

# FI 193 – Teoria Quântica de Sistemas de Muitos Corpos

2º Semestre de 2023

05/10/2023

Aula 17

# Aula passada

$$iG_{12} = \frac{\left\langle T \left[ \tilde{U} (+\infty, -\infty) \psi_{I1} \psi_{I2}^\dagger \right] \right\rangle_0}{\left\langle \tilde{U} (+\infty, -\infty) \right\rangle_0}$$

$$\left\langle T \left[ \tilde{U} (+\infty, -\infty) \psi_{I1} \psi_{I2}^\dagger \right] \right\rangle_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt_1 \dots dt_n \left\langle T \left[ H_{1I}(t_1) \dots H_{1I}(t_n) \psi_{I1} \psi_{I2}^\dagger \right] \right\rangle_0$$

$$\left\langle T \left[ \tilde{U} (+\infty, -\infty) \right] \right\rangle_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt_1 \dots dt_n \left\langle T [H_{1I}(t_1) \dots H_{1I}(t_n)] \right\rangle_0$$

# Teorema de Wick

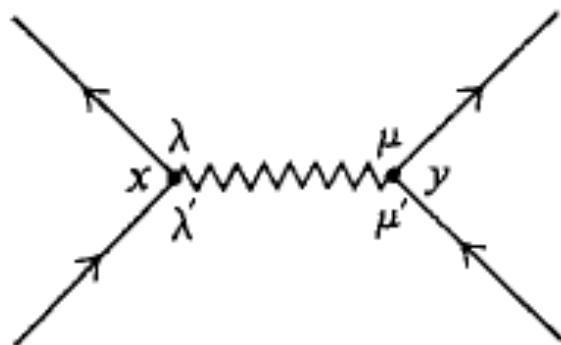
Teorema de Wick: O valor esperado no estado fundamental **não-interagente** de uma sequência de operadores de criação e destruição na versão de interação é dado pela **soma de todas as contrações possíveis de pares**, onde cada termo tem o sinal de **+1 (-1)** de acordo com o número de transposições necessárias de operadores fermiônicos para ir da ordem inicial até a ordem final ser **par (ímpar)**.

Cada contração de um operador de destruição com um operador de criação (nessa ordem) é igual à função de Green não-interagente.

# Aula passada



$$iG_{\alpha\beta}^{(0)}(x, y) = \left\langle T \left[ \psi_{\alpha I}(x) \psi_{\beta I}^\dagger(y) \right] \right\rangle_0$$



$$-iU(x, y) \delta_{\lambda, \lambda'} \delta_{\mu, \mu'}$$

# Regras dos diagramas em ordem $n$

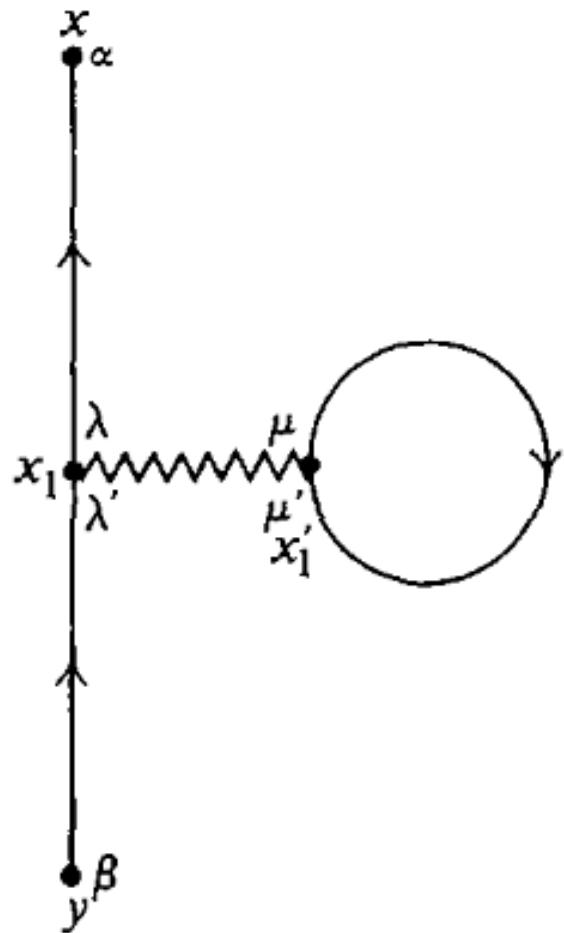
1. Desenhe todos os diagramas conectados topologicamente distintos, começando no ponto do espaço-tempo (mais spin)  $y$  e terminando em  $x$ , com  $2n+1$  funções de Green (linhas contínuas orientadas) e  $n$  linhas de interação (“cobrinhas”).
2. Cada extremidade de uma “cobrinha” (vértice) é rotulado por um ponto no espaço-tempo (mais spin)  $(x_3, x_4, x_5, \dots)$ . A cada “cobrinha” com extremidades em  $(x_3, x_4)$  é associada a interação  $-iU(x_3, x_4)$ .
3. Cada linha contínua começa em  $y$  e termina em  $x$ . A ela é associada a função de Green  $iG^{(0)}(x,y)$ .

