

Адиабатичный процесс.

Решение задачи.

Классическая система. $\hat{H}(t) = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}(t)$

$V(t) = 0, t \leq t_0$

$V(t)$ - малое (см. далее)

Обычная система, $i \frac{d}{dt} |\psi_S(t)\rangle = \hat{H}_0 |\psi_S(t)\rangle$

$|\psi_S(t)\rangle = e^{-i\hat{H}_0 t} |\psi_S(0)\rangle \equiv |\psi_H\rangle$

Предполож. возмущающее,

$i \frac{d}{dt} |\psi_{int}(t)\rangle = \hat{H}(t) |\psi_{int}(t)\rangle = (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}(t)) |\psi_{int}(t)\rangle$

$t \leq t_0 \rightarrow$ об. система.

$|\psi_{int}(t)\rangle = e^{-i\hat{H}_0 t} \hat{U}(t, t_0) |\psi_S(0)\rangle$

$i \frac{d\hat{U}(t, t_0)}{dt} = \hat{V}_H(t) \hat{U}(t, t_0) \quad \hat{U}(t, t_0) = 1, t \leq t_0$

$\hat{V}_H(t) = e^{i\hat{H}_0(t)} \hat{V}(t) e^{-i\hat{H}_0(t)}$

тогда предполож., предполож. $|\psi_{int}(t)\rangle$

$\hat{U}(t, t_0) = 1 - i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \hat{V}_H(t') + \dots$ - решение ур. к \hat{U} при малых V , $\ll 1 \rightarrow$ верно.

$|\psi_{int}(t)\rangle = e^{-i\hat{H}_0 t} |\psi_H\rangle - i e^{-i\hat{H}_0 t} \int_{t_0}^t dt' \hat{V}_H(t') |\psi_H\rangle$

$\langle \psi_{int}(t) | = \langle \psi_H | e^{i\hat{H}_0 t} + i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \langle \psi_H | \hat{V}_H(t') e^{i\hat{H}_0 t}$

$\langle \psi_{int}(t) | \hat{A} | \psi_{int}(t) \rangle = \langle \psi_H | e^{i\hat{H}_0 t} \hat{A} e^{-i\hat{H}_0 t} | \psi_H \rangle + i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \langle \psi_H | \hat{V}_H(t') e^{i\hat{H}_0 t} \hat{A} e^{-i\hat{H}_0 t} - e^{i\hat{H}_0 t} \hat{A} e^{-i\hat{H}_0 t} \hat{V}_H(t') | \psi_H \rangle$

$\| e^{i\hat{H}_0 t} \hat{A} e^{-i\hat{H}_0 t} = \hat{A}_H \|$

+ след. шаг. мановен

$$\langle \Psi_{int}(t) | \hat{A} | \Psi_{int}(t) \rangle = \langle \Psi_{in} | \hat{A}_{in}(t) | \Psi_{in} \rangle + i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \langle \Psi_{in} | [\hat{V}_H(t'), \hat{A}_H(t')] | \Psi_{in} \rangle$$

Пример - среднее по основному состоянию осциллятора
 $V(t) = \vartheta(t-t_0) \cdot dx^2$ ($\hat{A} = \hat{x}^2$)

цель - среднее по возмущенному состоянию
 в состоянии с возмущением

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle_{int} - \langle \hat{A} \rangle_0 = i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \langle \Psi_{in} | [\hat{V}_H(t'), \hat{A}_H(t')] | \Psi_{in} \rangle$$

формула Кубо

Аналогично - если среднее по температуре дано

$$\langle A \rangle_0 = \frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} [\rho \hat{A}]$$

$$\hat{\rho} = e^{-\beta \hat{H}_0}$$

$$Z = \text{Tr} e^{-\beta \hat{H}_0}$$

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle_{int} - Z \langle \hat{A} \rangle_0 = \frac{1}{Z} i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \text{Tr} \left\{ \hat{\rho} [\hat{V}_H(t'), \hat{A}_H(t')] \right\}$$

$$V(t) = \int d^3x \mathcal{J}(x,t) \hat{\phi}(x,t)$$

$$\hat{A}(t) = \hat{\phi}(x,t)$$

$$\delta \langle \hat{\phi}(x,t) \rangle = -i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \int d^3x' \mathcal{J}(x',t') \frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} \left\{ \hat{\rho} [\hat{\phi}(x,t), \hat{\phi}(x',t')] \right\}$$

retarded

$$i D^R(x,t; x',t') = \frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} \left\{ \hat{\rho} [\hat{\phi}(x,t), \hat{\phi}(x',t')] \right\} \Theta(t-t')$$

advanced

$$i D^A(x,t; x',t') = -\frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} \left\{ \hat{\rho} [\hat{\phi}(x,t), \hat{\phi}(x',t')] \right\} \Theta(t'-t)$$

