{M_q}{J\omega} A_q C_k^+ C_{k+q}^- \quad A_q = a_q + a_{-q}^+$$

$$A_q^n = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ tek} \\ \neq 0 & n \text{ çift} \end{cases}$$

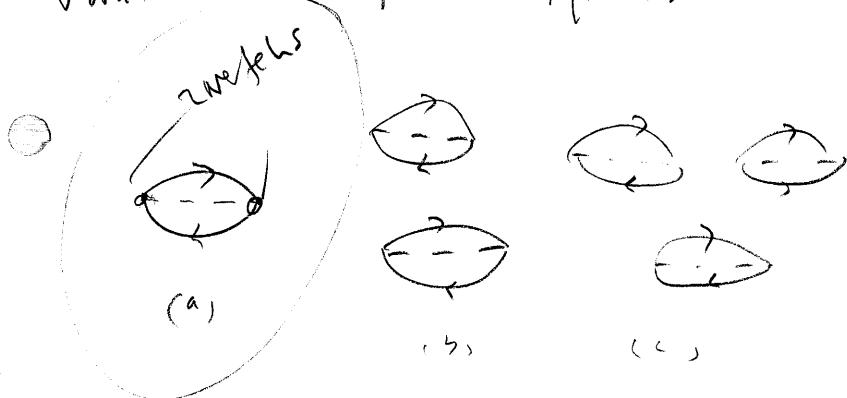
O'dan fakki ilk term $n=0$

O O'dan sonra seideki ilk term

$$W_2 = U_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\beta d\tau_1 \int_0^\beta d\tau_2 \langle \hat{T}_{\tau_2} \hat{V}(\tau_1) \hat{V}(\tau_2) \rangle$$

S

Burada ilk electron cırgılı ve bir from uygulayın. Bu plakanın vertexlerini verdir. bmm Feynman diagramı:



W_4 'li term

$$W_4 = \frac{1}{4!} \int_0^\beta d\tau_1 \dots \int_0^\beta d\tau_4 \langle \hat{T}_{\tau_2} \hat{V}(\tau_1) \hat{V}(\tau_2) \hat{V}(\tau_3) \hat{V}(\tau_4) \rangle$$

electron + 2 plas- uygulayın. Buradan Saglam:



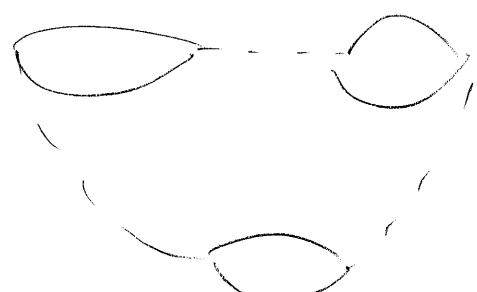
w_4 de 4 plakanın balon çaprazı salıp 3 ayrı önde, tek vardır. (Eğer T_1 balonu bir vertekin olursa sezik tane, ayrı balonun dipesi T değilkeni T_1, T_2 , ve T_3 olabilir. Bu tür 3 sezik vardır)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{4!} & \int^T_{T_1} \int^T_{T_2} \int^T_{T_3} \langle T_2 \hat{V}(T_1) \hat{V}(T_2) \rangle \\ & + \int^T_{T_2} \int^T_{T_3} \langle T_2 \hat{V}(T_3) \hat{V}(T_2) \rangle \\ & = \frac{1}{2} (v_r)^2 \end{aligned}$$

bencez retiler, (d) deki her bir 4 plakanın 6 tane belirti (6-sesin deplikası form yoldan hedeflere karsılık getirir)

$$\therefore w_4 = \frac{1}{2} (v_r)^2 + v_r$$

$n=6 \rightarrow 6$ elektr. ırkı + 7 form (heren 5 tane 4 plakanın 6 tane deplikası olacak)



(c) deki gibi 3 balonu içten eden 4 plakanın 4 plakanın olacak. 15 i birbirine eşit. (d) deki gibi bu 4 cirgi termini içeren 4 plakanın da olacakları :

$$U_1, U_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \quad W_1 = \frac{1}{2!} (U_1)^2 + U_2 U_3 + U_4$$

für n Teilchen diktieren,

$$1 + U_1 + \frac{1}{2!} (U_1)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (U_2)^3 + \dots = e^{U_1}$$

O

n softe Stämmen ($= 2m$ Stämmen) haben vor dir. Du haben sie alle einzeln bei folgenden Werten zum Zustandekommen.

