

$$\hat{G}(t) = -i e^{-iHt} \theta(t)$$

$$\hat{G}^R(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega + i\eta - H} \equiv (\omega + i\eta - H)^{-1}$$

$$\langle r | \hat{G}^R(\omega) | r' \rangle = \sum_{nn'} \langle r | n \rangle \langle n | \frac{1}{\omega + i\eta - E_n} | n' \rangle \langle n' | r' \rangle$$

$|n\rangle = \text{états propres de } H$

$$= \sum_n \frac{\langle r | n \rangle \langle n | r' \rangle}{\omega + i\eta - E_n} = \sum_n \frac{\psi_n(\vec{r}) \psi_n^*(\vec{r}')}{\omega + i\eta - E_n}$$

$$\text{Im } G^R(k, k; \omega) = -\pi \sum_n \psi_n(k) \psi_n^*(k) \delta(\omega - E_n)$$

$$G^R(r, r'; \omega) = \int \frac{d\omega'}{2\pi i} \frac{-2 \text{Im } G^R(r, r'; \omega')}{\omega + i\eta - \omega'}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega + i\eta - \omega'} \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\omega \left(1 - \frac{\omega'}{\omega}\right)} \sim \frac{1}{\omega} \left(1 + \frac{\omega'}{\omega} + \left(\frac{\omega'}{\omega}\right)^2 + \dots\right)$$

- 3.3 Théorie des perturbations.
 - Général
 - Feynman (bébé)
 - Dyson + Self-énergie irréductible.
- 3.4 Prop. formelles de la Σ
- 3.5 Electrons dans pot. aléatoire.
 - Moyenne sur désordre.
 - Th. des pert.
- 3.6 Techniques de resommation.

3.3 Perturbations.

$$H = H_0 + V$$

$$\hat{G}^R(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega + i\eta - H}$$

$$\hat{G}_0^R(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega + i\eta - H_0}$$

Connu

$$(\omega + i\eta - H_0 - V) \hat{G}^R = 1$$

$$\boxed{G_0^{R-1}(\omega) \hat{G}^R(\omega) = 1 + V \hat{G}^R(\omega)}$$

Lipmann
Schwinger

$$\boxed{G^R(\omega) = G_0^R(\omega) + G_0^R(\omega) V G^R(\omega)}$$

$$G^R(\omega) = G_0^R(\omega) + G_0^R(\omega) V G_0^R(\omega)$$

$$+ G_0^R V G_0^R V G_0^R + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{x+y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} y \frac{1}{x+y} \Rightarrow \boxed{G = G_0 + G_0 V G}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{x} (x+y) - \frac{1}{x} y$$