# Regras dos diagramas em ordem $n$

4. Integre/some sobre todos os pontos internos ( $x_3, x_4, x_5, \dots$ ) (incluindo spin).
5. Conserve spin em cada função de Green e em cada vértice (para interações que conservam o spin no vértice).
6. Multiplique o diagrama por  $(-1)^L$ , onde  $L$  é o número de “loops” fechados fermiônicos.
7. Caso haja funções de Green com tempos iguais, a regra a ser usada é

$$iG_{33}^{(0)} \equiv \lim_{t'_3 \rightarrow t_3^+} \left\langle T \left[ \psi_{\alpha I}(\mathbf{r}_3, t_3) \psi_{\alpha I}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}_3, t'_3) \right] \right\rangle_0 = \frac{1}{2}n.$$

# Diagrams em 1a. ordem

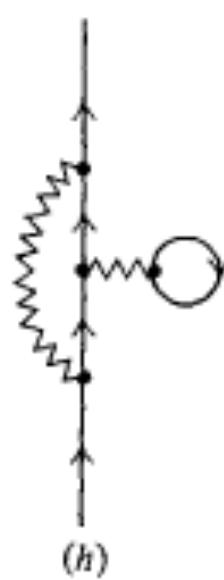
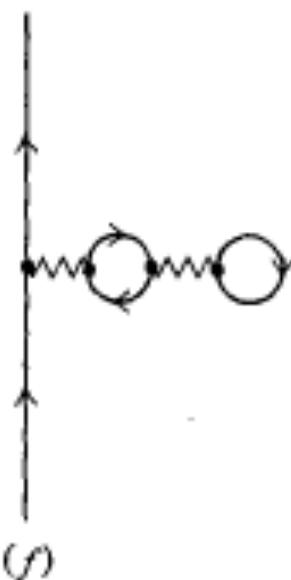
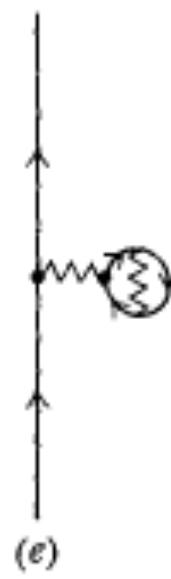
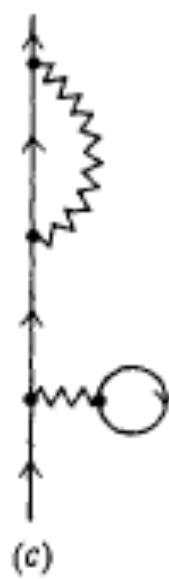
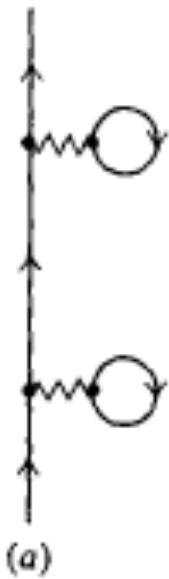


(a)



(b)

# Diagrams em 2a. ordem



# Aula passada

Para sistemas homogêneos:  $k = (\mathbf{k}, \omega)$

$$G(x) = \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-ikx} G(k) \quad kx = \omega t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}$$

$$G(k) = \int d^4x e^{ikx} G(x)$$

$$U(x) = U(\mathbf{r}) \delta(t) = \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-iqx} U(q)$$

$$U(q) = \int d^4x e^{iqx} U(x) = \int d^3r e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} U(\mathbf{r}) = U(\mathbf{q})$$

# Diagrams no espaço $\mathbf{k}, \omega$

We can now state the Feynman rules for the  $n$ th-order contribution to  $G_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) \equiv G_{\alpha\beta}(k)$ :

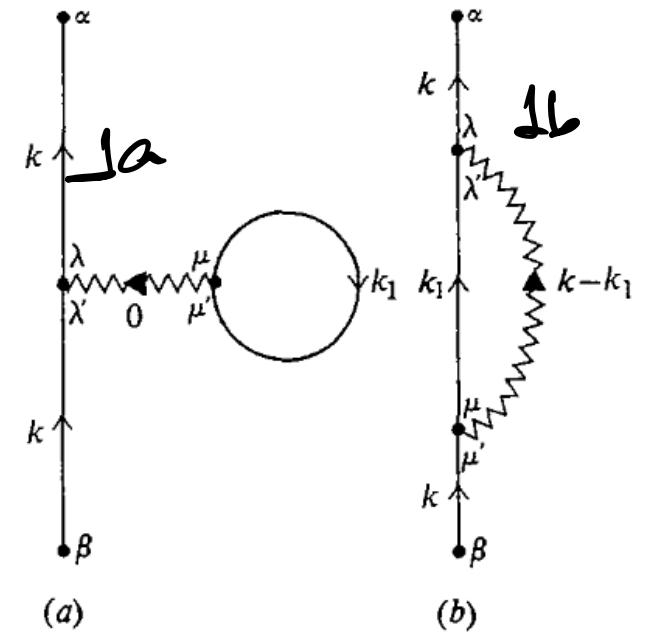
1. Draw all topologically distinct connected diagrams with  $n$  interaction lines and  $2n + 1$  directed Green's functions.
2. Assign a direction to each interaction line; associate a directed four-momentum with each line and conserve four-momentum at each vertex.
3. Each Green's function corresponds to a factor

$$G_{\alpha\beta}^0(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \delta_{\alpha\beta} G^0(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \left[ \frac{\theta(|\mathbf{k}| - k_F)}{\omega - \omega_k + i\eta} + \frac{\theta(k_F - |\mathbf{k}|)}{\omega - \omega_k - i\eta} \right] \quad (9.14)$$

4. Each interaction corresponds to a factor  $U(q)_{\lambda\lambda', \mu\mu'} = V(\mathbf{q})_{\lambda\lambda', \mu\mu'}$ , where the matrix indices are associated with the fermion lines as in Fig. 9.11.
5. Perform a spin summation along each continuous particle line including the potential at each vertex.
6. Integrate over the  $n$  independent internal four-momenta.
7. Affix a factor  $(i/\hbar)^n (2\pi)^{-4n} (-1)^F$  where  $F$  is the number of closed fermion loops.
8. Any single-particle line that forms a closed loop as in Fig. 9.11a or that is linked by the same interaction line as in Fig. 9.11b is interpreted as  $e^{i\omega\eta} G_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ , where  $\eta \rightarrow 0^+$  at the end of the calculation.