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha p} M_p \left\{ \rho_{12}, \rho_{23}, \rho_{13} \right\} (p, \tau_1, \tau_2)$$

$$+ G^{(0)}(\tau_1, \tau_2, -\tau_1) D^-(\tau_1, \tau_2, -\tau_2)$$

$2m-1$ derjenigen beteiligt. τ_1 und τ_2 soften Richtungen sowie $2m-2$ den kleinen alten: τ_3 . Nun werden $2m-3$ die restlichen. Beide folgen direktemelich so von:

$$(2m-1)(2m-3)\dots 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = \frac{2m!}{m! 2^m}$$

Böylesee iftlemis bolular mi

$$W_m = \frac{\frac{z^m}{m!} \cdot 2^m}{\frac{z^m}{m!}} \left[\int_0^\beta d\tau_1 \int_0^\beta d\tau_2 \langle \hat{T}_e \hat{V}(z_1) \hat{V}(z_2) \rangle \right]^m$$

$$= \frac{1}{m!} U_e^m$$

Olu e^{U_e} için istenilen sonutur. Simdi sadece öndeğin işpat edelim.

$$U_e = \frac{(-1)^l}{l!} \int_0^\beta d\tau_1 \int_0^\beta d\tau_2 \dots \int_0^\beta d\tau_l \langle \hat{T}_e \hat{V}(z_1) \dots \hat{V}(z_l) \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{l!} \int_0^\beta d\tau_1 \dots \int_0^\beta d\tau_l \langle \hat{T}_e \hat{V}(z_1) \dots \hat{V}(z_l) \rangle$$

Furde
İP.
(FB)

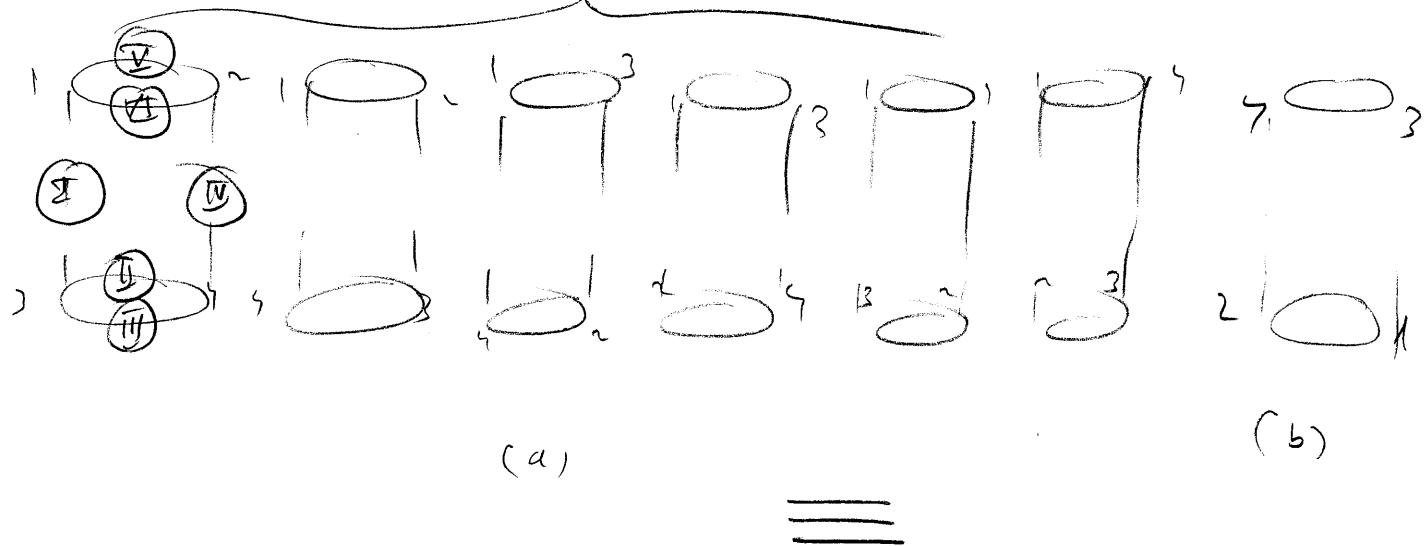
İkinci l terimi mi $(l-1)!$ benzer terim silmek am;
Sülehi FB nügratlamaya geyen İmrelehi yapay

$$\frac{(l-1)!}{l!} = \frac{1}{l}$$

bu da çok kolaylı! beştekrlik dolanı ile kuyarız,

$l=9$ için örnek

3!



