Time-dependent adiabatic *GW*

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Keldysh formalism

Motivation

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle S^{-1} \mathcal{T}_t (S A_{\mathrm{I}}(t)) \rangle \,, \quad S = U(\infty, -\infty) \tag{1}$$

Non-equilibrium state: not pure; contains excited state components; $|\Psi_n\rangle$ is excited state $\Rightarrow S\,|\Psi_n\rangle \neq \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\,\alpha}\,|\Psi_n\rangle \Rightarrow$ we can't peel the S^{-1} off!!

Solution Four (instead of one) types of propagators: (note S^{-1} is *anti*-time ordered)

$\langle \psi^\dagger \psi \rangle$ contraction

$\langle \psi \psi^\dagger \rangle$ contraction

$\tilde{\mathcal{T}} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i} \int \mathrm{d}t \;\; H_{\mathrm{I}}}$ $\quad \mathcal{T}$ observable $\quad \mathcal{T} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i} \int \mathrm{d}t \;\; H_{\mathrm{I}}}$

anti-time-ordered contraction

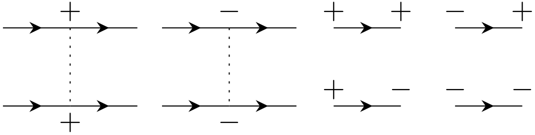
time-ordered contraction

Keldysh formalism

Four types of (fermionic) propagators

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{i}\,G^{--} &= \mathrm{i}\,G^{\mathrm{c}} = \langle \mathcal{T}\,\psi_1\psi_2^\dagger\rangle\,, \quad \mathrm{i}\,G^{++} = \mathrm{i}\,G^{\mathrm{a}} = \langle \tilde{\mathcal{T}}\,\psi_1\psi_2^\dagger\rangle\,, \\
\mathrm{i}\,G^{+-} &= \mathrm{i}\,G^{>} = \langle \psi_1\psi_2^\dagger\rangle\,, \quad \mathrm{i}\,G^{-+} = \mathrm{i}\,G^{<} = -\langle \psi_2^\dagger\psi_1\rangle\,.
\end{aligned} \tag{2}
$$

Diagrams

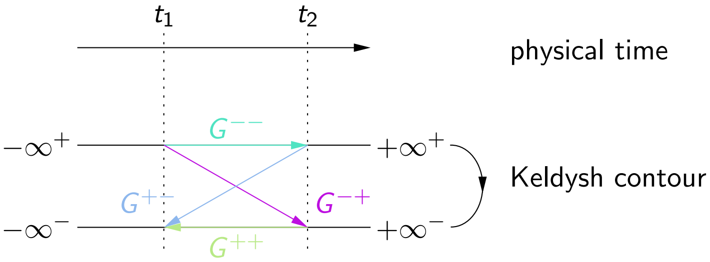


Self-energy

$$
G = \begin{pmatrix} G^{--} & G^{-+} \\ G^{+-} & G^{++} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^{--} & \Sigma^{-+} \\ \Sigma^{+-} & \Sigma^{++} \end{pmatrix}, \quad G = G_0 + G_0 \Sigma G\,. \tag{3}
$$

Alternative formulation: Keldysh contour

Keldysh contour The information in the G matrix can be alternatively stored in a time-ordered Green function on *Keldysh contour*



Green function EOM

From Keldysh contour to physical contour Lengreth theorem:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(AB)^< = A^{\mathrm{R}} B^< + A^< B^{\mathrm{A}}, \quad (AB)^> = A^{\mathrm{R}} B^> + A^> B^{\mathrm{A}}, \\
&(AB)^{\mathrm{R}} = A^{\mathrm{R}} B^{\mathrm{R}}, \quad (AB)^{\mathrm{A}} = A^{\mathrm{A}} B^{\mathrm{A}},
\end{aligned}
\tag{4}
$$

where

$$
\begin{aligned}
&A^>(t_1, t_2) = A(t_1^+, t_2^-), \quad A^<(t_1, t_2) = A(t_1^-, t_2^+), \\
&A^{\mathrm{R}}(t_1, t_2) = \theta(t_1 - t_2)(A^> - A^<).
\end{aligned}
\tag{5}
$$

Mapping an equation on Keldysh contour to its counterpart on the physical time axis!

Derivation of EOM of $G^{<,>}$ and G^{A}

Recommended references The following series

Václav Špička, Bedřich Velickỳ, and Anděla Kalvová. "Long and short time quantum dynamics: I. Between Green's functions and transport equations". In: *Physica E: Low-dimensional Systems and Nanostructures* 29.1-2 (2005), pp. 154–174

Reconstruction of $G^<$

Overview

Goal obtaining quantum kinetics:

- Quantum master equation (QME), i.e. EOM of $\rho(\boldsymbol{r}_1, \boldsymbol{r}_2, t)$,
- and its long wave length limit, the quantum Boltzmann equation (QBE)

Gradient expansion: from QME to QBE

Example: TODO