# Aula passada

Diagramas de 1a. ordem



$$G^{(1a)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = -2i \left[ G^{(0)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) \right]^2 V(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^4 k_1}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i\omega_1 \eta} G^{(0)}(\omega_1, \mathbf{k}_1)$$

$$G^{(1b)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = i \left[ G^{(0)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) \right]^2 \int \frac{d^4 k_1}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i\omega_1 \eta} V(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1) G^{(0)}(\omega_1, \mathbf{k}_1)$$

$$G^{(1)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = i \left[ G^{(0)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) \right]^2 \int \frac{d^4 k_1}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i\omega_1 \eta} [V(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1) - 2V(\mathbf{0})] G^{(0)}(\omega_1, \mathbf{k}_1)$$

# Integrações sobre frequências

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{i\omega n} G(k, \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{i\omega n} \left[ \frac{\Theta(\epsilon_F - \omega)}{\omega - \epsilon_g - i\eta} + \frac{\Theta(\omega - \epsilon_F)}{\omega - \epsilon_g + i\eta} \right]$$

$$I'_+ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \frac{e^{i\omega n}}{\omega - \epsilon_g + i\eta}$$

LEMMA DE JORDAN:  $I = \int_{\gamma} e^{i\omega n} f(\omega) d\omega$  ONDE  $f(\omega) \rightarrow 0$   
 $| \omega | \rightarrow \infty$

$\gamma$ : CIRCUITO É UM SEMI-CÍRCULO DE RADO  $R \rightarrow \infty$   
 SEMI-PLANO SUPERIOR, ONDE  $R \rightarrow \infty$

$$I \rightarrow 0$$

NO SEMI-PLANO SUPERIOR:  $\omega = Re^{i\theta} \quad \theta \in (0, \pi)$

$$\Rightarrow \exp[i\omega n] = \exp[iRn(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)] =$$

$$= e^{iRn\cos\theta} e^{-nR\sin\theta} \sim e^{-\lambda R} \quad \lambda > 0 \quad (\text{ONDE } \sin\theta > 0)$$

$$\oint_C e^{i\omega n} f(\omega) d\omega \sim \frac{R}{R} e^{-\lambda R} \xrightarrow[R \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

SEGUE QUE

$$I'_+ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\omega = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \frac{e^{i\omega n}}{\omega - \epsilon_0 + i\eta} \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{FAZ POR RESÍDUOS}$$

O INTEGRANDO É UMA FUNÇÃO COM POLOS SIMPLES

EM:  $\omega = \epsilon_0 + i\eta$

$I'_+ = 0$  PORQUE O POLO ESTA NO SEMI-PLANO INFERIOR

$$I'_- = 2\pi i \sum (\text{res.}) = 2\pi i \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{i\eta(\epsilon_0 + i\eta)} \right]_{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} i$$

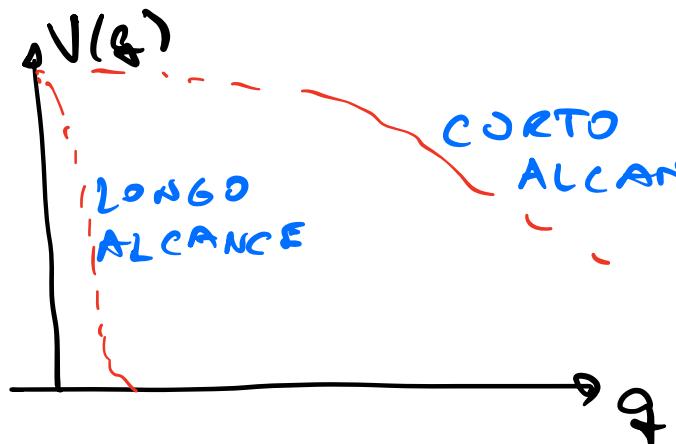
$$I = i\theta(k_F - q)$$

$$G^{(1)}(\vec{k}, \omega) = - \left[ G^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega) \right]^2 \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \theta(k_F - q) \underbrace{[V(\vec{k} - \vec{q})]}_{\text{TROCA}} - \underbrace{2V(0)}_{\text{DIRETO}}$$

NO 2º TERMO:  $\int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \delta(\vec{k}_F - \vec{q}) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)N = \frac{N}{2}$

$$G^{(4)}(\vec{k}, \omega) = [G^{(2)}(\vec{k}, \omega)]^2 \left[ nV(0) - \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \delta(\vec{k}_F - \vec{q}) V(\vec{k} - \vec{q}) \right]$$

POTENCIAS DE CURTO X LONGO ALCANCE:



CURTO ALCANCE: OS 2 TERMOS SÃO SIMILARES

DIRETO ~ TROCA

LONGO ALCANCE:  
TROCA << DIRETO

POTENCIAL COULOMBIANO: ~ LONGO ALCANCE

→ EFEITOS DE TROCA SÃO MENORES  
QUE OS DIRETO.