Her iki difagrante GF'lerin yanlılığının sıfırı:

$$\frac{1}{4V} \sum_q \sum_{p, l} M_q^{(l)} \left\{ d\zeta \right\}^l \left\{ d\zeta \right\}_p \left\{ d\zeta \right\}_q$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 D^{(l)}(q, \tau_1 - \tau_3) D^{(l)}(q, \tau_2 - \tau_3) G^{(r)}(p_1, \tau_1 - \tau_3) \\
 \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{IV}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{V}} \\
 G^{(r)}(p_1 + q, \tau_2 - \tau_1) G^{(r)}(p_2, \tau_2 - \tau_1) G^{(r)}(p_2 + q, \tau_2 - \tau_3) \\
 \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{VI}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{VII}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{VIII}}
 \end{array}$$

Sonra gelenleme $\underline{i}_m; \underline{j}_m, \dots, \underline{l}_m$ içindeki sıfır antılı
difagrante gösteriliyor (m ; hattının derecesi, n de λ 'nın
derecesi $j_m \neq \dots \neq l_m$) n dereceli gerekse tekrar tekrar,

her U_m : her bir teimde bir den. formu belikt. $\exists i$, U_m in
kaş defa sebdağıni gösterin.

$$\sum_j p_j m_j = n$$

(m_j, p_j) təmentin formu dördəməlini, səm:

$n!$

$$\prod_j [(m_j!)^{p_j} p_j!]$$

Büyələkli genel teim

$$W_n = \sum_{\substack{m_1, \dots \\ p_1, \dots}} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(m_1!)^{p_1} \dots p_1! \dots}$$

$$\times \left[\int_0^{\beta} d\tau_1 \cdots \int_0^{\beta} d\tau_m < T_2 \hat{V}(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_m) \right]^n$$

bma uyğun her bir n in təm nüvə formu kəmətəsənə
zərindən dəyərləmə:

$$w_n = \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots} \sum_{p_1, p_2, \dots} (-1)^n \frac{1}{p_1!} \left[\frac{1}{m_1!} \int_0^{\beta} dz_1^{(1)} \dots \int_0^{\beta} dz_{m_1}^{(1)} \right.$$

$$\left. \langle T_C \hat{V}(z_1^{(1)}) \dots \hat{V}(z_{m_1}^{(1)}) \rangle^{p_1} \dots \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots} \sum_{p_1, p_2, \dots} (-1)^n \frac{1}{p_1!} [U_{m_1}]^{p_1} \frac{1}{p_2!} [U_{m_2}]^{p_2} \dots$$

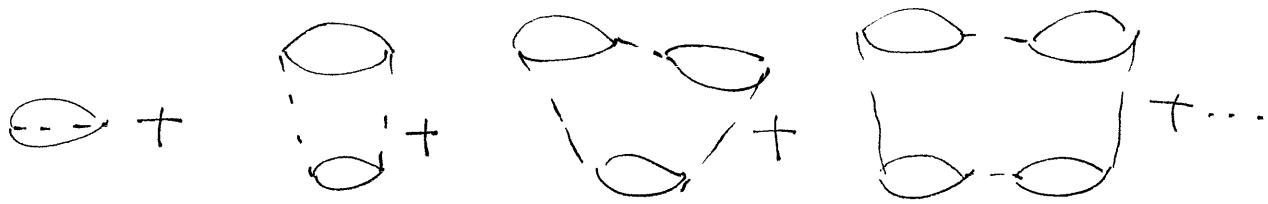
$$= \sum_{m_j} \sum_{\beta_j} (-1)^j \left(\prod_j \frac{U_{m_j}^{p_j}}{p_j!} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_n \lambda^n w_n = \prod_{m_j} \left(\sum_{p_j=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{m_j p_j} \frac{U_{m_j}^{p_j}}{p_j!} \right)$$

$$= e^{\sum_{m_j} \lambda^{m_j} U_{m_j}}$$

✓

Aşağıdaki şekilde veilen önden $\langle \text{FFE} \rangle$ temel dinamik pot. işlesmeyeçim.



