

Matsubara Summary(2) : Equations

July 4, 2023

Equations for summarizing to derive Green functions

$$S(\nu, \tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ik_n} G(\nu, ik_n) e^{ik\tau} \quad (1)$$

$$S_2(\nu_1, \nu_2, i\omega, \tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ik_n} G_0(\nu, ik_n) G_0(\nu_2, ik_n + i\omega_n) e^{ik\tau} \quad (2)$$

$$S^B(\tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i\omega_n} g(i\omega_n) e^{i\omega_n \tau} \quad (3)$$

$$n_B(\tau) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta z} - 1} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_{z=i\omega_n} [n_B(z)] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i\omega_n} \frac{(z - i\omega_n)}{e^{\beta z} - 1} \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta}{e^{\beta i\omega_n} e^{\beta \delta} - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint dz n_B(z) g(z) &= 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z=i\omega_n} (n_B(z) g_B(i\omega_n)) \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{\beta} g(i\omega_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$S^B = \int_C \frac{dz}{2\pi i} n_B(z) g(z) \quad (5)$$

$$S_0^F(\tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ik_n} g_0(ik_n) e^{ik_n \tau}, \quad \tau > 0 \quad (6)$$

$$g_0(z) = \prod_j \frac{1}{z - z_j} \quad (7)$$

$$n_F(z) e^{\tau z} = \frac{e^{\tau z}}{e^{\beta z} + 1} \propto \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_{C_\infty} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} n_B(z) g_0(z) e^{\tau z} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ik_n} g_0(ik_n) e^{ik_n \tau} + \sum_j \text{Res}_{z=z_j} (g_0(z)) n_F(z_j) e^{\tau_j \tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i\omega_n} e^{o\omega_n \tau} = S_0^B(\tau) = - \sum_j \text{Res}_{z=z_j} [g_0(z)] n_B(z_j) e^{\tau_j \tau} \quad (9)$$

$$S(\tau) = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ik_n} g(ik_n) e^{ik_n \tau} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(\tau) &= - \int_{C_1+C_2} \frac{dz}{2\pi} n_F(z) g(z) e^{z\tau} \\ &= - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\epsilon n_F(\epsilon) [g(\epsilon + i\eta) - g(\epsilon - i\eta)] e^{\epsilon\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle a_{\nu}^{\dagger} a_{\nu} \rangle = G(\nu, 0^{-}) \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leftrightarrow &= \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{ik_n} G(\nu, ik_n) e^{-ik_n 0^{-}} \\ &= G_1(\nu, 0^{+}) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\epsilon}{2\pi} n_F(\epsilon) A(\nu, \epsilon) \end{aligned}$$