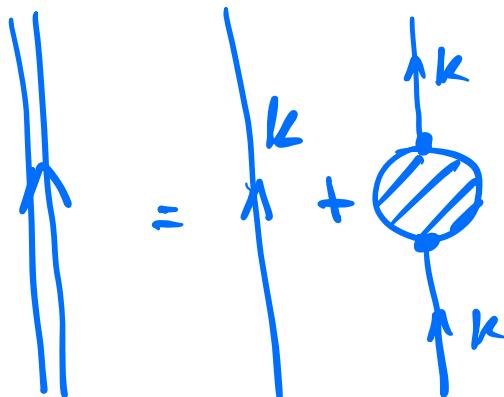
# Auto-energia e equação de Dyson

$$G^{(1a)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = -2i \left[ G^{(0)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) \right]^2 V(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^4 k_1}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i\omega_1 \eta} G^{(0)}(\omega_1, \mathbf{k}_1)$$

$$G^{(1b)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = i \left[ G^{(0)}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) \right]^2 \int \frac{d^4 k_1}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i\omega_1 \eta} V(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1) G^{(0)}(\omega_1, \mathbf{k}_1)$$

DA ESTRUTURA ACIMA E ANALISANDO TERMOS GENÉRICOS EM ORDEM  $n \geq 1$ , FICA CLARO QUE O FATOR  $[G^{(0)}(\omega, \mathbf{k})]$  ESTÁ PRESENTE SEMPRE:

$$\text{Diagrama: } \text{---} \oplus -i \tilde{\Sigma}(\vec{k}, \omega)$$



$$iG(\vec{k}, \omega) = iG^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega) + [iG^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega)] \tilde{\Sigma}(\vec{k}, \omega)$$

$$G(\vec{k}, \omega) = G^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega) + [G^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega)]^2 \tilde{\Sigma}(\vec{k}, \omega)$$

$\tilde{\Sigma}(\vec{k}, \omega)$  = AUTO-ENERGIA IMPROPRIA

# Auto-energia no espaço real

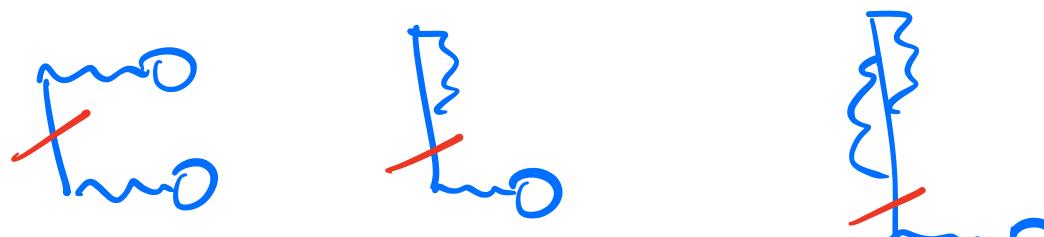
$$G(x,y) = G^{(0)}(x,y) + \int dx_1 dx'_1 G^{(0)}(x,x_1) \tilde{\Sigma}(x_1, x'_1)$$
$$G^{(0)}(x'_1, y)$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the full Green's function  $G(x,y)$  into its free part  $G^{(0)}$  and the self-energy  $\Sigma$ . On the left, a vertical line with arrows at both ends is labeled  $x$  at the top and  $y$  at the bottom. This is followed by an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign is a plus sign. Following the plus sign is another vertical line with arrows, identical to the first one, labeled  $x$  at the top and  $y$  at the bottom. To the right of this second vertical line is a third vertical line with arrows, also labeled  $x$  at the top and  $y$  at the bottom. This third line has a small dot at its top end and a small arrow pointing upwards. A curved arrow points from the top of this third line to a shaded oval. The oval is filled with a cross-hatch pattern and is labeled "Self-energy  $\Sigma$ ". The point where the curved arrow meets the oval is labeled  $x_1$ . At the bottom of the oval, there is another small dot and a small arrow pointing upwards, labeled  $x'_1$ .

$$\tilde{\Sigma}^{(1)}(\vec{k}, \omega) = \left[ m V(0) - \int \frac{d\vec{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \Theta(\vec{k}_F - \vec{q}) V(\vec{k} - \vec{q}) \right]$$

OLHANDO PARA TODOS OS DIAGRAMAS DE  $\tilde{\Sigma}$ , VEMOS QUE ELES PODEM SER CLASSIFICADOS COMO:

1) REDUTÍVEIS DE UMA PARTÍCULA: SE DESMEMBRAM EM DUAS PARTES DESCONECTADAS SE "CORTAMOS" UMA FUNÇÃO DE GREEN  $G^{(1)}(\vec{k}, \omega)$ :



2) IRREDUTÍVEIS DE UMA PARTÍCULA: TODOS OS OUTROS



# Auto-energia própria

$$\text{Diagrama} = \text{Diagrama simples} + \text{Diagrama com loop} + \text{Diagrama com loops} + \dots$$

$\hat{Q}$  = CONTÉM TODOS OS DIAGRAMAS IRREDUTÍVEIS DE  
UMA PARTÍCULA  $= -i \sum(\vec{k}, \omega)$