Racit olucuç bulmada işin simetri planostatik, onech, balonlara \Rightarrow form ugritirme ve rabiç olasılıcegi eh ferimlerde olasılıcegden tam aeviç degerlid. 1. bolan nü

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int d\tau_1 \int d\tau_2 \langle T_2 \hat{v}(z_1) \hat{v}(z_2) \rangle$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{pq} M_p A_q C_{pq}^+ C_p$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{2N} \int d\tau_1 \int d\tau_2 \sum_{pq} \sum_{q'p'} M_p M_{q'} \langle T_2 \hat{A}_q(z_1) \hat{A}_{q'}(z_2) \rangle$$

$$\times \langle T_2 \hat{C}_{p+q}^+(z_1) \hat{C}_p(z_1) \hat{C}_{q'+p'}^+(z_2) \hat{C}_{p'}(z_2) \rangle$$

$$\langle T_2 \hat{A}_q(z_1) \hat{A}_{q'}(z_2) \rangle = -\delta_{q+q'} = D(z_1 - z_2)$$

$$\langle T_2 \hat{C}_p(z_1) \hat{C}_{p+q}^+(z_2) \rangle = -\delta_{p+p'} G(p, z_1 - z_2)$$

Wick theorem

$$\langle \tau_z \hat{C}_{p+1}^+(z_1) \hat{C}_p(z_1) \hat{C}_{p+1}^+(z_j) \hat{C}_p(z_j) \rangle =$$

$$= - \langle \tau_z \hat{C}_{p+1}(z_1) \hat{C}_{p+1}^+(z_j) \rangle \langle \tau_z \hat{C}_p(z_j) \hat{C}_{p+1}(z_1) \rangle$$

$$= - \delta_{p=p'+q} G''(p, z_1 - z_j) \delta_{p'=p+1} G''(p+1, z_j - z_1)$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \beta} \frac{m_\alpha^2}{(\beta)^2} \{ \beta_{d\alpha}, \beta_{d\beta} \} D''(1, z_1 - z_j)$$

$$G''(p, z_1 - z_j) G''(p+1, z_j - z_1)$$

$$D''(1, z_1 - z_j) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{iq_n} e^{-iq_n(z_1 - z_j)} D''(q, i q_n)$$

$$G''(p, z_1 - z_j) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ip_n} e^{-ip_n(z_1 - z_j)} G''(p, i p_n)$$

$$g''(p, z_1 - z_j) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ip_n} e^{-ip_n(z_j - z_1)} G''(p+1, i p_n)$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \beta} \frac{m_\alpha^2}{V} \frac{1}{\beta^3} \sum_{iq_n, ip_n, iq_m} D''(q, i q_n) G''(p, i p_n) G''(p+1, i p_m)$$

$$\times \int_0^\infty \beta_{d\alpha} e^{i(-q_n - p_n + p_{n'}) z_1} \underbrace{\{ \beta_{d\beta}, e^{i(q_n + p_n - p_{n'}) z_j} \}}_{\delta p_n = p_n - q_n}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{2\beta V} \sum_{q,p} M_1 \sum_{ip_n} D^{(0)}(q, i q_n) G^{(0)}(p, i p_n) G^{(0)}(p+q, i(p+q_n))$$

bunun spinin de gizinde dördüncü 2. leaporan.

$$U_2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \sum_{q, i q_n} M_1 D^{(0)}(q, i q_n) P^{(1)}(q, i q_n)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{\beta V} \sum_{p, i p_n} G^{(0)}(p, i p_n) G^{(0)}(p+q, i p_n + i q_n)$$

