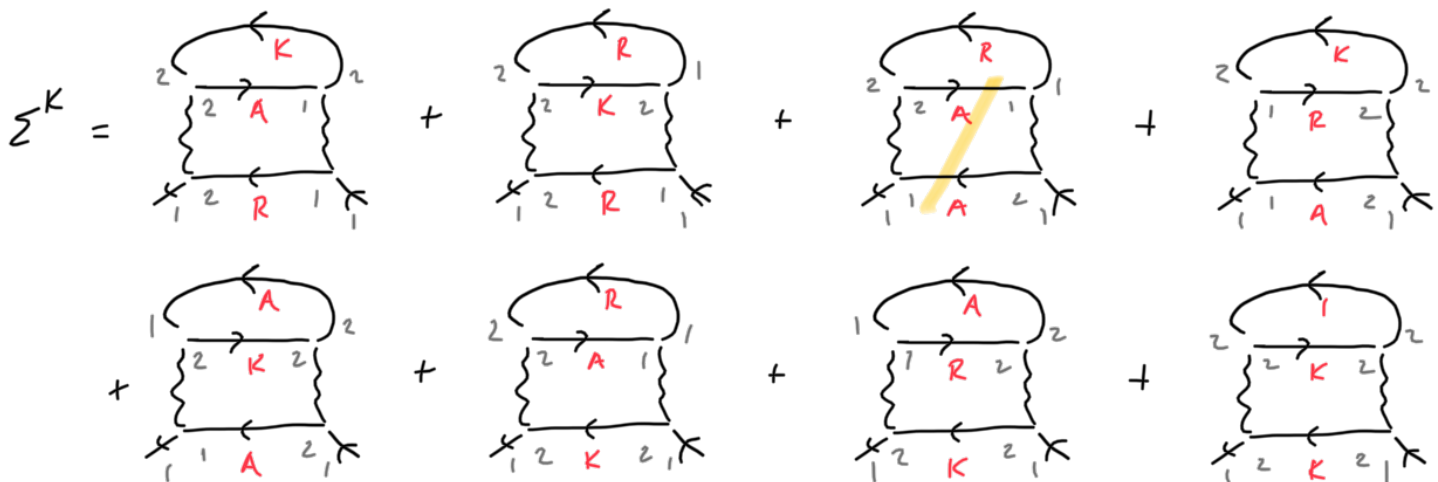
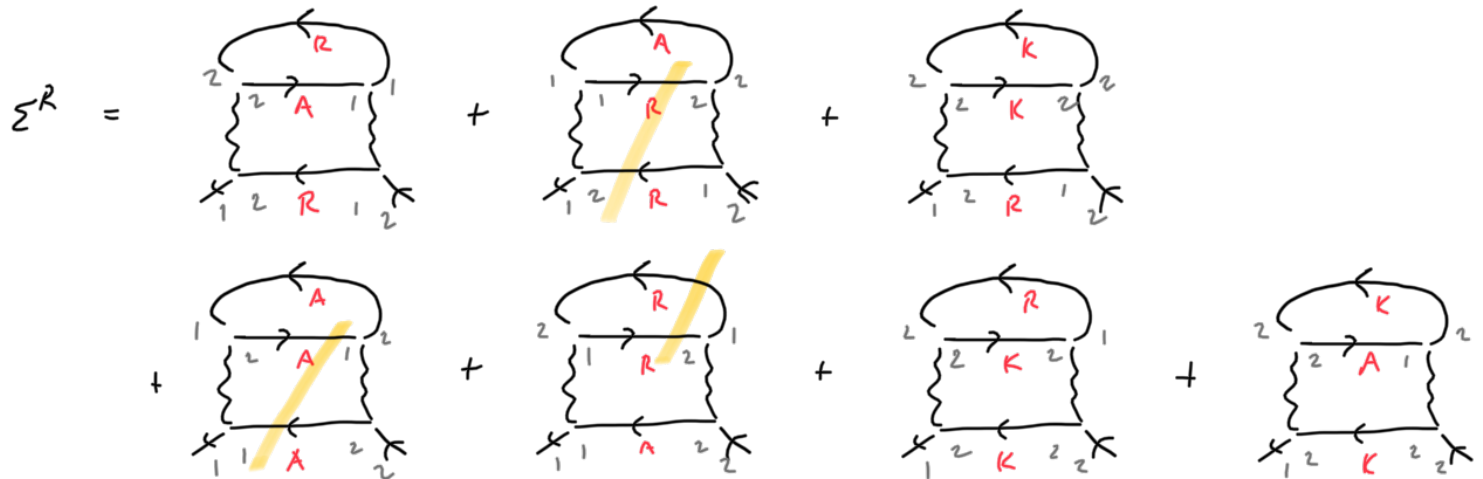


Keldysh diagrammatics

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= G^{11}, & G^A &= G^{12}, & G^R &= G^{21}, & G^K &= G^{22} \\
 \Sigma^K &= \Sigma^{11}, & \Sigma^R &= \Sigma^{12}, & \Sigma^A &= \Sigma^{21}, & 0 &= \Sigma^{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

χ only nonzero if $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha'_1 + \alpha'_2$ odd

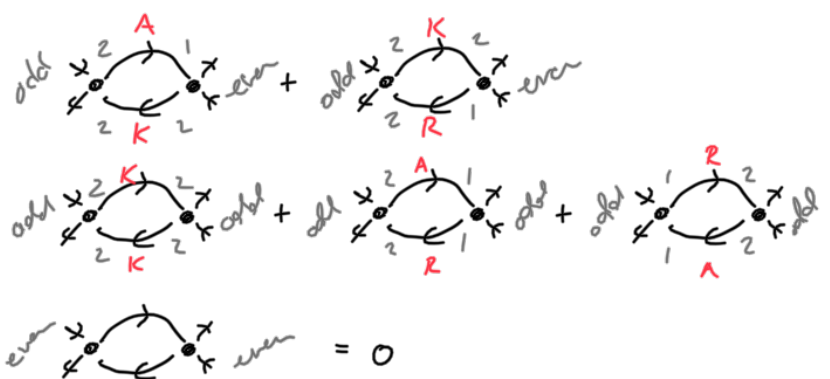


via bubble:

$$\Sigma^{12} = G^{212} \chi^{112} + G^{211} \chi^{111}$$

$$\chi^{112} = G^{112} G^{212} + G^{212} G^{211}$$

$$\chi^{111} = G^{212} G^{212} + G^{211} G^{112} + G^{112} G^{211}$$



examples:

$$G^R(t) = -i\theta(t) e^{-\Delta t} \Rightarrow \Sigma_1(t) = G^R(t)^2 G^A(-t) = -i\theta(t) e^{-3\Delta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_1(\omega) = \int dt e^{i\omega t} G^R(t) G^A(-t) = \int_0^\infty dt e^{i\omega t} e^{-2\Delta t} = \frac{i}{\omega + 2i\Delta}$$

$$G^R(\nu) = \frac{1}{\nu + i\Delta} \Rightarrow G^K_\nu = [1 - 2\alpha_F(\nu)] (G^R_\nu - G^A_\nu) = [1 - 2\alpha_F(\nu)] \frac{-2i\Delta}{\nu^2 + \Delta^2}$$

$$\Delta^K(\nu) = -2i\Delta [1 - 2\alpha_F(\nu)] \Rightarrow G^K = G^R (\Sigma^K + \Delta^K) G^A \stackrel{\Sigma^K=0}{=} -2i\Delta \frac{1}{\nu + i\Delta} (1 - 2\alpha_F(\nu)) \frac{1}{\nu - i\Delta} \checkmark$$