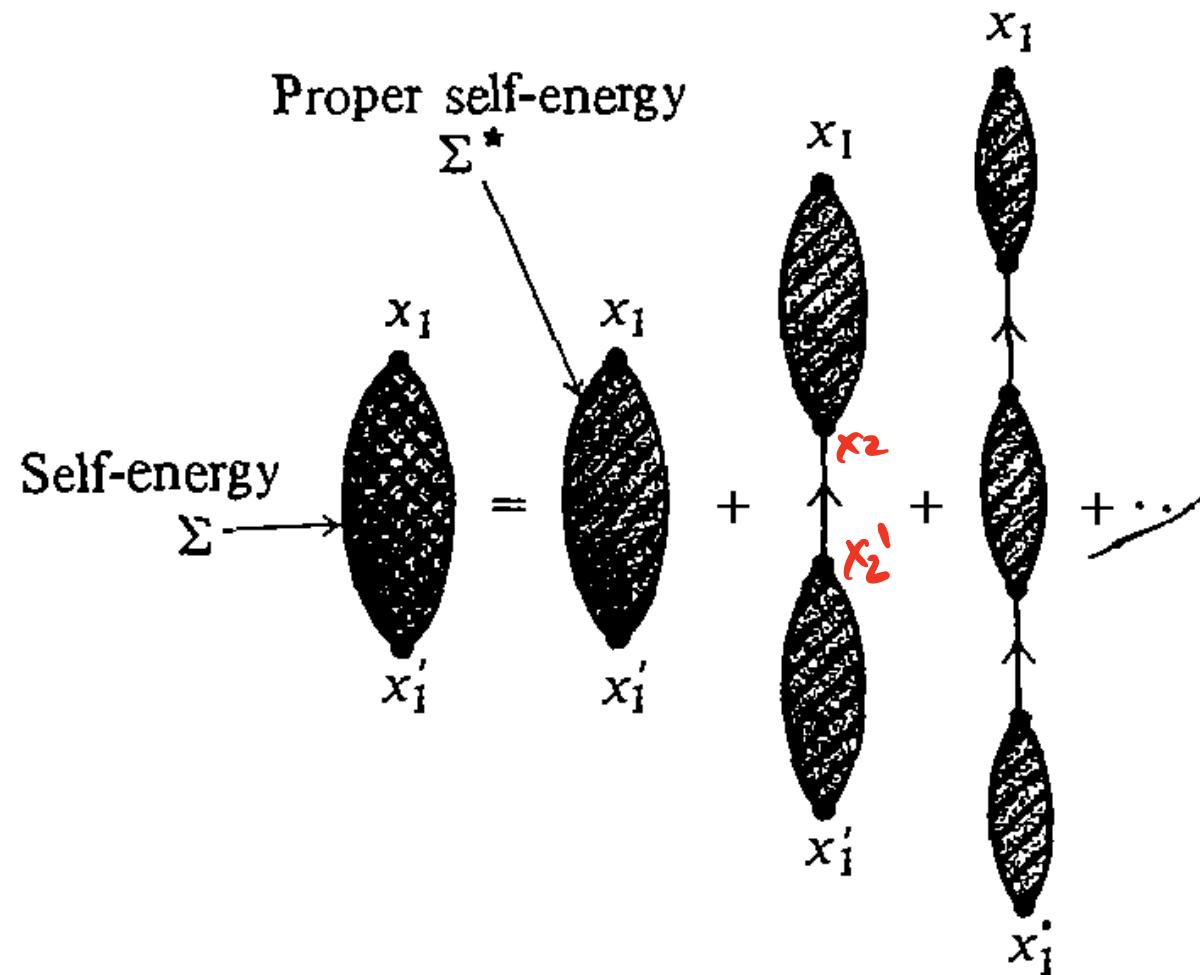
$\sum(\vec{k}, \omega)$  = AUTO-ENERGIA PRÓPRIA

$$\begin{aligned}\cancel{i} \tilde{\sum}(\vec{k}, \omega) &= \cancel{-i} \sum(\vec{k}, \omega) + [\cancel{i} \sum(\vec{k}, \omega)]^2 [\cancel{i} G^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega)] + \\ &+ [-\cancel{i} \sum(\vec{k}, \omega)]^3 [\cancel{i} G^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega)]^2 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

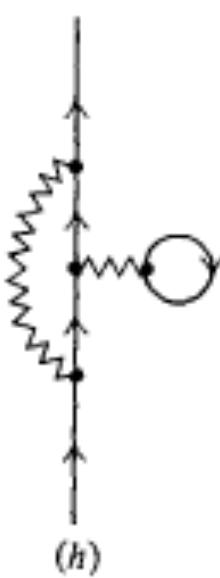
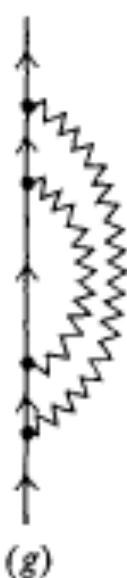
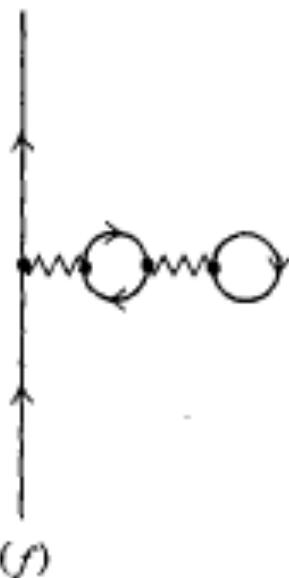
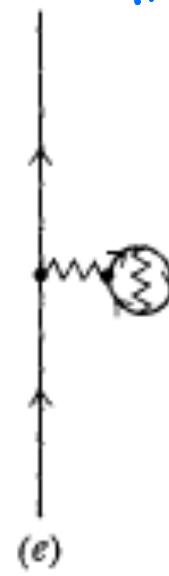
$$\tilde{\sum}(\vec{k}, \omega) = \sum(\vec{k}, \omega) + [\sum(\vec{k}, \omega)]^2 G^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega) + [\tilde{\sum}(\vec{k}, \omega)]^3 [G^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega)]^2$$

$$\tilde{\sum} = \sum \left\{ 1 + \sum G^{(0)} + [\sum G^{(0)}]^2 + [\sum G^{(0)}]^3 + \dots \right\} = \boxed{\frac{\sum}{1 - \sum G^{(0)}}} = \tilde{\sum}$$