Simdi senzer selülell, schildeki 2. diagram alını:

$$U_4 = \frac{1}{4V^2} \sum_q \sum_{p, p_n} M_1^2 \left\{ \delta_{q, p} \delta_{p+q, -q} \right\}_{\substack{p_1, p_2 \\ p_3, p_4}} D^{(0)}(q, z_2 - z_1) G^{(0)}(p_1, z_2 - z_1) G^{(0)}(p_1 + q, z_4 - z_3)$$

$$D^{(0)}(q, z_2 - z_1) G^{(0)}(p_1, z_2 - z_1) G^{(0)}(p_1 + q, z_4 - z_3)$$

F.T. nun yan ögelerini telvide.

$$U_4 = \frac{\lambda^{2n}}{2^n} \sum_{q, i q_n} \left[M_1^2 D^{(0)}(q, i q_n) P^{(1)}(q, i q_n) \right]^2$$

$$U_m = \frac{\lambda^{2n}}{2^n} \sum_{q, i q_n} \left[\quad \right]^n$$

$$\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_0 = -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{q} \sum_{i_n} \ln [1 - \lambda^2 n_i D(q, i_n) P^{(1)}(q, i_n)]$$

T.P. e diretta $\propto V$

$$\sum_{q=0} \rightarrow \left(\frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \right)$$

Funk. der Lop. von argmax min schafft alsoz raus ins toplam.
wegen negat. von ordne bedenkt da $y = \lambda^2$ ver zeh

$$- \ln (1 - \lambda^2 D^* P^{(1)} n_i)$$

$$= \int d^3y \frac{n_i D^* P^{(1)}}{1 - \gamma D^* P^{(1)} n_i}$$

$\lambda = 1$ Wahrheit

$$\mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_0 = -\frac{V}{2\beta} \sum_{i_n} \int \frac{d^3y}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{1}{\delta} \frac{n_i D^* P^{(1)}}{1 - D^* \gamma n_i P^{(1)}}$$

Fonon self enerjisi

$$\Pi^{(1)}(\gamma, q, i_{q_n}) = \gamma \Pi_1 = P^{(1)}(q, i_{q_n})$$

olarak tanımlayılır. γ kompleks H.M.; alıcı elektro. (1) üst indisi yahlaçlı self-enerji olduğunu, Π b.k elektron balonu rezonansını gösterir. Foton GF u

$$\textcircled{O} \quad D^{(1)}(q, q, i_{q_n}) = \frac{\gamma}{1 - D^{(1)} \Pi^{(1)}}$$

yahlaçlı

$$\Omega - \Omega_0 = -\frac{v}{2\beta} \sum_{i_{q_n}} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{dq}{2} \Pi(q, q, i_{q_n}) D(q, q, i_{q_n})$$

(bu teoremi optik absorpsiyon (g_b))

\textcircled{O} buradaki Π fonon self enerjisi

$$\Pi = \text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2} + \text{Diagram 3} + \text{Diagram 4} + \dots$$

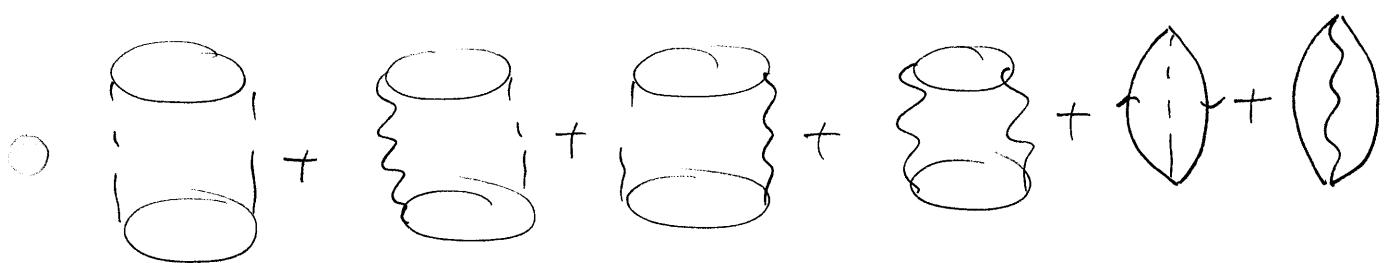
(∞ sayıda self-enerji diagramı)

Termoanharmonik potansiyelle Coulomb etkileşimi etkileşimde görevde almaktadır.