$$= 1$$

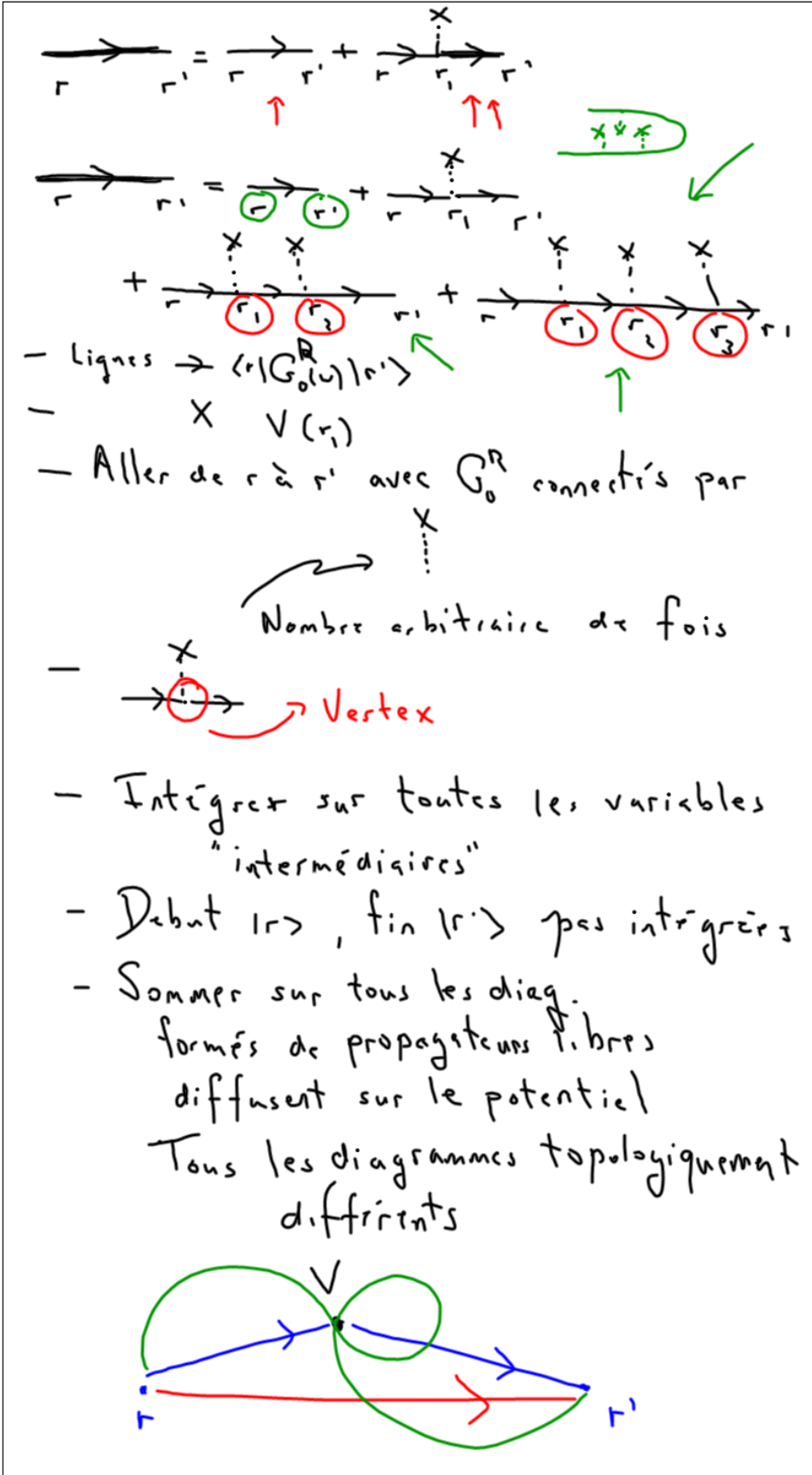
-Feynman

$$G^R = G_0^R + G_0^R V G^R$$

$$\langle r | G^R | r' \rangle = \langle r | G_0^R | r' \rangle$$

$$+ \int dr_1 \langle r | G_0^R | r_1 \rangle \langle r_1 | V | r_1 \rangle \langle r_1 | G^R | r' \rangle$$

$$\langle r_1 | V | r_2 \rangle = \delta(r_1 - r_2) V(r_1)$$



Espace réciproque

$$\langle h | \hat{G}_0^R(\omega) | h' \rangle = \frac{1}{\omega + i\eta - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m}} \langle h | h' \rangle$$

$$\langle h | \hat{G}^R(\omega) | h' \rangle = G_0^R(h, \omega) \langle h | h' \rangle$$

$$+ \int \frac{d^3 h_1}{(2\pi)^3} G_0^R(h, \omega) \langle h_2 | V | h_1 \rangle \langle h_1 | G^R(\omega) | h' \rangle$$

$$\hat{G}^R = G_0^R + G_0^R V G^R$$

$$\vec{h} \rightarrow \vec{h}' = \vec{h} + \vec{h}_2 \rightarrow \vec{h}_1 \rightarrow \vec{h}'$$

$$= \vec{h} \rightarrow \vec{h} + \vec{h} \rightarrow \vec{h}'$$

$$+ \vec{h} \rightarrow \vec{h}_1 \rightarrow \vec{h}' + \dots$$

$$\langle h | V | h' \rangle = \int d r_1 d r_2 \langle h | r_1 \rangle \langle r_1 | V | r_2 \rangle \langle r_2 | h' \rangle$$