# Relação entre a auto-energia e a auto-energia própria no espaço real



DOS DIAGRAMAS DE AUTO-ENERGIA ABAXO, TODOS  
 CONTRIBUEM PARA  $\Sigma^{(2)}$ , MAS APENAS  $\in \{f_1, \dots, j\}$ , CONTRIBUEM PARA  $\Sigma^{(2)}$



IGNORANDO POR UN INSTANTE A DEPENDÊNCIA  
CON  $(\vec{k}, \omega)$ :

$$G = G^{(0)} + [G^0]^2 \Sigma = G^{(0)} + [G^{(0)}]^2 \left[ \frac{\Sigma}{1 - G^{(0)} \Sigma} \right]$$

$$= G^{(0)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{G^{(0)} \Sigma}{1 - G^{(0)} \Sigma} \right\} = G^{(0)} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - G^{(0)} \Sigma} \right] = G$$

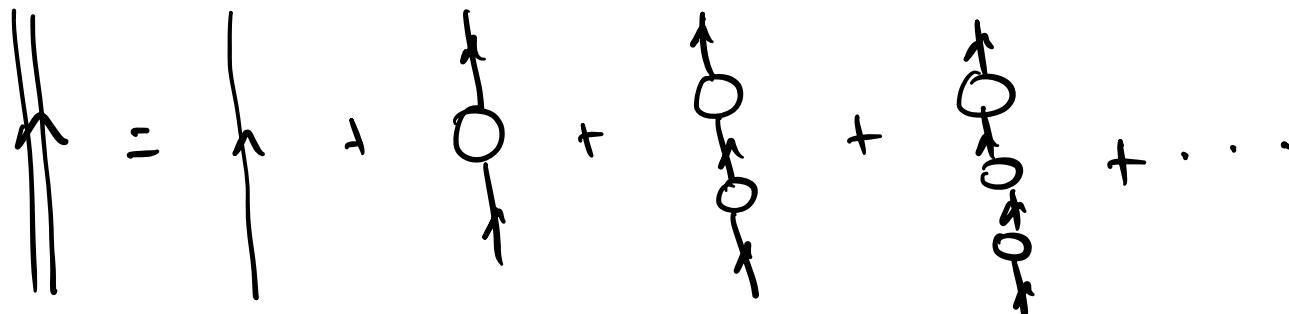
$$G(\vec{k}, \omega) = \frac{1}{[G^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega)]^{-1} - \Sigma(\vec{k}, \omega)}$$

$$G^{(0)}(\vec{k}, \omega) = \frac{1}{\omega - \epsilon_{\vec{k}} + i sgn(k - k_f) \eta}$$

$$G(\vec{k}, \omega) = \frac{1}{\omega - \epsilon_{\vec{k}} + i sgn(k - k_f) \eta - \Sigma(\vec{k}, \omega)}$$

USUALMENTE  $\text{Im} [\Sigma(\vec{k}, \omega)] \neq 0$  E PODEMOS FAZER  
DEIXAR DE ESCRIVER  $i sgn(k - k_f) \eta$ :

$$G(\vec{k}, \omega) = \frac{1}{\omega - \epsilon_{\vec{k}} - \Sigma(\vec{k}, \omega)}$$



$$\boxed{\text{Diagram}} = \boxed{\text{Diagram}} + \boxed{\text{Diagram}} \Rightarrow iG = iG^{(0)} + iG^{(0)}[-i\Sigma]iG$$