BSK ve Π ile ilgili detaylıca bunu etkileşimde işleyen

Fonon ve Coulomb etkileşimlerini bant ve yüze
bölge içinde inceleyelim. Elektronlar, kendi içlerinde hem
hantisi ve hem de fononla etkileşime iştir. Bu etkileşime dayan
mış çoklu bir teori teknolojisi doğrulanmışken bu teknoloji:

- zannedildiği elektron yerleri banttan Coulomb etkisi
yade tutulup foton alımı ile banttan çıkarılmış:



Büyüklikte, bu hatalar toplamı,

$$U_2 = \frac{e}{2} \sum_{q, i_m} P^{(0)}(q, i_m) \left[V_q + M_q^{-1} D^{(0)}(q, i_m) \right] / \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2}$$

Ordeksizde 2. basamak 4. diagram-order.

$$U_4 = \frac{e}{4} \sum_{q, i_m} \left\{ P^{(1)}(q, i_m) [V_q + M_q^{-1} D^{(0)}(q, i_m)] \right\}$$

$$W^{(0)}(q, i_m) = V_q + M_q^{-1} D^{(0)}(q, i_m)$$

bu

$$W(q, i_m) = \frac{W^{(0)}}{1 - W^{(0)} M} \quad D_y \text{ ya da } d \text{ denlemlerini yap.}$$

bireduksi Π - top. Self energi algeomu, equilibrium Conditions
etkinlik de nereceki şeilde gerekli olur.

$$\underline{R} - R_0 = \frac{-v}{\gamma \beta} \sum_{i_1} \int \frac{\lambda^3}{(2\gamma)^3} \left\{ \frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} \Pi (\gamma, i_{1,2}) \right.$$

$$\left. + W(\gamma, i_1, i_{1,2}) - \frac{v}{2} \int \frac{\lambda^3 \gamma}{(2\gamma)^3} \right\},$$

()

Termoşanti pot. in hesabim bant et Sıgnifi neslin.

Sadece fırın self enerjimiz etkinlik w_i peticisi elde-
mi! frekansları verenmekte esitlik yeri var λ_q^2 kümeli-
ne degitirmekle olsunuz veryal.

GF -

()

$$D = \frac{2w_i}{(iw_n)^2 - w_i^2 - 2w_i \Pi(\gamma, i_{1n})}$$

$$\text{oðerinde } D^{(g, i_{1n})} = \frac{2w_i}{(iw_n)^2 - \lambda_q^2}$$

oldugumuz. γ sayını GF numun sekillini

$$2w_i \Pi(\gamma, i_{1n}) = \gamma (\lambda_q^2 - w_i^2)$$

 y_a de

$$D(\gamma, i_{1n}) = \frac{2w_i}{(iw_n)^2 - w_i^2 - \gamma (\lambda_q^2 - w_i^2)}$$

olarak yapınız.

Bemerkende hergeleitete Größe,

$$\mathcal{R}_\gamma - \lambda_0 = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i \neq n} \left\{ d_\gamma \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_\gamma - \omega_i}{(\tilde{\lambda}_{i_n}) - \omega_i + \gamma (\tilde{\lambda}_\gamma - \omega_i)} \right.$$

$$\mathcal{R}_\gamma^2 = \omega_i + \gamma (\tilde{\lambda}_\gamma - \omega_i) > 0 \text{ nachfolgende Annahme}$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i \neq n} \frac{1}{(\tilde{\lambda}_{i_n}) - \lambda_i} = \frac{1}{2 \mathcal{R}_\gamma} \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i \neq n} \frac{2 d_\gamma}{(\tilde{\lambda}_{i_n}) - \lambda_i}$$

$$D(\gamma, z) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i \neq n} e^{-i \tilde{\lambda}_{i_n} z} D(\gamma, i_{i_n}) \quad D(\gamma, i_{i_n}) = \frac{z \lambda_i}{(\tilde{\lambda}_{i_n}) - \lambda_i}$$

$$\tau = 0 \Rightarrow D(\gamma, z=0) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i \neq n} D(\gamma, i_{i_n}) = - \langle A(-\gamma, \cdot), A(\gamma, \cdot) \rangle \\ = -(z^{N_B+1})$$