$$\delta \langle \hat{\phi}(x,t) \rangle = \int_{-t_0}^{t_0} dt' \int d^3x' \mathcal{J}(x',t') D^R(x,t; x',t')$$

to green via ~

в случае - предельном,

$$\delta \langle \phi(\omega, k) \rangle = \mathcal{J}(\omega, k) D^R(\omega, k) \quad // \text{ real time } \text{Sci}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 iD^+(x, y) &= \langle \hat{\phi}^\dagger(x) \hat{\phi}(y) \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n} \langle n | \hat{\phi}^\dagger(x) \hat{\phi}(y) | n \rangle = \\
 &= \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{m, n} e^{-\beta E_n} \langle n | \hat{\phi}^\dagger(x) | m \rangle \langle m | \hat{\phi}(y) | n \rangle = \\
 &= \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{m, n} e^{-\beta E_n} e^{i(p_n - p_m)(x-y)} \langle n | \hat{\phi}^\dagger(0) | m \rangle \langle m | \hat{\phi}(0) | n \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Spectral density: $\rho^+(k) = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{m, n} e^{-\beta E_n} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(4)}(k - p_m + p_n) |\langle n | \hat{\phi}^\dagger(0) | m \rangle|^2$

$$D^+(\omega) = \int d^4 z e^{ikz} D^+(z)$$

$$iD^+(k) = 2\pi \rho^+(k)$$

аналогично: $iD^-(x, y) = -\langle \hat{\phi}(y) \hat{\phi}^\dagger(x) \rangle$

$$iD^-(k) = 2\pi \rho^-(k)$$

$$\rho^-(k) = -\frac{1}{Z} \sum_{m, n} e^{-\beta E_n} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(4)}(k + p_m - p_n) |\langle n | \hat{\phi}(0) | m \rangle|^2$$

хотим перейти к $\rho^+(k)$

используем равенство m и n в виде δ -функции. Тогда же

$$\sum_{m, n} e^{-\beta E_m} \delta^{(4)}(k^0 - \underbrace{p_m^0}_{E_m} + \underbrace{p_n^0}_{E_n}) = \sum_{m, n} e^{-\beta E_n - \beta k^0}$$

$$\rho^-(k) = -e^{-\beta k^0} \rho^+(k)$$

Симметричные ρ -а δ -а.

$$D^*(x-y) = -i \langle [\hat{\phi}(x), \hat{\phi}^\dagger(y)] \rangle = D^+ + D^-$$

$$\rho^*(\omega) = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{m, n} (e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}) (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(4)}(k - p_m + p_n) |\langle n | \hat{\phi}(0) | m \rangle|^2$$

retarded $D^R(z) = \theta(z_0) D^*(z)$

- занаяздыбаруусун

advanced $D^A(z) = -\theta(z_0) D^*(z)$

- оңтүрөткө баруусун

$$D^R(k) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{\omega - \omega_0 + i\epsilon} p^n(\omega, \vec{k})$$

$$D^A(k) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{\omega - \omega_0 - i\epsilon} p^n(\omega, \vec{k})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } D^R(k) &= - \text{Im } D^A(k) = - \pi p^n(k) \quad \parallel \quad D^R(k) = \int_0^{\infty} d\tau \int d^3x e^{-i(k\tau + \dots)} \\ \text{Re } D^R(k) &= \text{Re } D^A(k) \end{aligned}$$

термакисие пропалатори

$$\begin{aligned} D(x, \tau) &= \langle \hat{\phi}(x, \tau), \hat{\phi}(0) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n} \langle n | \hat{\phi}(x, \tau) \hat{\phi}(0) | n \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m, n} e^{-\beta E_n} \langle n | \hat{\phi}(x, \tau) | m \rangle \langle m | \hat{\phi}(0) | n \rangle = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m, n} e^{-\beta E_n} e^{\tau(E_n - E_m)} e^{i(p_m - p_n)x} |\langle n | \hat{\phi}(0) | m \rangle|^2$$

$$D(\omega_n, k) = \int_0^{\beta} d\tau \int d^3x e^{-i(kx + \omega_n \tau)} D(x, \tau) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m, n} (2\pi)^3 \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{p}_m + \vec{p}_n) |\langle n | \hat{\phi}(0) | m \rangle|^2 \times \frac{e^{-\beta E_m} - e^{-\beta E_n}}{E_n - E_m - i\omega_n}$$

но сполучено $\propto p^n(k)$ кет δ -функцисен
 или $\frac{1}{E_n - E_m - i\omega_n}$

$$D(\omega_n, k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{\omega + i\omega_n} p^n(\omega, \vec{k})$$

$$D^R(k) = -D(\omega_n \rightarrow i\omega_0 - \epsilon)$$

$$D^A(k) = -D(\omega_n \rightarrow i\omega_0 + \epsilon)$$