$$G = G^{(0)} + G^{(0)}\Sigma G$$

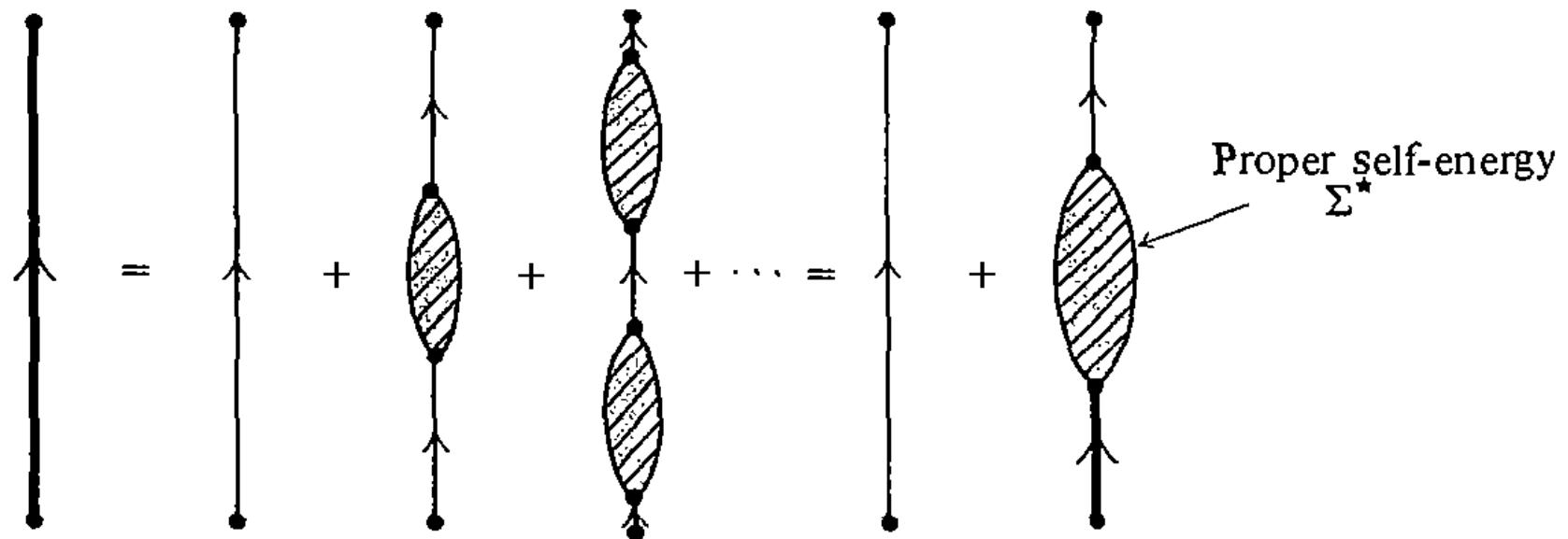
**EQU. DE DYSON**

$$G - G^{(0)}\Sigma G = G^{(0)}$$

$$[1 - G^{(0)}\Sigma]G = G^{(0)}$$

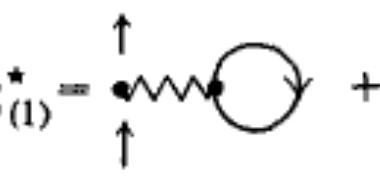
$$G = \frac{G^{(0)}}{1 - G^{(0)}\Sigma} = \frac{1}{[G^{(0)}]^{-1} - \Sigma}$$

# Equação de Dyson

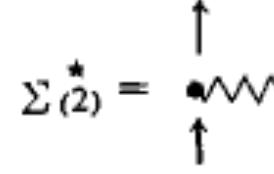
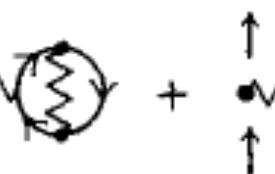
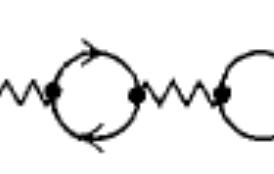
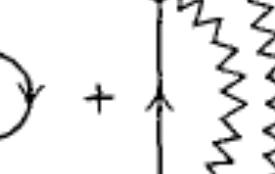


AUTO-ENERGIA PROPIA:

$$(\Sigma^* = \Sigma)$$

$$\Sigma_{(1)}^* =$$

$$+ \quad$$


(a)

$$\Sigma_{(2)}^* =$$

$$+ \quad$$

$$+ \quad$$

$$+ \quad$$




(a)



(b)



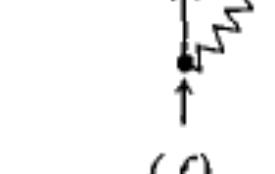
(c)



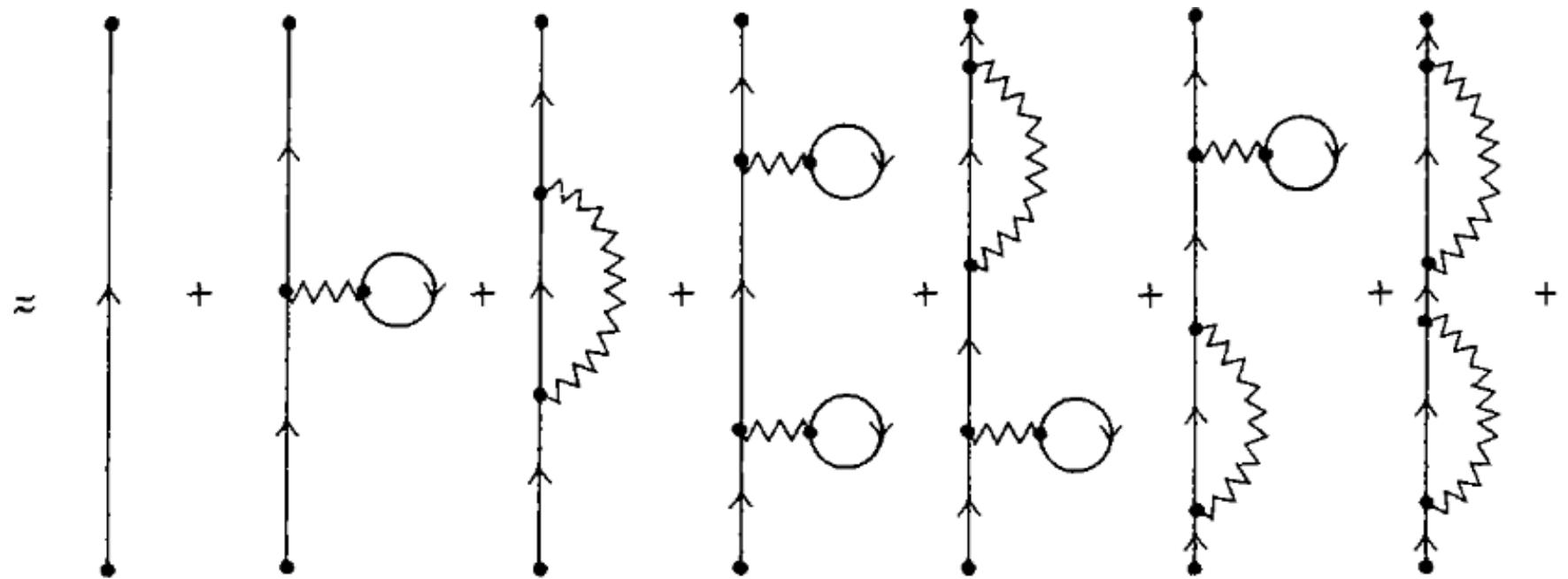
(d)