$$\bullet \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i \neq n} \frac{1}{(\tilde{\lambda}_{i_n}) - \lambda_i} = \frac{1}{2 \mathcal{R}_\gamma} \bar{D}(\lambda_\gamma, z=0)$$

$$\mathcal{R}_\gamma - \lambda_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left\{ d_\gamma \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_\gamma - \omega_i}{2 \mathcal{R}_\gamma} (z^{N_B(\lambda_\gamma)+1}) \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (\tilde{\lambda}_\gamma - \omega_i) \left\{ \frac{1}{2 \mathcal{R}_\gamma} \left(1 + \frac{z}{e^{\beta \lambda_\gamma} - 1} \right) \right\}$$

$$\lambda_1^2 = \omega_1^2 + \gamma (\lambda_1^2 - \omega_1^2) = x$$

↗ $\gamma = - \Rightarrow x = \omega_1$
 ↘ $\gamma = 1 \Rightarrow x = \lambda_1$

$$2 \times dx = (\lambda_1 - \omega_1) dt$$

$$\lambda - \lambda_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (\lambda_i - \omega_i) \int_{\omega_i}^{\lambda_i} \frac{dx}{(\lambda_i - \omega_i) dx} \left(1 + \frac{2}{e^{\beta x} - 1} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x = \lambda_1 \Rightarrow t = e^{\beta \lambda_1}$$

$$x = \omega_1 \Rightarrow t = e^{\beta \omega_1} \quad \beta x = \ln t$$

$$\beta dx = \frac{dt}{t} \quad e^{\ln t} = t \text{ aldrighm hollensel}$$

$$\lambda - \lambda_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{e^{\beta \omega_i}}^{e^{\beta \lambda_i}} \frac{dt}{t} \left(1 + \frac{2}{t-1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta} \int \frac{dt}{t} + \frac{2}{\beta} \int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)} \right\}$$

$$\frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t-1} = \frac{1}{t(t-1)} \quad A(t-1) + Bt = 1 \quad (A+B)t - A = 1$$

$$A + B = 0 \quad A = -B$$

$$A = -1 \quad B = 1$$

BSK

$$Z - Z_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_q \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta} \ln t + \frac{2}{\beta} \left[- \int \frac{dt}{t} + \int \frac{dt}{t-1} \right] \right\} e^{\beta \mu_q}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_q \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta} \ln t - \frac{2}{\beta} \ln t + \frac{2}{\beta} \ln(t-1) \right\} e^{\beta \mu_q}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_i \left[-\ln t + 2\ln(t-1) \right]_{+1}^{+t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_i \left[\ln t_1 - \ln t_2 + 2\ln(t_2-1) - 2\ln(t_1-1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_i \left[\ln \left(e^{\beta(\mu_i - \mu_j)} \right) + 2 \ln \left(\frac{e^{\beta \mu_j - 1}}{e^{\beta \mu_i - 1}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left[\mu_j - \mu_i + \frac{2}{\beta} \ln \left(\frac{e^{\beta \mu_j - 1}}{e^{\beta \mu_i - 1}} \right) \right]$$

↓
fuer weiter.

$$J_{\mu_0} = -\frac{2v}{\beta} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \ln \left(1 - e^{-\beta \xi_p} \right) + v \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \left[\frac{1}{2} u_f + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left(1 - e^{-\beta \mu_i} \right) \right]$$

$$\ln \left\{ e^{-\beta \mu_i} \left(e^{\beta \mu_i - 1} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \underbrace{\ln e^{-\beta \mu_i}}_{\text{BSK}} + \underbrace{\ln \left(e^{\beta \mu_i - 1} \right)}$$

götts.

BSK $\mu_i + \ln \left(e^{\beta \mu_i - 1} \right)$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{2v}{\beta} \int \frac{\lambda^2}{(2y)^2} \ln(1 + e^{-\beta \tau_p})$$

$$+ \frac{v}{\beta} \int \frac{\lambda^2}{(2y)^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \beta R_1 + \ln(1 - e^{-\beta R_1}) \right]$$

bema $\mathcal{H} = \sum_{p\sigma} \tau_p C_{p\sigma}^\dagger C_{p\sigma}$

$$+ \sum_q R_q (a_q^\dagger a_q + 1/2)$$

Hamiltonianen zu schreiben erlaubt.