$$= \int d r_1 \langle h | r_1 \rangle V(r_1) \langle r_1 | h' \rangle =$$

$$= \int d r_1 \frac{e^{-i h r_1}}{\sqrt{V}} V(r_1) \frac{e^{+i h' r_1}}{\sqrt{V}}$$

$$= V(h - h')$$

Eq. de Dyson + Self-énergie

$$\langle h | G^R | h \rangle = \langle h | h \rangle G_0^R(k, \omega) \left(\frac{V}{\omega + i\gamma - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}} \right) + G_0^R(k, \omega) \langle h | V | h \rangle G_0^R(k, \omega) \langle h | h \rangle$$

$$\text{Im} \frac{1}{\left(\omega + i\gamma - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \right)^2} = -\text{Im} \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \frac{1}{\left(\omega + i\gamma - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \right)}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \left[-\pi \delta \left(\omega - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{h} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{h} \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{h} \quad \xrightarrow{h} \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \\ \times V(i) \quad \times V(i) \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{h} \quad \xrightarrow{h} \quad \xrightarrow{h} \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ \times V(i) \quad \times V(i) \quad \times V(i) \\ \hline \end{array} \\ + \dots \end{array}$$

$$= G_R^0 + G_R^0 V G_R^0 + G_R^0 V G_R^0 V G_R^0 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{G_0^{R-1} - V} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{G_0^R}{1 - V G_0^R} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\langle h|h \rangle}{\omega + i\eta - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} - \langle h|V|h \rangle}$$

Causal
Poles
simple

$$\int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \omega T_r [-2I_m G^R] = T_r [H]$$

Inclure les autres termes! ✓

Formelle: $\langle h | G^R(\omega) | h \rangle = \frac{\langle h | h \rangle}{G_0^{-1}(h, \omega) - \Sigma^R(h, \omega)}$

→ $\langle h | \hat{G}^R(\omega) | h \rangle$ Dyson

$$= G_0^R(h, \omega) \langle h | h \rangle + G_0^R(h, \omega) \Sigma^R(h, \omega) \langle h | \hat{G}^R(\omega) | h \rangle$$

$\Sigma^R(h, \omega)$ contient tous les diagrammes qui ne peuvent pas être coupés en deux en enlevant $G_0^R(h, \omega)$

$\Sigma^R(h, \omega) = \langle h | V(h) \rangle$ au premier ordre en V ✓

2^{ème} ordre: $\int \frac{d^3 h_1}{(2\pi)^3} \langle h | V | h_1 \rangle G_0^R(h, \omega) \langle h_1 | V | h \rangle$

$$\Sigma^R(h, \omega) = \begin{matrix} \times & V(0) & \times & & \times \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & \text{---} & \text{---} & \\ & & \downarrow & \rightarrow & \downarrow \\ & & & h_1 & \end{matrix} + \dots$$

$\Sigma^R(k, \omega) = \text{self-énergie}$
irréductible.

D'ingr. ne peuvent pas être divisé en deux
en coupant un $G_0^R(k, \omega)$

3.4 Prop. formelles

$\Sigma^R(k, \omega) \rightarrow$ analytique dans demi-plan sup.
 $\rightarrow \text{Im} \Sigma^R < 0$ causalité

Pôles :

$A(k, \omega)$ (réelle)



$$\omega - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} - \text{Re} \Sigma^R(k, \omega) = 0$$

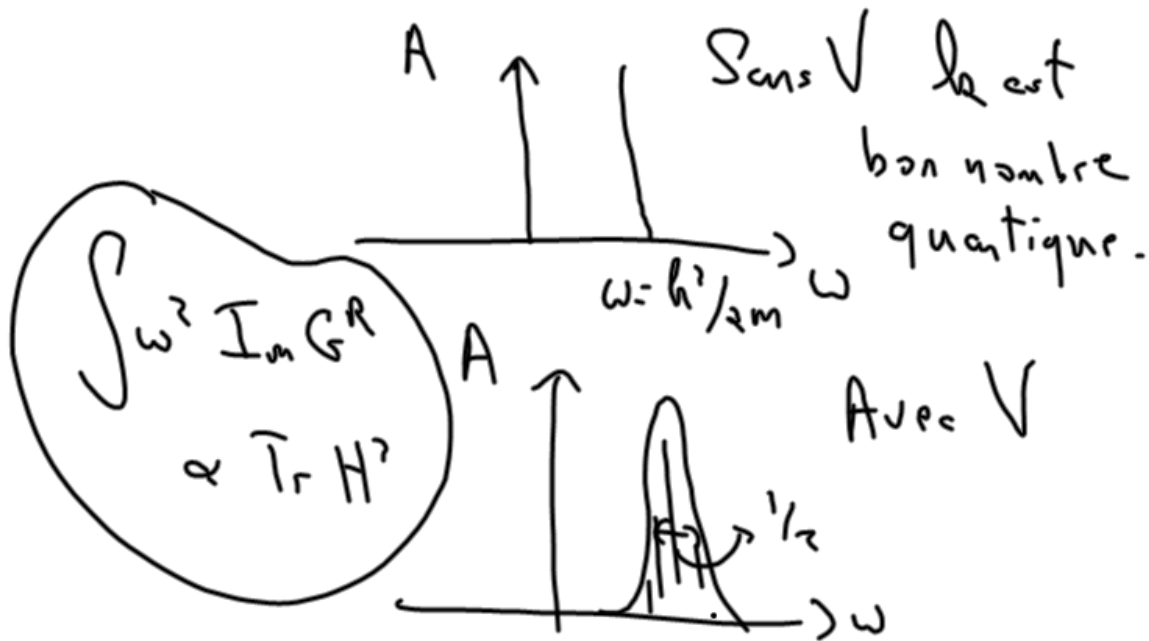
Par exemple:

Soit $\sum^R (h, \omega) = a - \frac{i}{\tau}$

$$G^R(h, \omega) = \frac{\langle h|h \rangle}{\omega - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} - a + i/\tau}$$

$$G^R(h, t) = i\theta(t) e^{-i\left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} + a - \frac{i}{\tau}\right)t}$$

$$= i\theta(t) e^{-i\left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} + a\right)t - t/\tau}$$



3.5 Électron dans potentiel aléatoire

$$V_c(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} v(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow V_c(\vec{q}) &= \int d^3r e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} v(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{R}_i} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} v(\vec{q}) e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{R}_i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{V_c(\vec{q})} = v(\vec{q}) \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{R}_i}$$

$$= v(\vec{q}) \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} \frac{1}{V} \int d^3R_i e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{R}_i}$$

$$= v(\vec{q}) \frac{N_i}{V} (2\pi)^3 \delta(\vec{q})$$

$$= n_i v(\vec{q}) (2\pi)^3 \delta(\vec{q})$$

$$\sum^R (h, \omega) = \begin{matrix} \times \\ \vdots \\ i \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \times \\ \uparrow h, h_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ h_1, -h_2 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{k \neq h_1}$$

$$= \eta_i \nu(0) + \eta_i \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} G_0^R(h, \omega) \frac{2}{|\nu(k-h)|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c(q) V_c(q') &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \nu(q) \nu(q') \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_i} \nu(q) \nu(q') \frac{\begin{matrix} e^{-iq \cdot R_i} & e^{-iq' \cdot R_j} \end{matrix}}{e^{-i(q+q') \cdot R_i}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \eta_i \nu(q) \nu(-q) (2\pi)^3 \delta(q+q')$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Im} \left[\int \frac{d^3 h_1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\omega + i\eta - \frac{h_1^2}{2m}} |\nu(h-h_1)|^2 \right] \\ & - \pi \int \frac{d^3 h_1}{(4\pi)^3} \delta(\omega - \frac{h_1^2}{2m}) |\nu(h-h_1)|^2 \end{aligned}$$