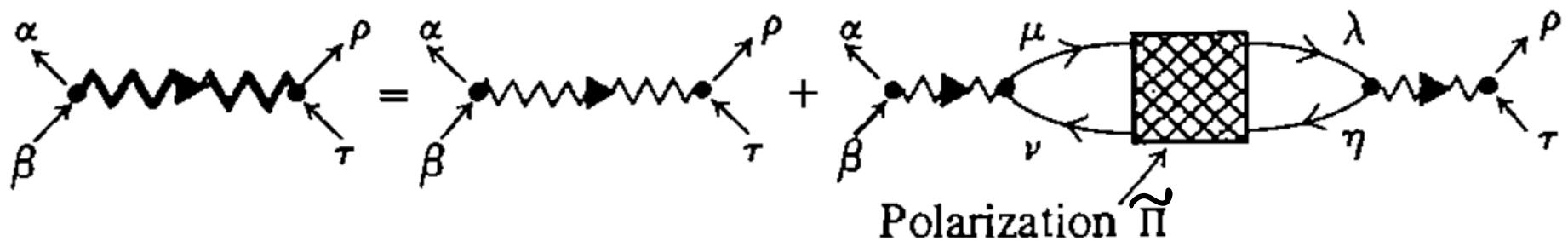
(e)



(f)



# Inserção de polarização



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{---} + \text{---} \text{O} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{O} \text{---} \text{O} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{O} \text{---} \\
 &\quad + \text{---} \text{O} \text{---} \text{O} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{O} \text{---} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{---} = \text{---} + \text{---} \overset{\text{---}}{\text{O}} \text{---}$$

$i \tilde{\Pi}(q)$

$\tilde{\Pi}(q) = \text{INSERÇÃO DE POLARIZAÇÃO IMPROPRIA}$

$$-iV^R(q) = -iV(q) + [iV(q)]^2 [i\tilde{\Pi}(q)]$$

$$V^R(q) = V(q) + [V(q)]^2 \tilde{\Pi}(q)$$

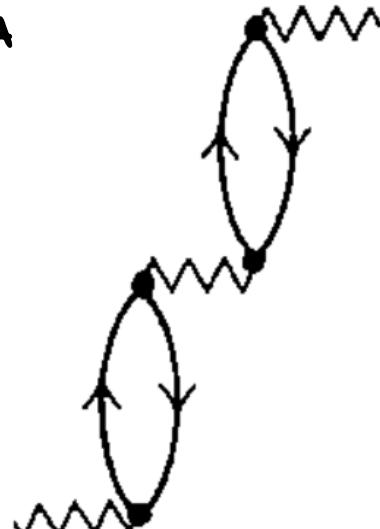
# Polarização própria e imprópria

INSCRIÇÃO DE POLARIZAÇÃO PRÓPRIA

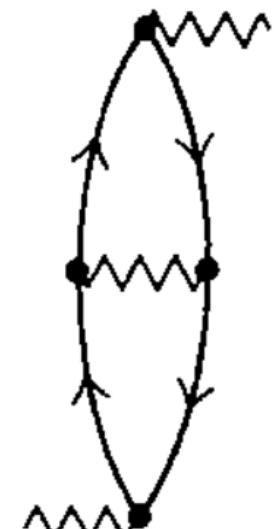
NÃO SE DESCONECTAM EM DOIS  
CORTANDO UMA COBRINHA.

$$\Pi(q) = \text{INS. DE POL. PRÓPRIA}$$


$$= i \Pi(q)$$



Improper



Proper

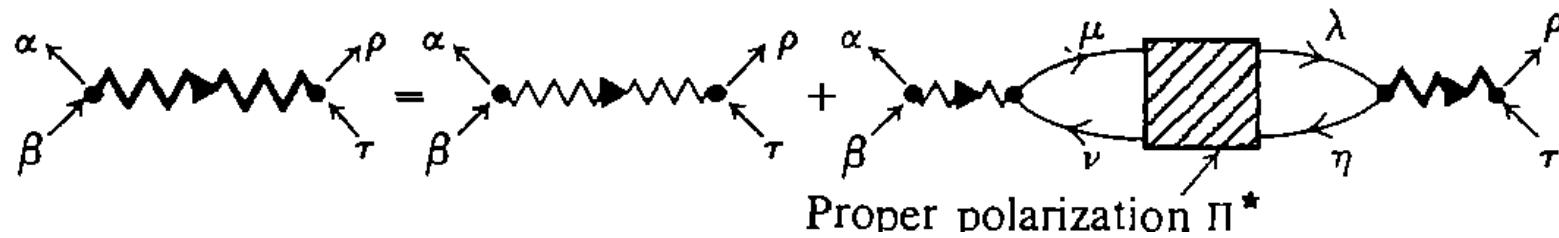
$$\tilde{\omega} = \omega + \omega D\omega + \omega D\omega D\omega + \dots$$

$$-iU^R = -iU + [iU]^2(i\Pi) + (-iU)^3(i\Pi)^2 + \dots$$

$$U^R = U + U^2\Pi + U^3\Pi^2 + \dots = U [1 + U\Pi + (U\Pi)^2 + \dots]$$

$$U^R = \frac{U}{1 - U\Pi}$$

# Equação de Dyson para a polarização



$$U^R(q) = \frac{U(q)}{1 - \Pi(q)U(q)} = \frac{U(q)}{\epsilon(q)}$$

$\epsilon(q) = 1 - \Pi(q)U(q)$  = CONSTANTE DIELETTRICA DO MEIO

CORREÇÕES DE VÉRTICE:

