

Memegyezségi Statistika feladatok

1. feladat (3)

- perturbációk → lineáris válasz elmélet
- átlag értékek - fizikai mennyiség várható értéke
 - korrelációs függvények
- szabadsági fokok redukciója → makroszkopikus változók
↓
irreverzibilis termodinamika
stochasztikus folyamatok
- kinetikus elméletek → Boltzmann-egyenlet
- számítógépes simulációk

Lineáris válasz



$B(t)$ fizikai mennyiség

zavaró erőssége $f(t)$

pl: mágneses tér $H(t)$, áramterheltség $M(t)$

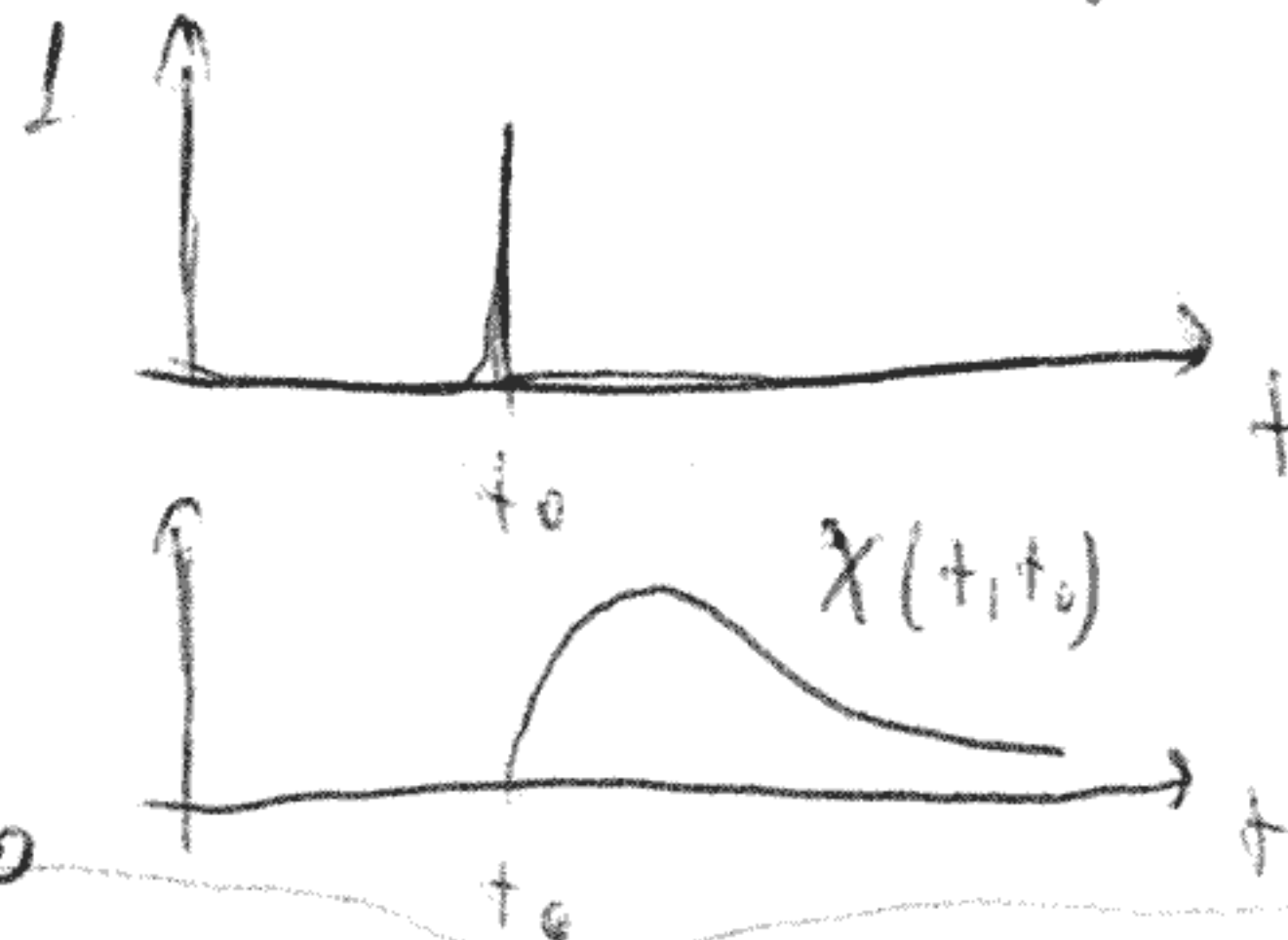
Stacionárius állapot meghatározása

$$B(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(t, t') f(t') dt' \quad \text{lineáris összefüggés}$$

- kauzalitás: $X(t, t') = 0$, ha $t' > t$

- stac. állapot \Rightarrow időeltolási szimmetria $\Rightarrow X(t, t') = X(t - t')$

pl: ha $f(t) = \delta(t - t_0) f_0$ $B(t) = X(t, t_0) f_0$



$$B(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t X(t - t') f(t') dt' = \int_0^{\infty} X(\tau) f(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$t - t' = \tau$

monoharmonikus zavar: $f(t) = f_0 e^{-i\omega t}$

$$B(t) = \int_0^{\infty} X(\tau) f_0 e^{-i\omega t} e^{i\omega \tau} d\tau = f_0 e^{-i\omega t} \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} X(\tau) e^{i\omega \tau} d\tau}_{X(\omega)}$$

$$B_w = \int_w X(w)$$

$$X(w) = |X(w)| e^{i\phi(w)}$$

$X(t)$ való

$$X(w)^* = X(-w)$$

$$\operatorname{Re} X(w) = \operatorname{Re} X(-w)$$

$$-\operatorname{Im} X(w) = \operatorname{Im} X(-w)$$

F-tr. komplex felvenciklók:

$$X(z) = \int_0^\infty x(\tau) e^{iz\tau} d\tau$$

Lehat integrálható
a felvenciklók

$$e^{iz\tau} = e^{i\operatorname{Re} z \tau} e^{-\operatorname{Im} z \tau}$$

$X(z)$ a felvenciklók literál, is analitikus ($\operatorname{Im} z > 0$)

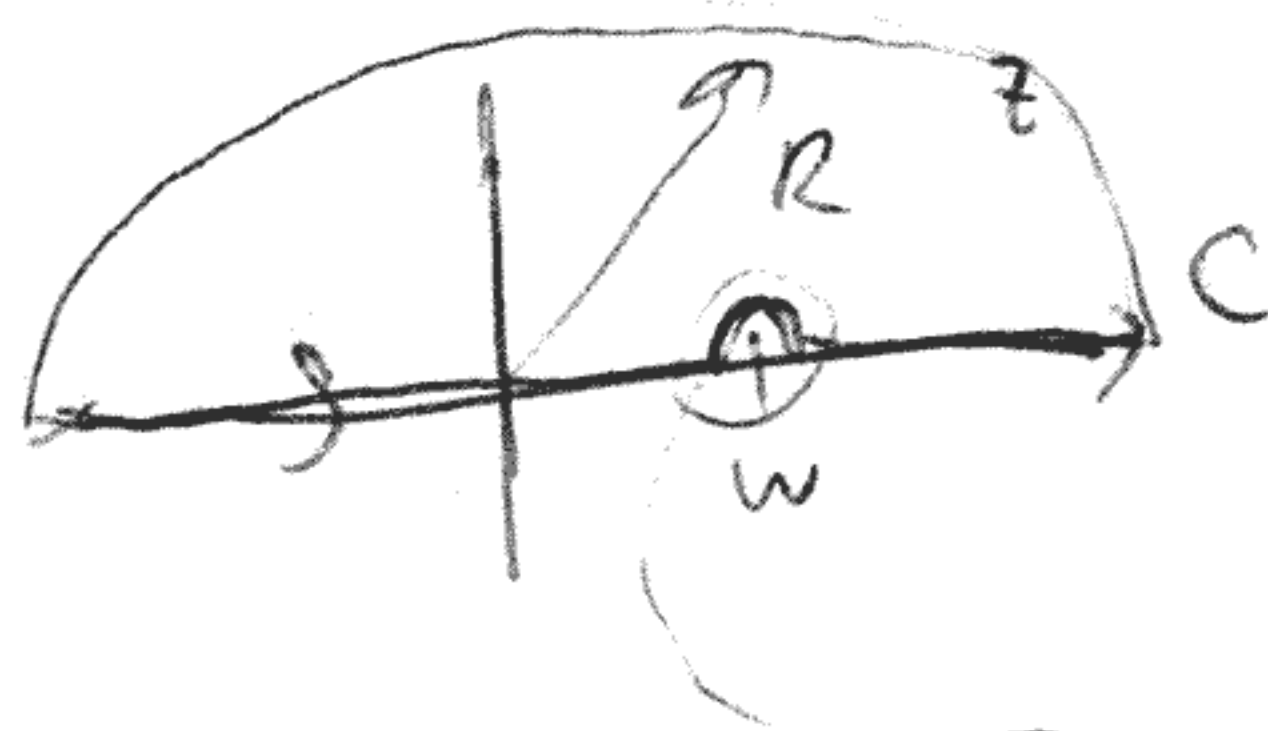
$x(\tau)$ álltalán nem cseng le ($x(w)$ nem literál), de $X(z)$ akkor is literál!

(Az alvenciklók nem, att nem tudunk róla semmit)

Kramers - Kronig - reláció

$$\oint_C \frac{X(z)}{z-w} dz \quad (w \text{ való})$$

$$\oint_C \frac{X(z)}{z-w} dz = 0$$



$$z-w = r e^{i\phi}$$

Ha: $X(z) \rightarrow 0$ ($z \rightarrow \infty$)

R nagyvenciklók ar integrál $\rightarrow 0$ ($R \rightarrow \infty$)

$$0 = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{w-r} \frac{X(w')}{w'-w} dw' + \int_{w+r}^{\infty} \frac{X(w')}{w'-w} dw'}_{\text{fővenciklók integrál (P.f.-)}} + \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{X(w+re^{i\phi})}{re^{i\phi}} i r e^{i\phi} d\phi}_{(r \rightarrow 0) - i X(w) \pi}$$

$$0 = \mathcal{P} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{X(w')}{w'-w} dw' - i X(w) \pi$$

$$\mathcal{P} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Re} X(w')}{w'-w} dw' = -\pi \operatorname{Im} X(w)$$

(Kramers + Kronig)

$$\mathcal{P} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Im} X(w')}{w'-w} dw' = \pi \operatorname{Re} X(w)$$

1. Kausalitás $X(t) = 0 \quad (t < 0)$ 1/2

↓

2. $X(z)$ analitikus a felső félsíkon

↓

3. Kramers - Kronig - relációk

Fitchmarovskij - tétel: hőmérséklet állítás teljesül, akkor következik a másikkal.

Kvantummechanika: időfüggés

$H(t)$

Schrödinger - egyenlet: $i\hbar \dot{\psi}(t) = H(t) \psi(t)$

kezdési feltétel: $\psi(t_0) = \psi_0$

lineáris leképezés $\psi(t) = \hat{U}(t, t_0) \psi(t_0)$

← unitér operátor

(stabilitást megőrző leképezés)

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} (\psi', \psi) = i\hbar (\dot{\psi}', \psi) + i\hbar (\psi', \dot{\psi}) = (H\psi', \psi) + (\psi', H\psi) = -(\psi', H\psi) + (\psi', H\psi) = 0$$

$$(\hat{U}(t, t_0) \psi_0, \hat{U}(t, t_0) \psi_0) = (\psi_0, \psi_0)$$

$$(\psi_0, \hat{U}^\dagger(t, t_0) \hat{U}(t, t_0) \psi_0) = (\psi_0, \psi_0) \quad \forall \psi_0 \Rightarrow \hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U} = 1$$

$$i\hbar \dot{\psi}(t) = i\hbar \dot{\hat{U}}(t, t_0) \psi_0 = H \hat{U}(t, t_0) \psi_0 \quad \forall \psi_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$i\hbar \dot{\hat{U}}(t, t_0) = H \hat{U}(t, t_0)$$

$$\text{kezdési feltétel: } \hat{U}(t_0, t_0) = 1$$

$$H \text{ független az időtől: } \hat{U}(t, t_0) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H(t-t_0)}$$

időfüggő eset: $H + V(t)$

↑ időfüggő, perturbáció

$$\hat{U}(t, t_0) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} \hat{S}(t, t_0) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t_0} \quad (\hat{S}(t_0, t_0) = 1)$$

$$\text{ha } V(t) = 0 \quad \hat{S}(t, t_0) = 1$$

$$i\hbar \dot{U}(t, t_0) = H S(t, t_0) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t_0} + e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} i\hbar \dot{S}(t, t_0) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t_0} = (H + V(t)) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} S(t, t_0) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t_0}$$

$$i\hbar \dot{S}(t, t_0) = \underbrace{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} V(t) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t}}_1 S(t, t_0)$$

$$\int_{t_0}^t \dot{S}(t', t_0) dt' = S(t, t_0) - S(t_0, t_0)$$

$$S(t, t_0) = 1 + \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t'} V(t') e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t'} S(t', t_0) dt'$$

első rendben:

$$S(t, t_0) \approx 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t'} V(t') e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t'} dt'$$

lineáris válasz:

↑ zavar okozta

$$V(t) = -A f(t)$$

↑ rendben egy fizikai mennyiségre (operátor)

$$H = -\frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

↑ potenciális állapotok

$$-\frac{m}{\hbar^2} H(t) \rightarrow \text{Egyszerűsítés}$$

- viszonylatos elhanyagolása

- klasszikus külső hatás

$$S(t, t_0) = 1 + \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t'} A e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t'} f(t') dt'$$

↑ Keesenberg - köpheli operátor

$$\langle B \rangle_t = \sum_{\alpha} p_{\alpha} (\psi_{\alpha}(t), B \psi_{\alpha}(t)) = \underline{\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}(t) B)}$$

($\sum p_{\alpha} = 1$)

$$\langle B \rangle_t = \sum_{\alpha} p_{\alpha} (U(t, t_0) \psi_{\alpha}(t_0), B U(t, t_0) \psi_{\alpha}(t_0)) =$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} p_{\alpha} (\psi_{\alpha}(t_0), \underbrace{U^{\dagger}(t, t_0) B U(t, t_0)}_{\text{Keesenberg - köpheli operátor}} \psi_{\alpha}(t_0)) = \underline{\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}(t_0) U^{\dagger}(t, t_0) B U(t, t_0))} =$$

$$= \text{Tr}(U(t, t_0) \hat{\rho}(t_0) U^{\dagger}(t, t_0) B)$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\rho}(t) = U(t, t_0) \hat{\rho}(t_0) U^{\dagger}(t, t_0)}$$

$$\langle B \rangle_t = \text{Tr} \left(\underbrace{\hat{f}(t_0)}_1 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t_0} \underbrace{S^+(t, t_0) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} B e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} S(t, t_0)}_{B(t)} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t_0} \right)$$

1/3

beredsklen (t_0 -ban) termikus egyensúlyban van: $\hat{f}(t_0) = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z}$ $Z = \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H})$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B \rangle_t &= \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} \left(1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t A(t') \hat{f}(t') dt' \right) B(t) \left(1 + \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t A(t') \hat{f}(t') dt' \right) \right) \\ &= \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} \left[B(t) + \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t (B(t) A(t') - A(t') B(t)) \hat{f}(t') dt' \right] \right) \end{aligned}$$

f^2 -el arányos tagokat
-ár így is
elhanyagolhatunk

első tag:

$$\text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} B e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} \right) = \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} B \right) = \langle B \rangle_0$$

$$\varphi_{BA}(t, t') = \frac{i}{\hbar} \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} [B(t), A(t')] \right) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [B(t), A(t')] \rangle_0$$

$$\langle B \rangle_t = \langle B \rangle_0 + \int_{t_0}^t \varphi_{BA}(t, t') \hat{f}(t') dt'$$

$t_0 \rightarrow -\infty$

$$X_{BA}(t, t') = \begin{cases} \varphi_{BA}(t, t') & t > t' \\ 0 & t < t' \end{cases}$$

Neueigenschaften statistischer fields

2. divided (1)

$$\langle B \rangle_t = \int_{-\infty}^t \chi_{BA}(t-t') f(t') dt'$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad \chi_{BA} = \frac{e^{-i\omega t}}{i} \quad (\text{thermodynamic equilibrium})$$

$$H = -A f(t)$$

$$\chi_{BA} = \Theta(t) \varphi_{BA}(t) = \begin{cases} \varphi_{BA}(t) & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_{BA}(t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [B(t), A(0)] \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta H} [B(t), A(0)] \right)$$

$$\text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta H} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} B e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t'} A e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t'} \right) = \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H(t-t')} B e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H(t-t')} A \right)$$

monochromatic wave: $f(t) = \int \omega e^{-i\omega t} e^{\epsilon t} d\omega$ ($\epsilon \rightarrow 0$) (long $t \rightarrow \infty$ - x extension)

$$\langle B \rangle_t = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_{BA}(\tau) f(t-\tau) d\tau = \int \omega e^{-i\omega t} e^{\epsilon t} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_{BA}(\tau) e^{i\omega \tau} e^{-\epsilon \tau} d\tau}_{\chi_{BA}(\omega)} e^{i(\omega+i\epsilon)t} d\omega$$

$$\chi_{BA}(\omega) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \chi_{BA}(\omega + i\epsilon)$$

pl: linear oscillator: $H = \underbrace{\frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_0^2 x^2}_H - \underbrace{x f(t)}_{f(t) \text{ linear potential}}$

$$\langle x \rangle_t = \int_{-\infty}^t \varphi_{xx}(t-t') f(t') dt' = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [x(t), x(0)] \rangle$$

$$\varphi_{BA} = \varphi_{xx} = \varphi(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, x] = \frac{p}{m} & \dot{p} &= \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, p] = -m\omega_0^2 x \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} &= \frac{p}{m} & -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} &= -m\omega_0^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 x$$

$$x(t) = x(0) \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{p(0)}{m\omega_0} \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

Schrödinger equation operators

$$[X(t), x(0)] \approx \frac{[P(0), x(0)]}{m \omega_0} \xleftarrow{\frac{x}{i}} \frac{x}{i}$$

$$\varphi(t) \approx \frac{x(\omega_0 t)}{m \omega_0}$$

- tel lehetne!

(közös ítélet, disztribúciós ítélet)

nincs ítélet (oscilláció)

Fourier-transzformáció: $\int_0^\infty \frac{x(\omega_0 t)}{m \omega_0} e^{i \omega t} dt$

Csak $\text{Im } z > 0$ feltétel mellett a Fourier-transzformáltja

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x(\omega_0 t)}{m \omega_0} e^{i z t} dt = \frac{1}{m \omega_0} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{i} (e^{i \omega_0 t} - e^{-i \omega_0 t}) e^{i z t} dt =$$

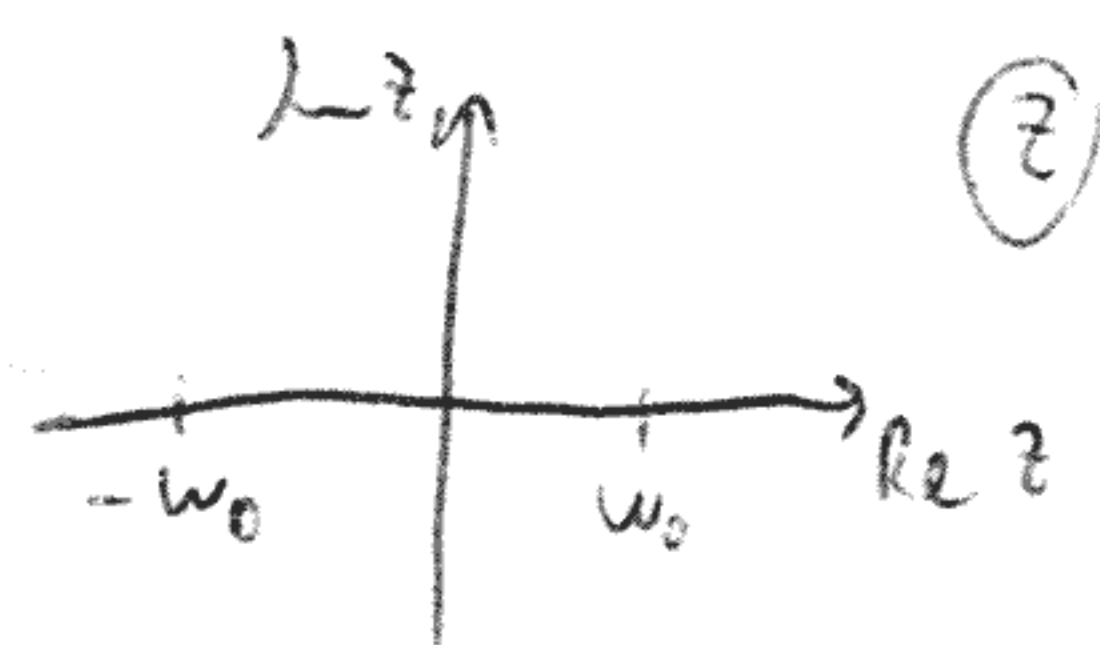
$$= \frac{1}{2 i m \omega_0} \left[\frac{e^{i(\omega_0 + z)t}}{i(\omega_0 + z)} - \frac{e^{i(-\omega_0 + z)t}}{i(-\omega_0 + z)} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{1}{2 i m \omega_0} \left(+ \frac{1}{i(z - \omega_0)} - \frac{1}{i(z + \omega_0)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 i m \omega_0} \left(-\frac{1}{z - \omega_0} + \frac{1}{z + \omega_0} \right) \xleftarrow{\frac{x(\omega_0 t)}{m \omega_0}} \text{Fourier-transzformáltja a } \text{Im } z > 0 \text{ -ra}$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\chi(z)} = \chi(z)$$

értelmezés az eigen z-típus

meromorf f (pólusai vannak); pólusok $z = \pm \omega_0$



Wickstransformáció:

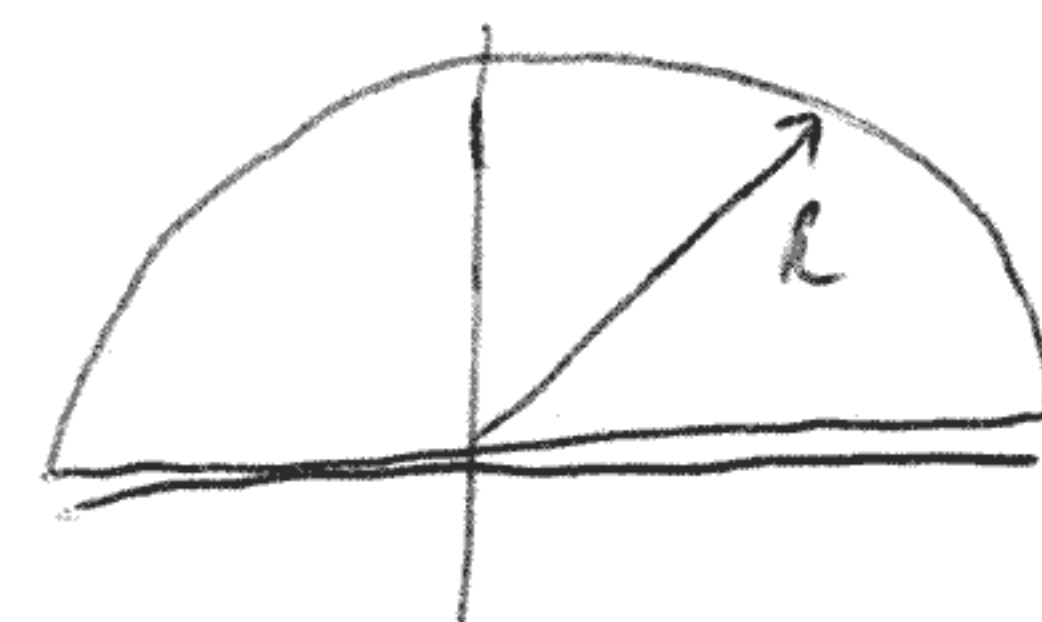
$\omega + i\epsilon$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty + i\epsilon}^{\infty + i\epsilon} dz \chi(z) e^{-izt} =$$

$t < 0$: $e^{-izt} = e^{-i\text{Re } z t} e^{\text{Im } z t}$

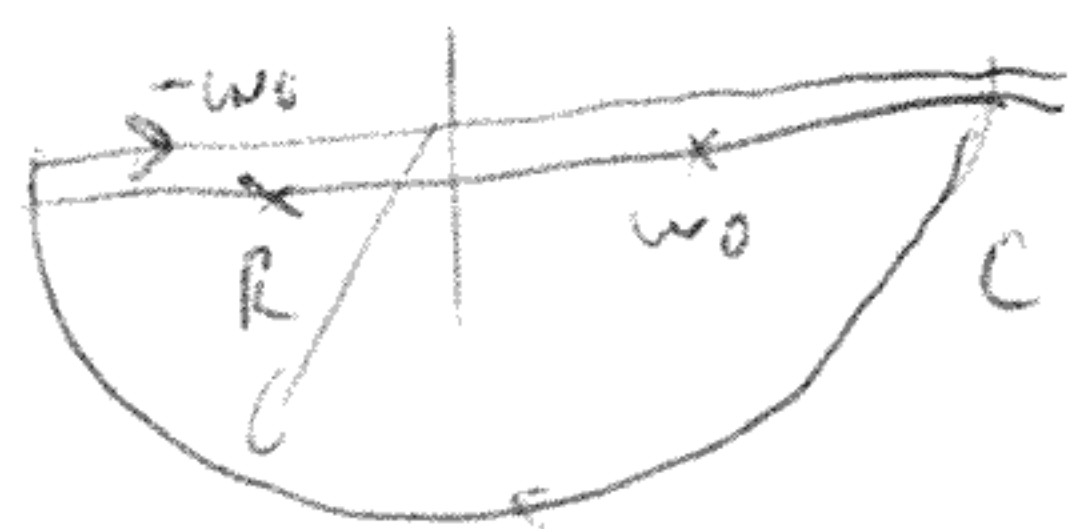
$|z| \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{Im } z \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow 0$

\Rightarrow



$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty + i\epsilon}^{\infty + i\epsilon} dz \chi(z) e^{-izt} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{ha } t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$t > 0 \quad \text{Im } z < 0$



$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\infty + i\epsilon}^{-\infty + i\epsilon} dz \chi(z) e^{-izt} = \oint_C \chi(z) e^{-izt} dz = -\frac{2\pi i}{2\pi} \left(\frac{-1}{2m\omega_0} e^{-i\omega_0 t} + \left(\frac{1}{2m\omega_0} \right) e^{i\omega_0 t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2im\omega_0} (e^{i\omega_0 t} - e^{-i\omega_0 t})$$

$$\varphi_{BA}(t) = \frac{1}{t} \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} (B(t)A - AB(t)) \right) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_n \langle n | \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} B(t)A - AB(t) | n \rangle = \%$$

$$H\phi_n = E_n \phi_n$$

$$\tilde{A} \rightarrow (\phi_n, A\phi_m) = \langle n | A | m \rangle = A_{nm}$$

$$\% = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n}}{Z} \left(\langle n | B(t) | m \rangle \langle m | A | n \rangle - \langle n | A | m \rangle \langle m | B(t) | n \rangle \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}}{Z} \underbrace{\langle n | e^{+\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} B e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} | m \rangle}_{\langle n | B | m \rangle e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t} e^{+\frac{i}{\hbar} E_m t}} \langle m | A | n \rangle$$

$$W_{mn} = \frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar}$$

$$\varphi_{BA}(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}}{Z} \langle n | B | m \rangle \langle m | A | n \rangle e^{-i W_{mn} t}$$

(általában ez végtelen összeg, ω oscillátorial 2 tagra redukálódik)

Fourier-transzformáció: $\int_0^\infty e^{-i W_{mn} t} e^{i z t} dt = \left[\frac{e^{i(z - W_{mn})t}}{i(z - W_{mn})} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{1}{z - W_{mn}}$

$$\int_0^\infty \chi_{BA}(t) e^{i z t} dt = \int_0^\infty \varphi_{BA}(t) e^{i z t} dt = -\frac{1}{t} \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}}{Z} \frac{\langle n | B | m \rangle \langle m | A | n \rangle}{z - W_{mn}} = \chi_{BA}(z)$$

($\text{Im } z > 0$)

- Az egész z síkon értelmes

- meromorf fn, pólusok: $z = W_{mn} = \frac{1}{\hbar} (E_m - E_n)$

- kiválasztási szabályok: $z = W_{mn}$ jelen van, ha $\langle n | B | m \rangle \langle m | A | n \rangle \neq 0$

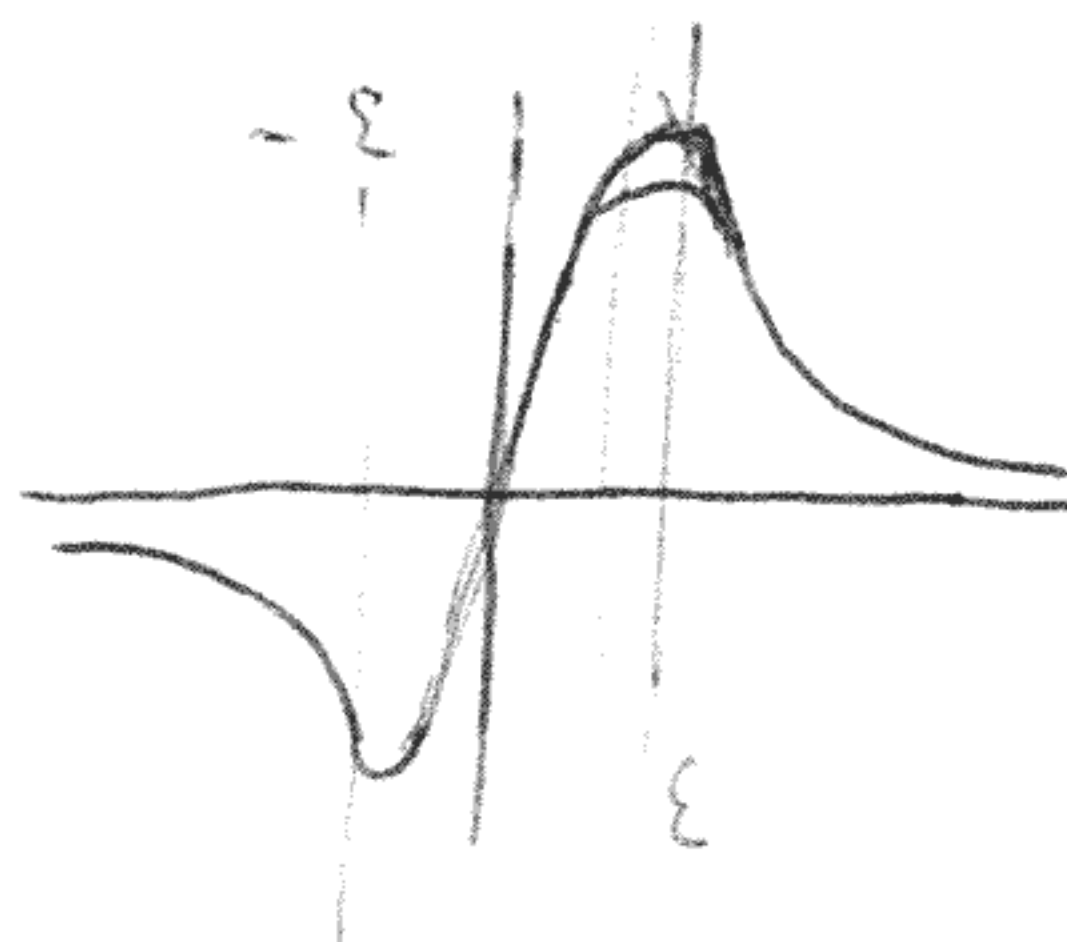
Válaszfüggvény valószínűségi eloszlása:

$$\chi_{BA}(\omega) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \chi_{BA}(\omega + i\varepsilon) = ?$$


valós

$$\frac{1}{x \pm i\varepsilon} = \frac{x \mp i\varepsilon}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} \mp i \frac{\varepsilon}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2}$$

\downarrow
 $\mathcal{P} \frac{1}{x}$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{P} \frac{1}{x} f(x) dx = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \right)_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{x^2 + \epsilon^2} \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \pi \delta(x)$$


Lorentz görbe

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon}{x^2 + \epsilon^2} = \begin{cases} \infty & x=0 \\ 0 & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \frac{\epsilon}{x^2 + \epsilon^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{\epsilon})^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds \frac{1}{1+s^2} = [\arctan s]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \pi$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \pm i\epsilon} = \mathcal{P} \frac{1}{x} \mp i\pi \delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} X_{BA}(\omega + i\epsilon) = -\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}}{\omega - \omega_{nm}} \langle n|B|m\rangle \langle m|A|n\rangle \left(\mathcal{P} \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_{nm}} - i\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_{nm}) \right)$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} X_{BA}(\omega + i\epsilon) = \underbrace{X'_{BA}(\omega)}_{\text{P tagok}} + i \underbrace{X''_{BA}(\omega)}_{\text{f tagok}}$$

↖ *What complex ártalában nem* $\text{Re } X_{BA}(\omega)$ is $X_{BA}(\omega)$ *váltakoz!*

de pl: $B \neq A$ $\langle n|A|m\rangle \langle m|A|n\rangle \geq |\langle n|A|m\rangle|^2$ *Ugyanaz az!*

Ka B megmaradó mennyiség ($[B, H] = 0$) $B(t) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} B e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} = B$

akkor $[B(t), A] = [B, A]$

$$X_{BA}(t) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} (BA - AB) \right) = 0$$

$$\text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} AB \right) = \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} BA \right)$$

Megmaradó mennyiségnek nincs lineáris válasza, először négyzetes
máskor váltakozó (δH hatások) $[H, B] \neq 0$ $\frac{1}{\hbar}$

pl: H *egyensúlyi állag*
 $\langle H \rangle_t - \langle H \rangle_0 \sim \mathcal{O}(t^2)$

váltakozhatna
Adiabatiszus válasza $X_{BA}(t)$

Interjú statisztikus válasz

$H' = H - \lambda f$ (f idővel független) $A(\tau) = e^{\tau H} A e^{-\tau H}$

$\langle B \rangle = X_{BA}^T$ $X_{BA}^T = \int_0^{\beta} \langle A(\tau) B \rangle d\tau$

egyensúlyi állag

H' -vel

$X_{BA}^T = \frac{\langle BA \rangle}{\lambda_B T}$

Ka $[B, H] = 0$

$$\text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} e^{\tau H} A e^{-\tau H} B \right) = \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} AB \right) = \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} BA \right)$$

$$\langle H \rangle_t - \langle H \rangle_0 = \mathcal{O}(f^2)$$

$$H' = H - A f(t)$$

$$\frac{d\langle H \rangle_t}{dt} = \text{Tr}(\dot{\rho}(t) H) = \gamma$$

$$\rho(t) = U(t, t_0) \rho_0 U^\dagger(t, t_0)$$

$$i\hbar \dot{U} = H' U$$

$$i\hbar \dot{\rho} = [H', \rho]$$

$$-(HA - AH)f$$

$$\gamma = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \text{Tr}([H', \rho] H) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \text{Tr}(\rho (HH' - H'H)) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \text{Tr}(\rho [H, A])f =$$

$$= \text{Tr}(\rho(t) \cdot \dot{A}(t)) f(t)$$

$$W := \frac{d}{dt} \langle H \rangle_t = \langle \dot{A}(t) \rangle f(t)$$

külös zavar teljesítése

teljesítés ρ zavar ρ (k. oscillatorkal v. illa)

Lineáris válasz közelítése, ~~monokromatikus~~ zavar:

$$f(t) = f_\omega \cos(\omega t) = \frac{f_\omega}{2} (e^{-i\omega t} + e^{i\omega t})$$

$$\langle A \rangle_t = \frac{f_\omega}{2} (X(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} + X(-\omega) e^{i\omega t})$$

$$\langle \dot{A} \rangle_t = \frac{f_\omega}{2} (-i\omega X(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} + i\omega X(-\omega) e^{i\omega t})$$

$$\langle \dot{A} \rangle f(t) = \left(\frac{f_\omega}{2}\right)^2 [i\omega X(-\omega) - i\omega X(\omega) - i\omega X(\omega) e^{-2i\omega t} + i\omega X(-\omega) e^{2i\omega t}]$$

$$\overline{W} = \left(\frac{f_\omega}{2}\right)^2 (-i\omega) (X(\omega) - X(-\omega)) = \frac{f_\omega^2}{2} \omega \text{Im} X(\omega) \quad (\text{diszperzió})$$

$$\uparrow \text{időátlag (1 periódusra)} \quad X(\omega) - X^*(\omega) = 2i \text{Im} X(\omega) \quad X_{AA}(\omega) \quad (f_\omega^2)$$

$$X_{AA}(\omega) = X'_{AA}(\omega) + i X''_{AA}(\omega)$$

$$\uparrow \text{p.} \quad \uparrow \text{f.} \quad \uparrow \text{f.}$$

$$\overline{W} = \frac{f_\omega^2}{2} \omega \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\rho E_n} - e^{-\rho E_m}}{E_n - E_m} |\langle n | A | m \rangle|^2 \frac{\pi}{\hbar} \delta(\omega - \omega_{mn}) \rightarrow X''_{AA}$$

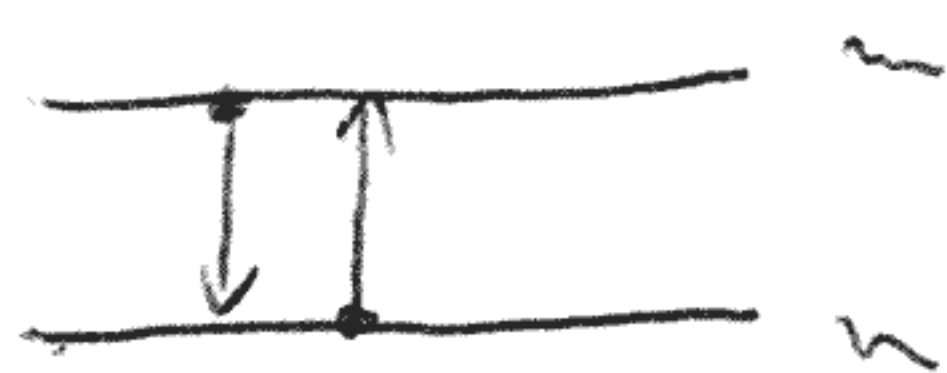
$$\omega = \frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar}$$

$$(e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}) (E_m - E_n) \geq 0 \quad (\text{energia sortrend})$$

$$\overline{U} = \sum_n \left(\frac{e^{-\beta E_n}}{Z} - \frac{e^{-\beta E_m}}{Z} \right) \cdot \left[\frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \right)^2 |\langle n|A|m \rangle|^2 \delta(\hbar \omega - (E_m - E_n)) \cdot (E_m - E_n) \right]$$

↑
termi fele arányossága (átmeneti valószínűségi)

(váltakozó energia elv)



(R-tétel valószínűségi elv által váltakozó gerjesztési energia)

B, A operátorok korrelációs függvényei:

$$S_{BA}(t) = \langle B(t) A(0) \rangle$$

eredő 2-timenes a tényleg
lineáris

$$\tilde{S}_{BA}(t) = \langle A(0) B(t) \rangle$$

$$C_{BA}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \langle B(t) A(0) + A(0) B(t) \rangle$$

$$\Psi_{BA}(t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle B(t) A(0) - A(0) B(t) \rangle$$

Energiaátlárulás:

$$S_{BA}(t) = \text{Tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} B(t) A(0) \right) = \sum_n \frac{e^{-\beta E_n}}{Z} \langle n|B|n \rangle \langle n|A|n \rangle e^{-i\omega_n t}$$

$$\tilde{S}_{BA}(t) = \sum_n \frac{e^{-\beta E_n}}{Z} \langle n|A|n \rangle \langle n|B|n \rangle e^{-i\omega_n t}$$

Fourier-tr:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^0 dt e^{i\omega t} e^{\epsilon t}}_{\text{regularizáció (regularizáció)}} + \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} e^{-\epsilon t} = 2 \text{Re} \left[\int_0^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} e^{-\epsilon t} \right] = \left(\int_0^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} e^{-\epsilon t} \right)^*$$

$$\% = 2 \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon - i\omega} \right] = 2 \text{Re} \left(\frac{\epsilon + i\omega}{\omega^2 + \epsilon^2} \right) = 2 \frac{\epsilon}{\omega^2 + \epsilon^2} \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega t} e^{-i\omega_n t} dt = 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_n)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{BA}(\omega) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n}}{Z} \langle n|B|-\rangle \langle -|A|n\rangle \cdot 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_{nn}) \\ \tilde{\int}_{BA}(\omega) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n}}{Z} \langle n|B|-\rangle \langle -|A|n\rangle 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_{nn}) \end{aligned} \right\} e^{-\beta E_n} =$$

$\begin{matrix} e^{-\beta E_n} & e^{-\beta E_n} \\ \swarrow & \searrow \\ e^{-\beta E_n} & e^{-\beta E_n} \end{matrix}$

$$= e^{-\beta E_n} \cdot e^{-\beta(E_n - E_n)} = e^{-\beta E_n} \cdot e^{-\beta E_n - \beta E_n} = e^{-\beta E_n} \cdot e^{-\beta E_n}$$

$$\boxed{\tilde{\int}_{BA}(\omega) = e^{-\beta \hbar \omega} \int_{BA}(\omega)}$$

$$C_{BA}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{BA}(\omega) + \tilde{\int}_{BA}(\omega) \right) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}) \int_{BA}(\omega)$$

$$\varphi_{BA}(\omega) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\int_{BA}(\omega) - \tilde{\int}_{BA}(\omega) \right) = \frac{i}{\hbar} (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}) \int_{BA}(\omega)$$

$$\chi_{BA}(\omega) = \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \varphi_{BA}(t) = \chi'_{BA}(\omega) + i \chi''_{BA}(\omega)$$

$$\varphi_{BA}(\omega) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_{n-1}}}{Z} \langle n|B|n-1\rangle \langle n-1|A|n\rangle 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_{nn}) =$$

$$= 2i \chi''_{BA}(\omega) \quad (\text{előzőleg az Unkelthel \varphi_{BA} Fourier-transzformáltjára})$$

$$\frac{C_{BA}(\omega)}{\chi''_{BA}(\omega)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (1 + e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}) \int_{BA}(\omega)}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{i}{\hbar} (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}) \int_{BA}(\omega)}$$

Fluktuáció - disszipáció - tétel:

$$C_{BA}(\omega) = \hbar \frac{(1 + e^{-\beta \hbar \omega})}{(1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega})} \chi''_{BA}(\omega)$$

$\mathcal{M}\left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}\right)$

$$\boxed{C_{BA}(\omega) = \hbar \mathcal{M}\left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}\right) \chi''_{BA}(\omega)}$$

$$C_{AA}(\omega) = \hbar \mathcal{M}\left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}\right) \chi''_{AA}(\omega)$$

Fluktuáció

$\chi''_{AA}(\omega)$

disszipáció

időtükrözés: $t \rightarrow -t$
 $A \rightarrow \varepsilon_A A$

$\varepsilon_A = 1$ vagy -1

időtükrözési szimmetria: $\langle B(t) A(0) \rangle = \varepsilon_B \varepsilon_A \langle A(0) B(-t) \rangle = \varepsilon_B \varepsilon_A \langle A(t) B(0) \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{BA}(t) &= \frac{i}{\hbar} (\langle B(t) A(0) \rangle - \langle A(0) B(t) \rangle) = \frac{i}{\hbar} (\langle A(0) B(-t) \rangle - \langle B(-t) A(0) \rangle) \varepsilon_B \varepsilon_A = \\ &= \frac{i \varepsilon_B \varepsilon_A}{\hbar} (\langle A(t) B(0) \rangle - \langle B(0) A(t) \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$\varphi_{BA}(t) = -\varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B \varphi_{BA}(-t) = \varepsilon_B \varepsilon_A \varphi_{AB}(t)$

$\chi_{BA}(z) = \varepsilon_B \varepsilon_A \chi_{AB}(z)$

$\chi_{BA}(z) = \int_0^\infty dt e^{izt} \varphi_{BA}(t)$

$\varphi_{BA}(\omega) = 2i \chi_{BA}''(\omega)$

$\varphi_{BA}(\omega) = \chi_{BA}(\omega) - \varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B \chi_{BA}^*(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2i \operatorname{Im} \chi_{BA}(\omega) & \text{ha } \varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B = 1 \\ 2 \operatorname{Re} \chi_{BA}(\omega) & \text{ha } \varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B = -1 \end{cases}$

$\varphi \chi_{BA}''(\omega) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{Im} \chi_{BA}(\omega) & , \varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B = 1 \\ \frac{1}{i} \operatorname{Re} \chi_{BA}(\omega) & , \varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B = -1 \end{cases}$

$C_{BA}(\omega) = \hbar \operatorname{th}\left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}\right) \cdot \operatorname{Im} \chi_{BA}(\omega) \quad (\text{ha } \varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B = 1) \quad (\text{páros } h) \quad (\text{valós})$

$C_{BA}(\omega) = \hbar \operatorname{th}\left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}\right) \frac{1}{i} \operatorname{Re} \chi_{BA}(\omega) \quad (\text{ha } \varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B = -1) \quad (\text{páros } h) \quad (\text{képzetes})$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{BA}(\omega) &= \underbrace{\int_0^\infty dt e^{i\omega t} \varphi_{BA}(t)}_{\chi_{BA}(\omega)} + \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^0 dt e^{i\omega t} \varphi_{BA}(t)}_{t:=-t' \int_0^\infty dt' e^{-i\omega t'} \varphi_{BA}(-t')} = \\ &= \int_0^\infty dt' e^{-i\omega t'} (-\varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B \varphi_{BA}(t')) = \\ &= -\varepsilon_A \varepsilon_B \underbrace{\chi_{BA}(-\omega)}_{\chi_{BA}^*} \end{aligned}$$

Klassisches Material: ($\hbar \omega \ll k_B T$)

3/3

$$\text{oth } x \approx \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{for } x \ll 1$$

$$\hbar \text{oth} \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \right) \approx \hbar \frac{2}{\hbar \omega} = \frac{2 k_B T}{\omega}$$

$$C_{BA}(\omega) = \frac{2 k_B T}{\omega} \chi''_{BA}(\omega)$$

for $\hbar \omega \ll k_B T$ a dominanz in temperature $C_{BA}(\omega) \sim \text{const}$

$$C_{BA}(\omega) = \frac{2 k_B T}{\omega} \chi''_{BA}(\omega) = \frac{2 k_B T}{\omega} \frac{\varphi_{BA}(\omega)}{2i} = \frac{k_B T}{i\omega} \varphi_{BA}(\omega)$$

$$\varphi_{BA}(\omega) = \frac{i\omega C_{BA}(\omega)}{k_B T}$$

\Downarrow

$$\varphi_{BA}(t) = -\frac{1}{k_B T} \frac{\partial C_{BA}(t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{k_B T} \langle \dot{B}(t) A(0) \rangle$$

$$\chi_{BA}(t) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{k_B T} \frac{\partial C_{BA}(t)}{\partial t} & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\langle B(t) A(0) \rangle = \langle B(0) A(-t) \rangle$$

$$\langle \dot{B}(t) A(0) \rangle = -\langle B(0) \dot{A}(t) \rangle = -\langle B(t) \dot{A}(0) \rangle$$

$$\varphi_{BA} = \frac{1}{k_B T} \langle B(t) \dot{A}(0) \rangle$$

Összegzés (bis + isellendes)

$$\varphi_{BA}(t) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \langle [B(t), A(0)] \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \underbrace{\varphi_{BA}(\omega)}_{2i \chi''_{BA}(\omega)} e^{-i\omega t}$$

$t=0$:

$$\varphi_{BA}(t=0) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \langle [B, A] \rangle = \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi''_{BA}(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\hbar} \langle [B, A] \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}}{E_n - E_m} \langle n|B|m \rangle \langle m|A|n \rangle \frac{\pi}{\hbar}$$

$$\langle [B, A] \rangle = \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}}{E_n - E_m} \langle n|B|m \rangle \langle m|A|n \rangle$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_{BA}(t=0) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \langle [\dot{B}, A] \rangle = \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-i\omega) \chi''_{BA}(\omega) d\omega$$

und

ir

\Leftarrow

(törvényszerűen a
intermedie
kontroll
lehet-e - e?)

$$\chi_{BA}(z) = \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{izt} \psi_{BA}(t) = \underbrace{\left[\frac{e^{izt}}{iz} \psi_{BA}(t) \right]_0^{\infty}}_{-\frac{\psi_{BA}(t=0)}{iz}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{iz} \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{izt} \dot{\psi}_{BA}(t)}_{\text{it is par. int.} \dots} =$$

(Im z > 0)

asymptotically for $(|z| \gg 1)$

$$= -\frac{\psi_{BA}(0)}{iz} + \frac{\dot{\psi}_{BA}(0)}{(iz)^2} + \dots$$

Megjegyzés:

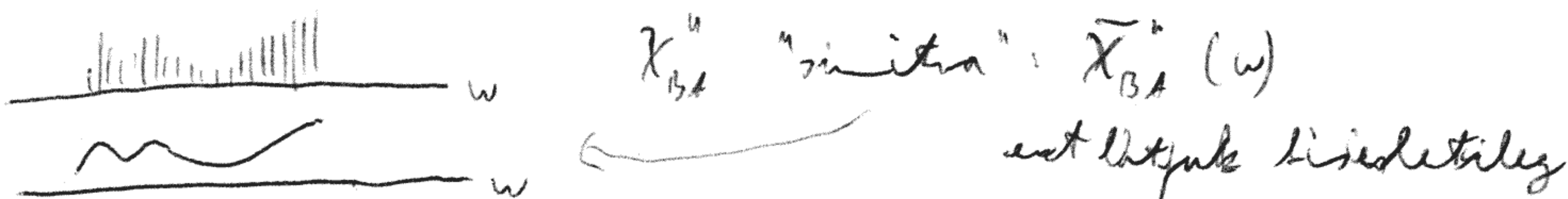
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \chi_{BA}(z) &= -\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}}{z} \langle n|B|m\rangle \langle m|A|n\rangle \frac{1}{z - \omega_{nm}} \\ \chi_{BA}''(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n} - e^{-\beta E_m}}{z} \langle n|B|m\rangle \langle m|A|n\rangle \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_{nm}) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$-\frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega' \frac{\chi_{BA}''(\omega')}{z - \omega'} = \chi_{BA}(z)$$

$\chi_{BA}(z)$: Fourier transformáltja $\chi_{BA}(t)$ -nek $\text{Im } z > 0$ - n
ittélés egyen zavislon, meromorf p

transzient válaszok Fourier transformáltja $\text{Im } z < 0$

Mi Kröifolytonos gerjesztési spektrum



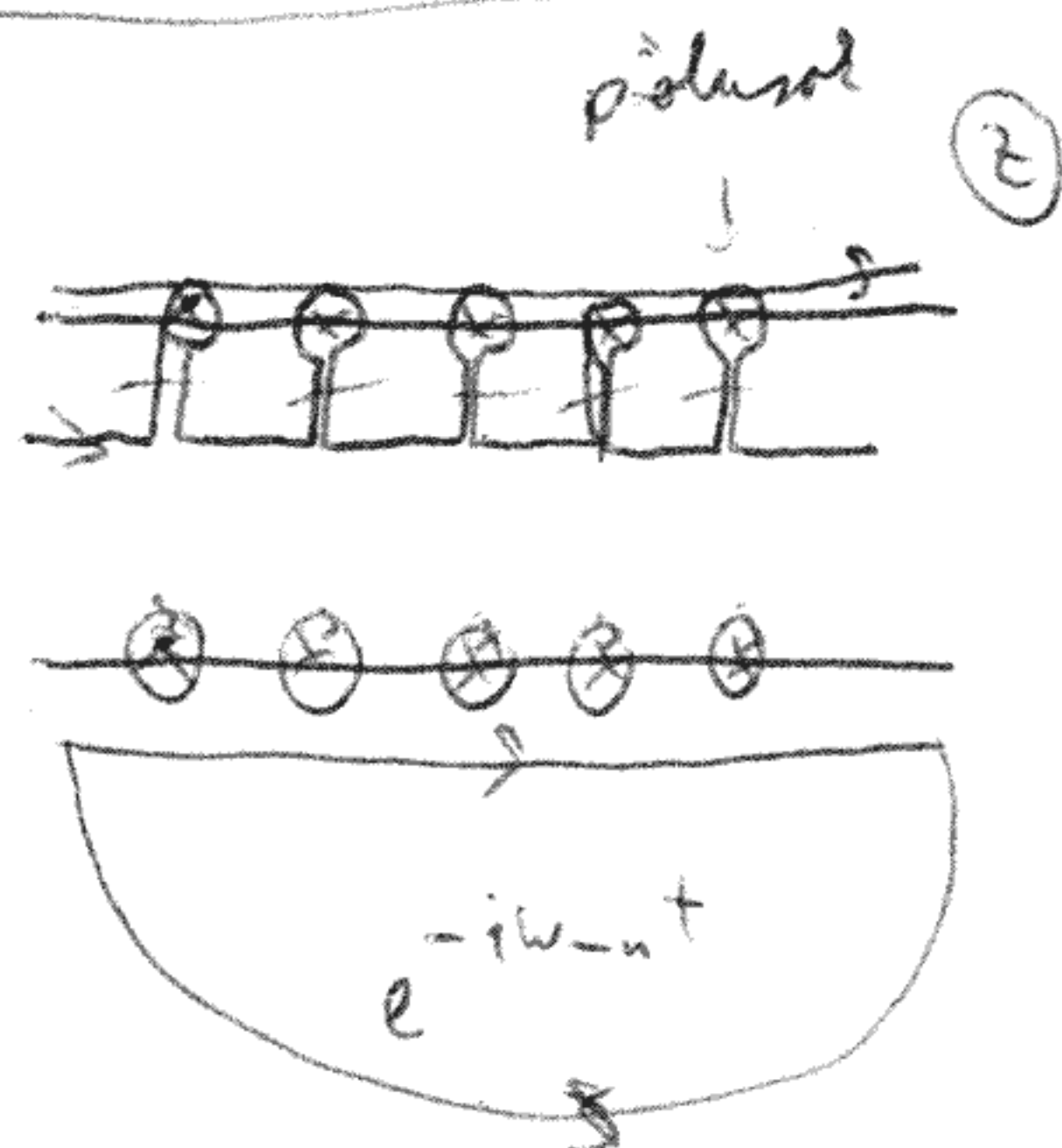
$$\bar{\chi}_{BA}''(\omega) \Delta\omega = \int_{\omega}^{\omega+\Delta\omega} \chi_{BA}''(\omega') d\omega'$$

$$\chi_{BA}(z) = -\frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega' \frac{\bar{\chi}_{BA}''(\omega')}{z - \omega'}$$

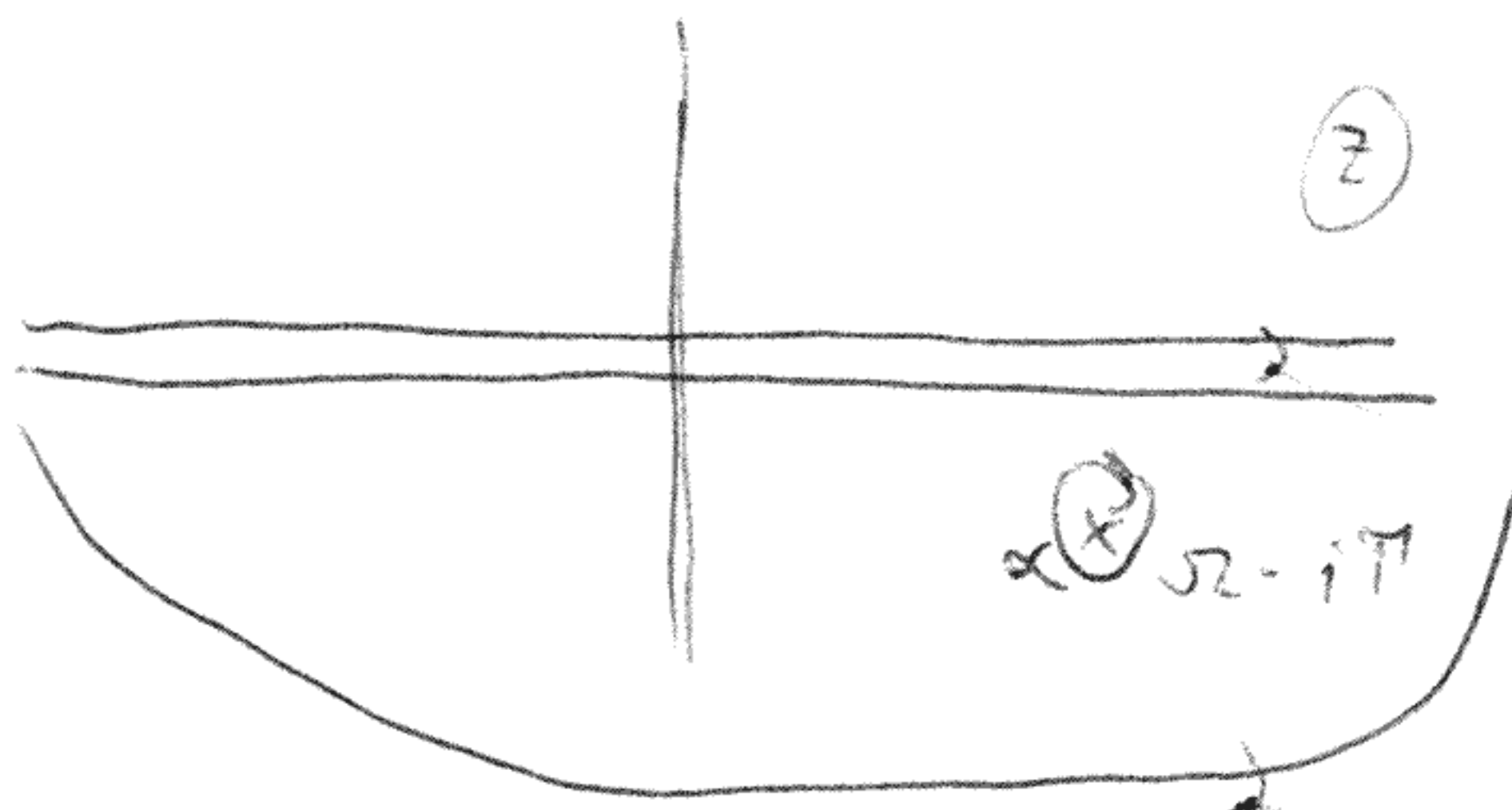
$\text{Im } z > 0$: $\chi_{BA}(t)$ Fourier transformáltja

$$\chi_{BA}(z = \omega + i0) = -\frac{1}{\hbar} \mathcal{P} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega' \frac{\bar{\chi}_{BA}''(\omega')}{\omega - \omega'} \pm i\pi \bar{\chi}_{BA}''(\omega)$$

ugrás a valós tengelyen (vágás)



Pólus jömléke



Pölvus järelkõla: $\frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\gamma} dz e^{-i\omega t} \frac{R}{z - (\omega - i\Gamma)}$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{1}{2\pi} R e^{-i(\omega - i\Gamma)t} = -iR e^{-i\omega t} e^{-\Gamma t}$$

↪ rõõps elektromagnetilise kiirguse
(ω energia, $\frac{1}{\Gamma}$ elutime)

Pildid

Elektromagnetilise

e töötamise näide

$$\mathcal{H}' = \mathcal{H} - \sum_{i=1}^N e(\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{E})$$

$\mathbf{E}(t)$ homogeene elektromagnetiline

↓
potentsiaal: $-e(\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{E})$

fotoni, kogu
nimega kiirguse

$$\mathbf{P} = e \sum_i \mathbf{r}_i$$

polaarisa

$$\mathbf{J} = e \sum_i \mathbf{v}_i = e \sum_i \frac{d\mathbf{r}_i}{dt} = \dot{\mathbf{P}}$$

elektromagnetiline

$$B \rightarrow \mathbf{J}$$

$$A \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$$

$$f \rightarrow \mathbf{E}(t)$$

korrelatsioon: - visuaalne näide

- $\lambda \gg L$ ← ehk homogeene

elektromagnetiline kiirgus
hullus

isotroopne kiirgus: $\langle \mathbf{P} \rangle \parallel \mathbf{E}$
 $\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle \parallel \mathbf{E}$

⇒ kiirgus kiirgust kiirgust!

(kui kiirgus kiirgust kiirgust...)

$$\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle_t = \int_{-\infty}^t \Psi_{JP}(t-t') \mathbf{E}(t') dt'$$

$$\chi_{JP}(t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [\mathbf{J}(t), \mathbf{P}(0)] \rangle \quad (t > 0)$$

analoogne näide: $\mathbf{j} = \frac{\mathbf{J}}{V}$

$$\langle \mathbf{j} \rangle_t = \frac{1}{V} \int_{-\infty}^t \Psi_{JP}(t-t') \mathbf{E}(t') dt' =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t \sigma(t-t') \mathbf{E}(t') dt'$$

$$\sigma(t) = \frac{1}{V} \chi_{JP}(t)$$

↑
retardatsioon

idempotentsus: $\epsilon_J^2 = 1$

$$\epsilon_P = 1$$

$$\chi''_{JP}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \chi_{JP}(\omega) = \frac{V}{i} \operatorname{Re} \sigma(\omega)$$

4/2

$$E(t) = E_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$J \neq P \Rightarrow \chi_{JP}(t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [J(t), P(0)] \rangle = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \chi_{PP}(t)$$

\uparrow
 $\dot{P}(t)$

$$\chi_{JP}(\omega) = -i\omega \chi_{PP}(\omega)$$

dissipáció: $\bar{W} = \frac{E_0^2}{2} \omega \operatorname{Im} \chi_{PP}(\omega) = \frac{E_0^2}{2} \omega \chi_{PP}''(\omega) = \frac{E_0^2}{2} \frac{1}{(-i)} \chi_{JP}''(\omega) =$

$$= V \cdot \frac{E_0^2}{2} \operatorname{Re} \sigma(\omega)$$

Összegeztétel: $\chi_{BA}(t=0) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [B, A] \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{BA}(\omega) d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2i \chi_{BA}''(\omega) d\omega$

jobb oldal:

$$\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{JP}''(\omega) d\omega = \frac{V}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re} \sigma(\omega) d\omega$$

bal oldal:

$$\frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [e \sum_i \underline{r}_i, e \sum_j \underline{x}_j] \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{e^2}{m} \langle \sum_{ij} \overbrace{[r_i, x_j]}^{d_{ij} \frac{\hbar}{m}} \rangle = \frac{e^2}{m} N$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{ne^2}{m} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re} \sigma(\omega) d\omega}$$

klasszikus határeset (köreltek) } \rightarrow verőtelenség
relaxációs idő köreltek

Klasszikus köreltek: $\chi_{JP}(t) = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle [J(t), P(0)] \rangle = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle J(t) \dot{P}(0) \rangle$

relaxációs idő köreltek: $|t| \rightarrow \infty \quad \langle J(t), P(0) \rangle \rightarrow 0$
 $\langle J(t) J(0) \rangle = \langle J^2 \rangle e^{-\frac{|t|}{\tau}}$

$$\langle J^2 \rangle = \langle \left(\sum_i e v_i \right) \left(\sum_j e v_j \right) \rangle = e^2 \sum_{ij} \langle v_i v_j \rangle = N e^2 \frac{k_B T}{m}$$

\uparrow
Maxwell-elosztás

$$d_{ij} \langle v_i \rangle = d_{ij} \frac{k_B T}{m}$$

$$\langle J(t) J(0) \rangle = \frac{N e^2}{m} k_B T e^{-\frac{|t|}{\tau}}$$

$$\sigma(t) = \frac{1}{V} \psi_{fp}(t) = \frac{1}{V \epsilon_0 \tau} \langle J(t) J(0) \rangle = \frac{n e^2}{m} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad (t > 0)$$

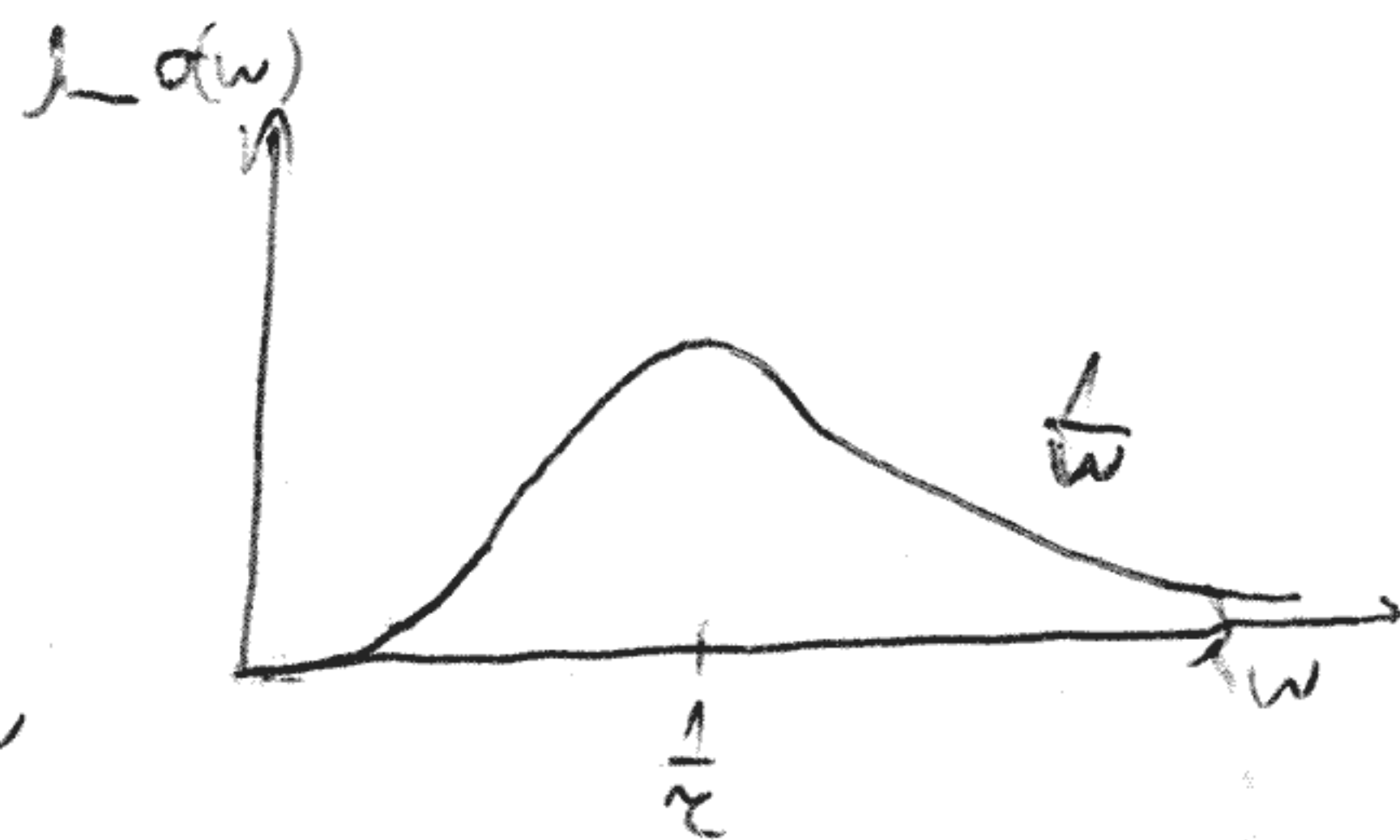
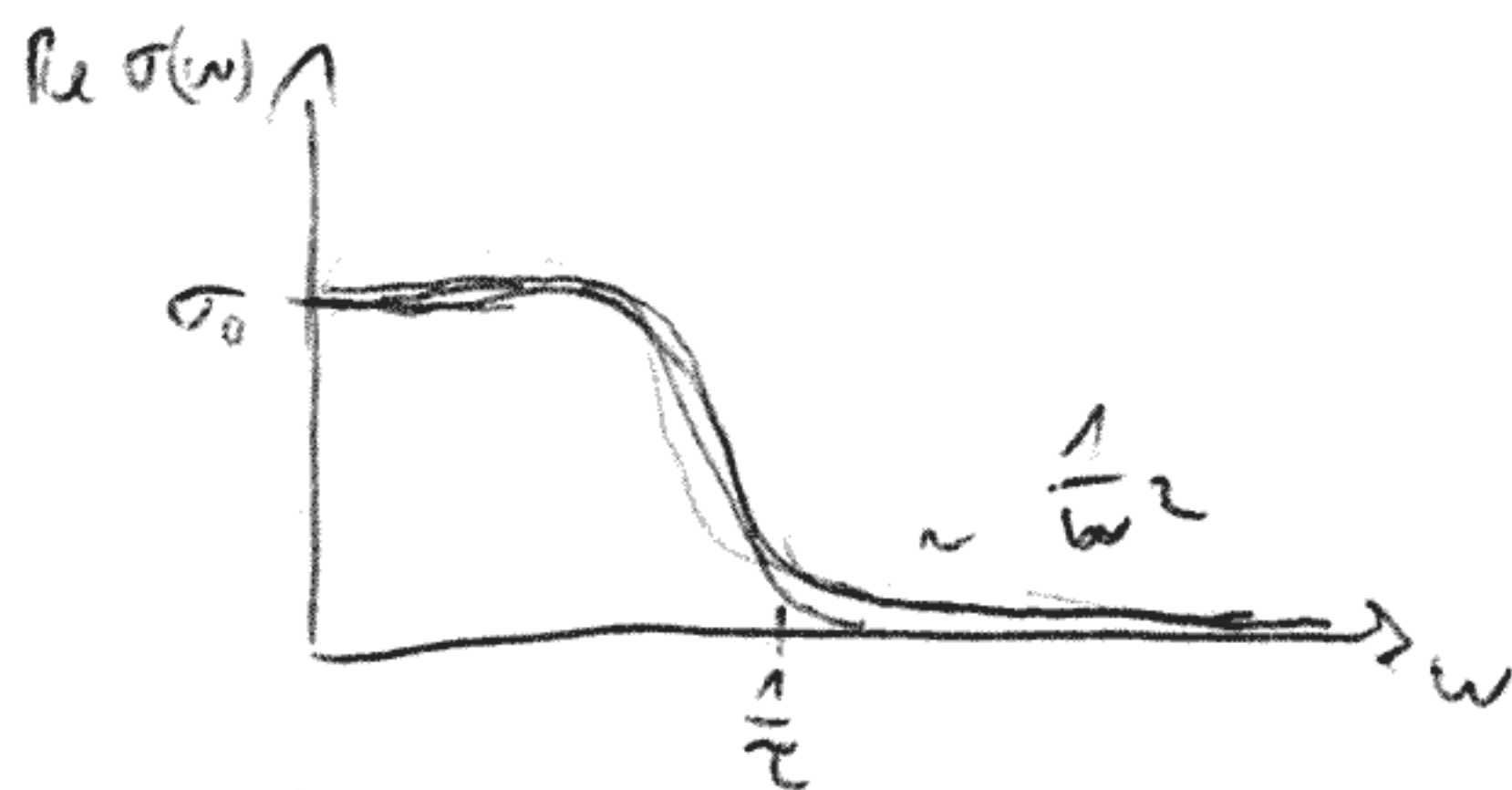
$$\sigma(\omega) = \int_0^\infty dt e^{i\omega t} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \frac{n e^2}{m} = \frac{n e^2}{m} \tau \frac{1}{1 - i\omega \tau} \quad (\text{Drude modell extension})$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\tau} - i\omega} = \frac{\tau}{1 - i\omega \tau}$$

$$\frac{1 + i\omega \tau}{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2}$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad \sigma_0 = \frac{n e^2}{m} \tau$$

$$\text{Re } \sigma(\omega) = \sigma_0 \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re } \sigma(\omega) d\omega = \frac{n e^2 \tau}{m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2} = \frac{n e^2}{m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ds}{1 + s^2} = \frac{\pi n e^2}{m}$$

$s = \omega \tau$ $[\arctan s]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \pi$

\uparrow
 $\pi n e^2$ ist ein polarisierbares Material mit einer freien Ladungsdichte (ein Metall)

Lokalis operatoriel: $A(\mathbf{r})$

kl. nützige: $\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i)$

$$\rho = \psi^\dagger(\mathbf{r}) \psi(\mathbf{r})$$

antisymmetrisch: $\underline{\rho}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left(\frac{\mathbf{p}_i}{m} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i) + \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i) \frac{\mathbf{p}_i}{m} \right)$

$$\sum_i \mathbf{v}_i \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i)$$

Fourier - transformiert: $\hat{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \hat{A}(\mathbf{q})$

$$\hat{A}_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \int d^3r e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \hat{A}(\mathbf{r})$$

kl. $\hat{\rho}_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \int d^3r e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{i=1}^N e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i}$

$$\hat{\underline{\rho}}_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{V}} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{\mathbf{p}_i}{m} e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} + e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} \frac{\mathbf{p}_i}{m} \right)$$

$$\hat{p}_q = \frac{1}{\hbar} [\mathcal{H}, \hat{p}_q] = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[\sum_{\vec{r}} \frac{p_{\vec{r}}^2}{2m}, \hat{p}_q \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} (-i\hbar) \sum_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{p_{\vec{r}}}{m} e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} + e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} \frac{p_{\vec{r}}}{m} \right) = -i\hbar \hat{p}_{-q} \quad (4/3)$$

$$\left[\sum_{\vec{r}} \frac{p_{\vec{r}}^2}{2m}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{r}} e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} \right] = \sum_{\vec{r}} \left[\frac{p_{\vec{r}}^2}{2m}, e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \quad (p = \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla)$$

$$\frac{p^2}{2m} e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} - e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{1}{2m} \left(p e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} p + p (-i\hbar) e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} \frac{\hbar}{i} - p e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} p + \frac{\hbar}{i} (-i\hbar) e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} p \right)$$

$$[p, q(z)] = \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla q(z) \quad = \quad \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{1}{2m} (-i\hbar) (p e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} + e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} p)$$

$$[p, e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}}] = \frac{\hbar}{i} (+i\hbar) e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}}$$

$$\hat{p}_q = \hat{p} \quad \hat{p}(z) = -\nabla \hat{z}(z) \quad (\hat{p}_q = -i\hbar \hat{p}_{-q})$$

$$\langle A(z) \rangle = \langle A(z+a) \rangle = \langle A(z=0) \rangle$$

Translationssymmetrie
erkennen!

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{q}} e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{z}} \langle A_{\vec{q}} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{q}} e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{z}} e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{a}} \langle A_{\vec{q}} \rangle \Rightarrow \langle A_{\vec{q}} \rangle = e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{a}} \langle A_{\vec{q}} \rangle$$

testen ob a existiert \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \langle A_{\vec{q}} \rangle = 0, \text{ falls } \vec{q} \neq 0$$

$$\langle B(z) A(z') \rangle = \langle B(z+a) A(z'+a) \rangle = \langle B(z-z') A(z=0) \rangle$$

Fourierkomponenten

$$\frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{q}} \sum_{\vec{q}'} e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{z}} e^{i\vec{q}'\cdot\vec{z}'} \langle B_{\vec{q}} A_{\vec{q}'} \rangle = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{q}} \sum_{\vec{q}'} e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{z}} e^{i\vec{q}'\cdot\vec{z}'} e^{i(\vec{q}+\vec{q}')\cdot\vec{a}} \langle B_{\vec{q}} A_{\vec{q}'} \rangle$$

$$\langle B_{\vec{q}} A_{\vec{q}'} \rangle = e^{i(\vec{q}+\vec{q}')\cdot\vec{a}} \langle B_{\vec{q}} A_{\vec{q}'} \rangle \quad \text{testen ob } a \text{ existiert}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\langle B_{\vec{q}} A_{\vec{q}'} \rangle = 0, \text{ falls } \vec{q} + \vec{q}' \neq 0$$

$$\langle B_{\vec{q}} A_{\vec{q}'} \rangle = \delta_{\vec{q}, -\vec{q}'} \langle B_{\vec{q}} A_{-\vec{q}} \rangle$$

Memorizing Statistical Physics

5. övning (3)

Lokalis operatorer: $A(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{q}} A_{\mathbf{q}}$

Translatis numeriskis erth: $\langle A(\mathbf{r}) \rangle = \langle A(0) \rangle$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle B(\mathbf{r}) A(\mathbf{r}') \rangle = \langle B(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}') A(0) \rangle$$

$$\langle B_{\mathbf{q}} A_{\mathbf{q}'} \rangle = \delta_{\mathbf{q}', -\mathbf{q}} \langle B_{\mathbf{q}} A_{-\mathbf{q}} \rangle$$

$$H' = H - \underbrace{\int d^3\mathbf{r} A(\mathbf{r}) f(\mathbf{r}, t)}_{\text{Upprätt vid tiden } t \text{ av } \text{funkt}} = H - \sum_{\mathbf{q}} A_{\mathbf{q}} - f_{-\mathbf{q}}(t)$$

$$\langle B(\mathbf{r}) \rangle_t = \langle B(\mathbf{r}) \rangle_0 + \int d^3\mathbf{r}' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi_{BA}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}', t-t') f(\mathbf{r}', t') dt'$$

$$\Psi_{BA}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [B(\mathbf{r}, t), A(0, 0)] \rangle$$

\mathbf{r} -kol färggitt

när \mathbf{r} ömses \mathbf{q} -m, \mathbf{r} och \mathbf{q} eller utjämnat

$$\langle B_{\mathbf{q}} \rangle_t = \langle B_{\mathbf{q}} \rangle_0 + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' \Psi_{BA}(\mathbf{q}, t-t') f_{\mathbf{q}}(t')$$

$$\Psi_{BA}(\mathbf{q}, t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [B_{\mathbf{q}}(t), A_{-\mathbf{q}}(0)] \rangle$$

$A(\mathbf{r}) = A^\dagger(\mathbf{r})$ ömsesgitt

$$\sum_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} A_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger = \sum_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} A_{\mathbf{q}} \Rightarrow \underline{A_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger = A_{-\mathbf{q}}}$$

Kulorö rann: Kulorö potencial

$$H' = H + \sum_{i=1}^N \phi(\mathbf{r}_i, t)$$

$$\int d^3\mathbf{r} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N \delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_i)}_{\hat{\rho}(\mathbf{r})} \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int d^3\mathbf{r} \hat{\rho}(\mathbf{r}) \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \%$$

$$\varphi_0 = \sum_q \hat{p}_q \phi_{-q}(t)$$

$$\langle p_q \rangle_t = \langle p_q \rangle_0 + \int_{-\infty}^t \psi_{pp}(q, t-t') (-\phi_q(t')) dt'$$

↗
wobei $q \neq 0$ Komponenten nicht 0

$$\psi_{pp} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [p_q(t), p_{-q}(0)] \rangle$$

$$\psi_{pp}(q, \omega) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-i\omega E_n} - e^{-i\omega E_m}}{\omega} \underbrace{\langle n | p_q | m \rangle \langle m | p_{-q} | n \rangle}_{|\langle n | p_q | m \rangle|^2} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_{nm})$$

$$\chi_{pp}^u(q, \omega) = \frac{\psi_{pp}}{2i}$$

$$S(q, t) = \langle p_q(t) p_{-q}(0) \rangle$$

$$\tilde{S}(q, t) = \langle p_{-q}(0) p_q(t) \rangle = \langle p_{-q}(-t) p_q(0) \rangle = S(-q, -t)$$

$$\tilde{S}(q, \omega) = e^{i\omega t} S(q, \omega) = S(-q, -\omega) \quad \leftarrow \text{alters nicht}$$

$$\langle p(r, t) p(q, 0) \rangle = \langle p(0, 0) p(r, -t) \rangle = \langle p(-r, t) p(0, 0) \rangle = S(r, t)$$

$$S(r, t) = S(-r, t) \Rightarrow S(q, t) = S(-q, t)$$

$$S(q, \omega) = S(-q, \omega)$$

$$\cancel{S(q, \omega) = S(q, -\omega)}$$

$$\psi(q, \omega) = \frac{i}{\hbar} (S(q, \omega) - \tilde{S}(q, \omega)) =$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} (S(q, \omega) - S(q, -\omega)) \quad \Leftrightarrow (\psi \text{ parabel})$$

Örregralbol:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int \psi(q, \omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega = \psi(q, t) \quad \leftarrow \text{dies ist eine deriviert}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \psi(q, 0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(q, \omega) d\omega = 0 \quad (\text{weil } \psi \text{ parabel})$$

$$\frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [p_q, p_{-q}] \rangle = 0$$

$$\psi(q, 0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-i\omega) \psi(q, \omega) d\omega$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega (S(q, \omega) - S(q, -\omega)) \omega = \frac{1}{\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(q, \omega) \omega d\omega$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega (-\omega) S(q, -\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \omega S(q, \omega) \quad *$$

$$[S_q = -i(q \pm q)]$$

$$\psi(q, 0) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [S_q, S_{-q}] \rangle$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} (-i\hbar) \langle [S_q, S_{-q}] \rangle$$

$$[q S_q, S_{-q}] = \frac{1}{2V} \left(\sum_i \left(\frac{q p_i}{m} e^{-iqx_i} + e^{-iqx_i} \frac{q p_i}{m} \right) \sum_j e^{iqx_j} - \sum_j e^{iqx_j} \sum_i \left(\frac{q p_i}{m} e^{-iqx_i} + e^{-iqx_i} \frac{q p_i}{m} \right) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2V} \sum_i \left[\frac{q p_i}{m} e^{-iqx_i} e^{iqx_i} + e^{iqx_i} \frac{q p_i}{m} e^{-iqx_i} - e^{iqx_i} \frac{q p_i}{m} e^{-iqx_i} - e^{-iqx_i} \frac{q p_i}{m} e^{iqx_i} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2V} q^2$$

$$* = \frac{1}{2V} \sum_i \frac{\hbar}{m} q^2 N =$$

$$\psi(q, 0) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \langle [q S_q, S_{-q}] \rangle = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{N \hbar q^2}{2V}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{N}{V} \frac{\hbar q^2}{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(q, \omega) \omega d\omega} \quad \leftarrow *$$

Ideales Fermi gas ($\frac{1}{2}$ spin)

magnetische spinrezeptibilität (paramagnetismus)

$$H = \sum_{k, \sigma} \epsilon_k a_{k, \sigma}^\dagger a_{k, \sigma} \quad \sigma = \uparrow \downarrow$$

$$m(z) = \tilde{\mu} (\psi_\uparrow^\dagger(z) \psi_\uparrow(z) - \psi_\downarrow^\dagger(z) \psi_\downarrow(z))$$

→ inkompressibilität & homogene
magnetisierung

$$\psi_\uparrow(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_q e^{iqz} a_{q, \uparrow}$$

$$m_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \tilde{\mu} \int e^{-ikz} m(z) d^3z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \frac{\tilde{\mu}}{V} \sum_q \sum_{q'} \int e^{-iqz} e^{iq'z} e^{-ikz} (a_{q, \uparrow}^\dagger a_{q', \uparrow} - a_{q, \downarrow}^\dagger a_{q', \downarrow}) d^3z$$

$$\int e^{i(k - q + q')z} d^3z = V \delta_{q', k+q}$$

$$m_k = \frac{\tilde{\mu}}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{q'} (a_{\frac{k}{2}, \uparrow}^\dagger a_{\frac{k}{2}+q', \uparrow} - a_{\frac{k}{2}, \downarrow}^\dagger a_{\frac{k}{2}+q', \downarrow})$$

Perturbation:

$$- \int d^3z m(z) B(z, t) = - \sum_k m_k B_k(t)$$

$$X(k, t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [m_k(t), m_{-k}(0)] \rangle$$

$$\langle m_k \rangle_t = \int_{-\infty}^t X(k, t-t') B_k(t') dt'$$

$$\dot{a}_{k, \sigma} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, a_{k, \sigma}] = \frac{i}{\hbar} [\epsilon_k a_{k, \sigma}^\dagger a_{k, \sigma}, a_{k, \sigma}] = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \epsilon_k a_{k, \sigma}$$

$$\underbrace{a_{k, \sigma}^\dagger a_{k, \sigma}}_0 - \underbrace{a_{k, \sigma} a_{k, \sigma}^\dagger}_{1 - a_{k, \sigma}^\dagger a_{k, \sigma}} = -a_{k, \sigma}$$

$$a_{k, \sigma}(t) = a_{k, \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \epsilon_k t}$$

$$a_{k, \sigma}^\dagger(t) = a_{k, \sigma}^\dagger e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \epsilon_k t}$$

$$m_k(t) = \frac{\tilde{\mu}}{V} \sum_q (a_{\frac{k}{2}, \uparrow}^\dagger a_{\frac{k}{2}+q, \uparrow} - a_{\frac{k}{2}, \downarrow}^\dagger a_{\frac{k}{2}+q, \downarrow}) \underbrace{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \epsilon_q t} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \epsilon_{k+q} t}}_{e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_k) t}}$$

$$X(k, t) = \frac{\tilde{\mu}^2}{V} \sum_q \sum_{q'} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_q) t} \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} [a_{\frac{k}{2}, \uparrow}^\dagger a_{\frac{k}{2}+q, \uparrow} - a_{\frac{k}{2}, \downarrow}^\dagger a_{\frac{k}{2}+q, \downarrow}, a_{\frac{k}{2}, \uparrow}^\dagger a_{\frac{k}{2}-q, \uparrow} - a_{\frac{k}{2}, \downarrow}^\dagger a_{\frac{k}{2}-q, \downarrow}] \right\rangle$$

$$\chi(z, t) = \frac{\tilde{\mu}^2}{V} \sum_{q, q'} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{z+q} - \epsilon_q)t} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} [a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q+2,1}, a_{q',1}^\dagger a_{q'-2,1}] + \frac{i}{\hbar} [a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q+1,1}, a_{q',1}^\dagger a_{q'-1,1}] \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q+2,1} a_{q',1}^\dagger a_{q'-2,1}}_{\delta_{q', q+2} - a_{q',1}^\dagger a_{q+1,1}} - \underbrace{a_{q',1}^\dagger a_{q'-2,1} a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q+1,1}}_{\delta_{q, q'-2} - a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q'-1,1}} = \delta_{q', q+2} a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q,1} - \\ & \delta_{q, q'-2} a_{q',1}^\dagger a_{q',1} - a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q',1} \delta_{q, q'-2} - \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} & - a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q',1}^\dagger a_{q+1,1} a_{q'-2,1} + \\ & + a_{q',1}^\dagger a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q'-1,1} a_{q+2,1} \end{aligned} \right\} * \\ & (-a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q',1}) (-a_{q+1,1} a_{q'-1}) \end{aligned}$$

* = 0

$$\chi(z, t) = \frac{\tilde{\mu}^2}{V} \sum_q e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{z+q} - \epsilon_q)t} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} (a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q,1} - a_{q+2,1}^\dagger a_{q+1,1} + a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q,1} - a_{q+1,1}^\dagger a_{q+2,1}) \right)$$

$$\langle a_{q,1}^\dagger a_{q,1} \rangle = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_q - \mu)} + 1} = f(\epsilon_q)$$

$$\chi(z, t) = \frac{2\tilde{\mu}^2}{V\hbar} \sum_q e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{z+q} - \epsilon_q)t} (f(\epsilon_q) - f(\epsilon_{z+q}))$$

Ideális Fermi-gáz

Spin-receptibilitása

$$H = \sum_q \epsilon_q a_{q\sigma}^\dagger a_{q\sigma}$$

$$\chi(\underline{k}, t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{2\tilde{\mu}^2}{V} \sum_q e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_q)t} (f(\epsilon_q) - f(\epsilon_{k+q})) \quad \left(f(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon - \mu)} + 1} \right)$$

(t > 0)

Tanulmány - tr:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_q)t} e^{\lambda t} dt = - \frac{1}{i\lambda - \frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_q)} \quad \text{Im } \lambda > 0$$

$$\chi(\underline{k}, z) = - \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{2\tilde{\mu}^2}{V} \sum_q \frac{f(\epsilon_q) - f(\epsilon_{k+q})}{z - \frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_q)}$$

(nem az a tr
(párhuzamosan))

$\underline{k} = 0 \quad \chi(\underline{k}=0, z) = 0$

megmaradó nem zéró - (átlagosan)

valós frekvenciák határesetek: $z = \omega + i\epsilon \quad \epsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$\chi(\underline{k}, \omega) = - \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{2\tilde{\mu}^2}{V} \sum_q (f(\epsilon_q) - f(\epsilon_{k+q})) \cdot \left(\mathcal{P} \frac{1}{\omega - \frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_q)} - i\pi \delta\left(\omega - \frac{1}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_q)\right) \right)$$

statikus válasz: $\omega \rightarrow 0$

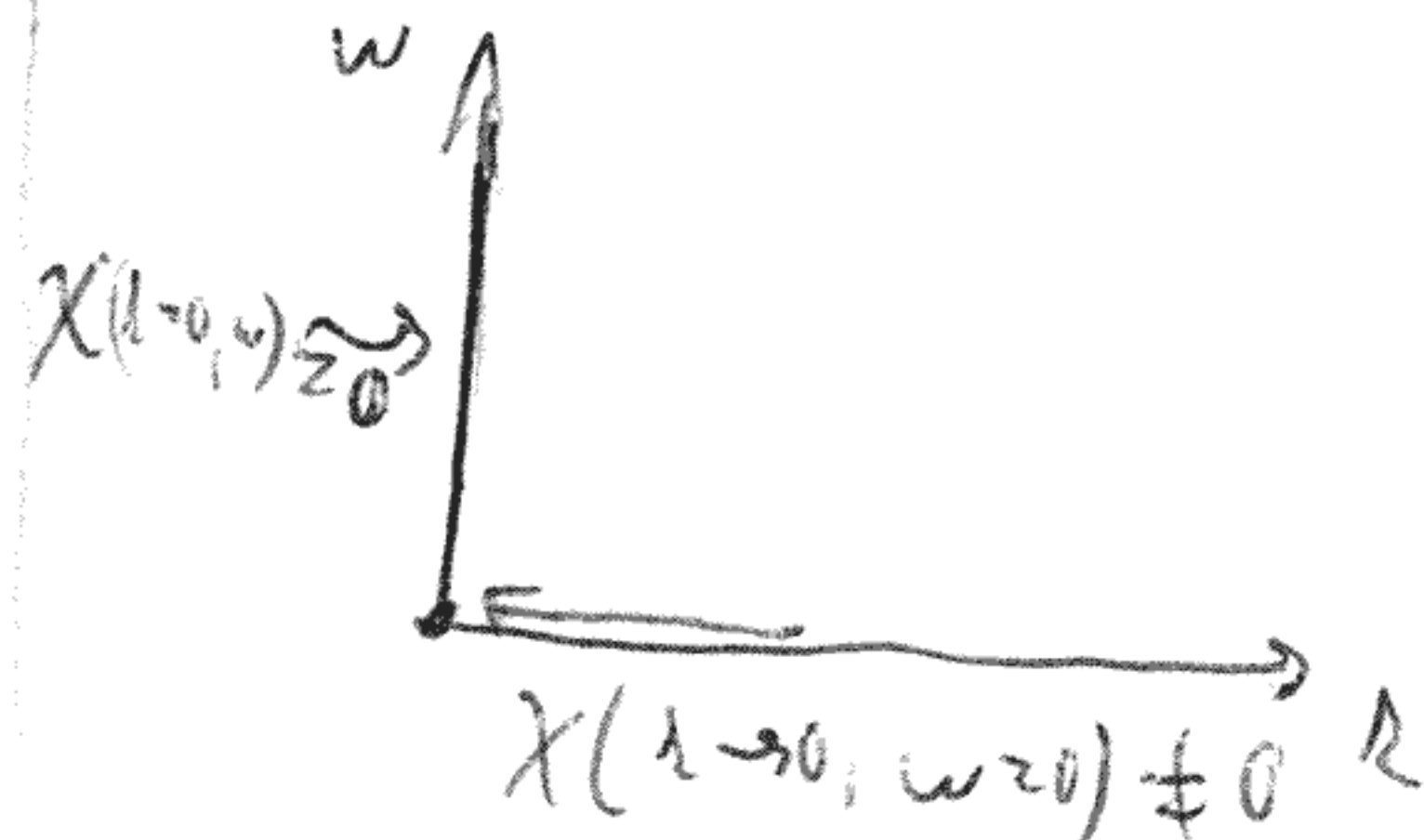
$$\text{Im } \chi(\underline{k}, \omega=0) = 0$$

$$\delta\left(\frac{1}{\hbar}(\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_q)\right) \rightarrow \epsilon_{k+q} = \epsilon_q \Rightarrow f(\epsilon_q) - f(\epsilon_{k+q}) = 0$$

$$\text{Re } \chi(\underline{k}, \omega=0) = \frac{2\tilde{\mu}^2}{V} \sum_q \frac{f(\epsilon_q) - f(\epsilon_{k+q})}{\epsilon_{k+q} - \epsilon_q}$$

$$f(\epsilon_q) - f(\epsilon_{k+q}) \approx \frac{\partial f(\epsilon)}{\partial \epsilon} \Big|_{\epsilon_q} (\epsilon_q - \epsilon_{k+q})$$

$$\underline{k} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{Re } \chi(\underline{k} \rightarrow 0, \omega=0) = - \frac{2\tilde{\mu}^2}{V} \sum_q \frac{\partial f(\epsilon)}{\partial \epsilon} \Big|_{\epsilon_q}$$



Atom statikus susceptibilitás

$$\epsilon_q = \tilde{\mu} B$$

homogén ágyas tér: $B \uparrow$

$$M = Vm = \tilde{\mu} \sum_q (a_{qp}^\dagger a_{qp} - \langle a_{qp}^\dagger a_{qp} \rangle) = \tilde{\mu} \sum_q (f(\epsilon_q - \tilde{\mu} B) - f(\epsilon_q + \tilde{\mu} B)) \simeq$$

$$\simeq \tilde{\mu} \sum_q \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon_q} (-\tilde{\mu} B) \cdot 2$$

$$\Rightarrow m = - \underbrace{\frac{2 \tilde{\mu}^2}{V} \sum_q \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon_q}}_{\chi_T} \cdot B$$

meggyeri a $\text{Re } \chi(\pm \infty, \omega = 0)$ -t

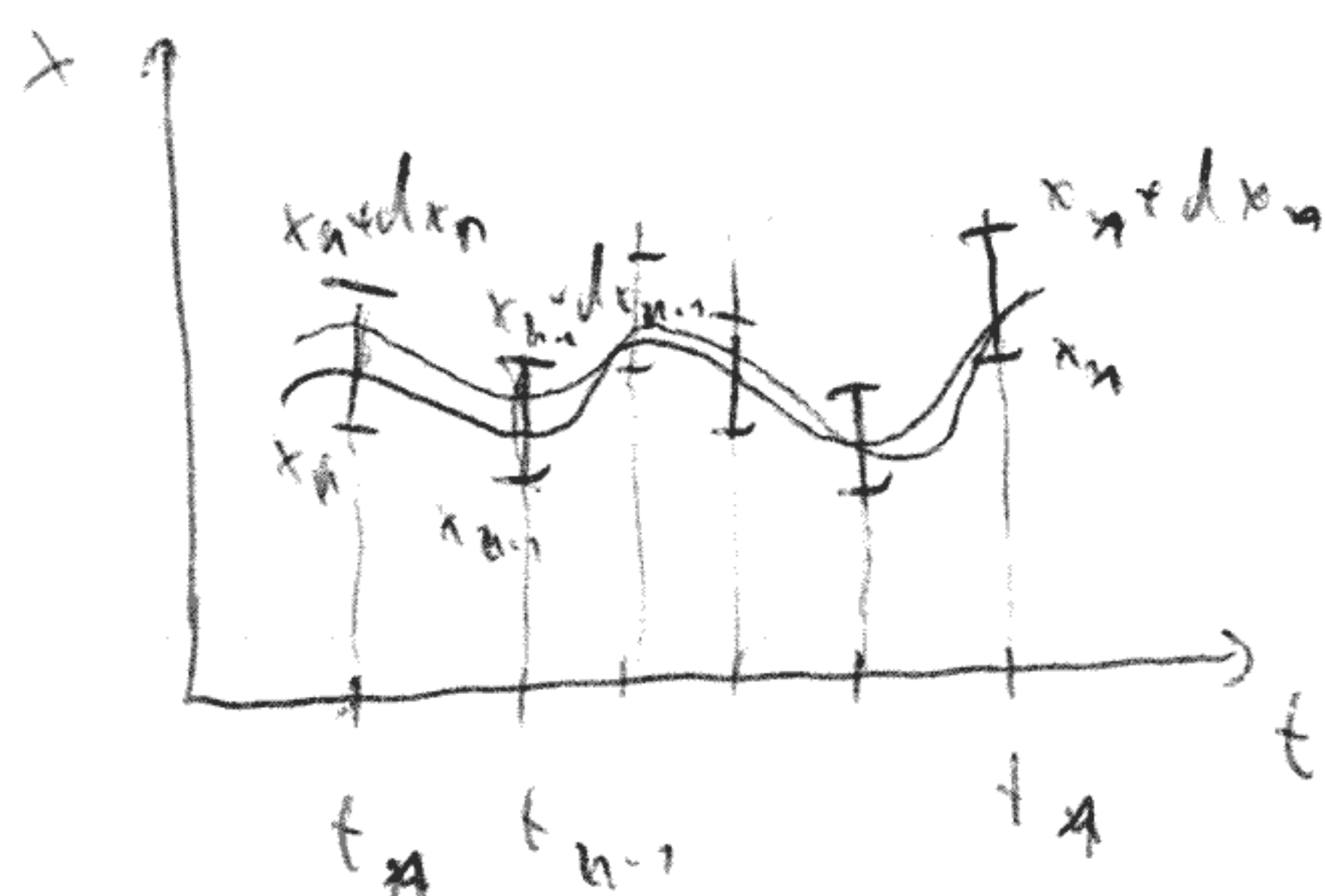
$$\chi_T = \chi(\pm \infty, \omega = 0)$$

Stochasztikus folyamatok

X fizikai mennyiség $x(t)$

időszak: $x(t_1), x(t_2), \dots, x(t_n)$

$$P(x_1 < x(t_1) < x_1 + dx_1, \dots, x_n < x(t_n) < x_n + dx_n) = p_n(x_1, t_1, \dots, x_n, t_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$



$$p_1(x_1, t_1)$$

$$p_2(x_1, t_1, x_2, t_2)$$

$$p_n(x_1, t_1, \dots, x_n, t_n)$$

$$t\text{-ben } \langle x \rangle = \int p_1(x, t) x dx \quad \text{várható értéke } x\text{-nek}$$

$$\langle x(t_1) x(t_2) \rangle = \int p_2(x_1, t_1, x_2, t_2) x_1 x_2 dx_1 dx_2 \quad \text{korrelációs f}$$

kötvetelmények:

$$\text{normálás: } \int p_n(x_1, t_1, \dots, x_n, t_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 1$$

$$\text{kompatibilitás: } p_{n-1}(x_1, t_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) = \int p_n(x_1, t_1, \dots, x_n, t_n) dx_n$$

diszkrét változók:

$x(t) \rightarrow m(t)$ egyen értékű változó

$$P_n(m_1 t_1, m_2 t_2, \dots, m_n t_n)$$

$$\int dx \rightarrow \sum_m$$

Markov - (folyamatok) tulajdonság:

teljes valószínűség: $P(x_1 t_1 | x_2 t_2, \dots, x_n t_n) = \frac{P_n(x_1 t_1, x_2 t_2, \dots, x_n t_n)}{P_{n-1}(x_2 t_2, \dots, x_n t_n)}$

Markov tulajdonság: $P(x_1 t_1 | x_2 t_2, \dots, x_n t_n) \stackrel{?}{=} P(x_1 t_1 | x_2 t_2)$ átmeneti valószínűség
 $(x_3 t_3 - x_2 t_2) - \text{Lól nem függ}$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x_1 t_1, \dots, x_n t_n) &\geq P(x_1 t_1 | x_2 t_2) P_{n-1}(x_2 t_2, \dots, x_n t_n) \geq \\ &\geq P(x_1 t_1 | x_2 t_1) P(x_2 t_2 | x_3 t_3) \dots P(x_{n-1} t_{n-1} | x_n t_n) P_1(x_n t_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{P(x t | x' t')}{P_1(x t)}$$

← átmeneti valószínűség
 ← Markov-folyamat a teljes Markov-folyamat
 (csak Markov folyamat!)

$$P_2(x_1 t_1, x_2 t_2) \geq P(x_1 t_1 | x_2 t_2) P_1(x_2 t_2)$$

$$\int \dots dx_2$$

$$P_2(x_1 t_1) \geq \int P(x_1 t_1, x_2 t_2) P_1(x_2 t_2) dx_2 \quad t_1 > t_2$$

Chapman - Kolmogorov - egyenlet

$$P_3(x_1 t_1, x_2 t_2, x_3 t_3) = P(x_1 t_1 | x_2 t_2) P(x_2 t_2 | x_3 t_3) P_1(x_3 t_3)$$

$$\int \dots dx_2$$

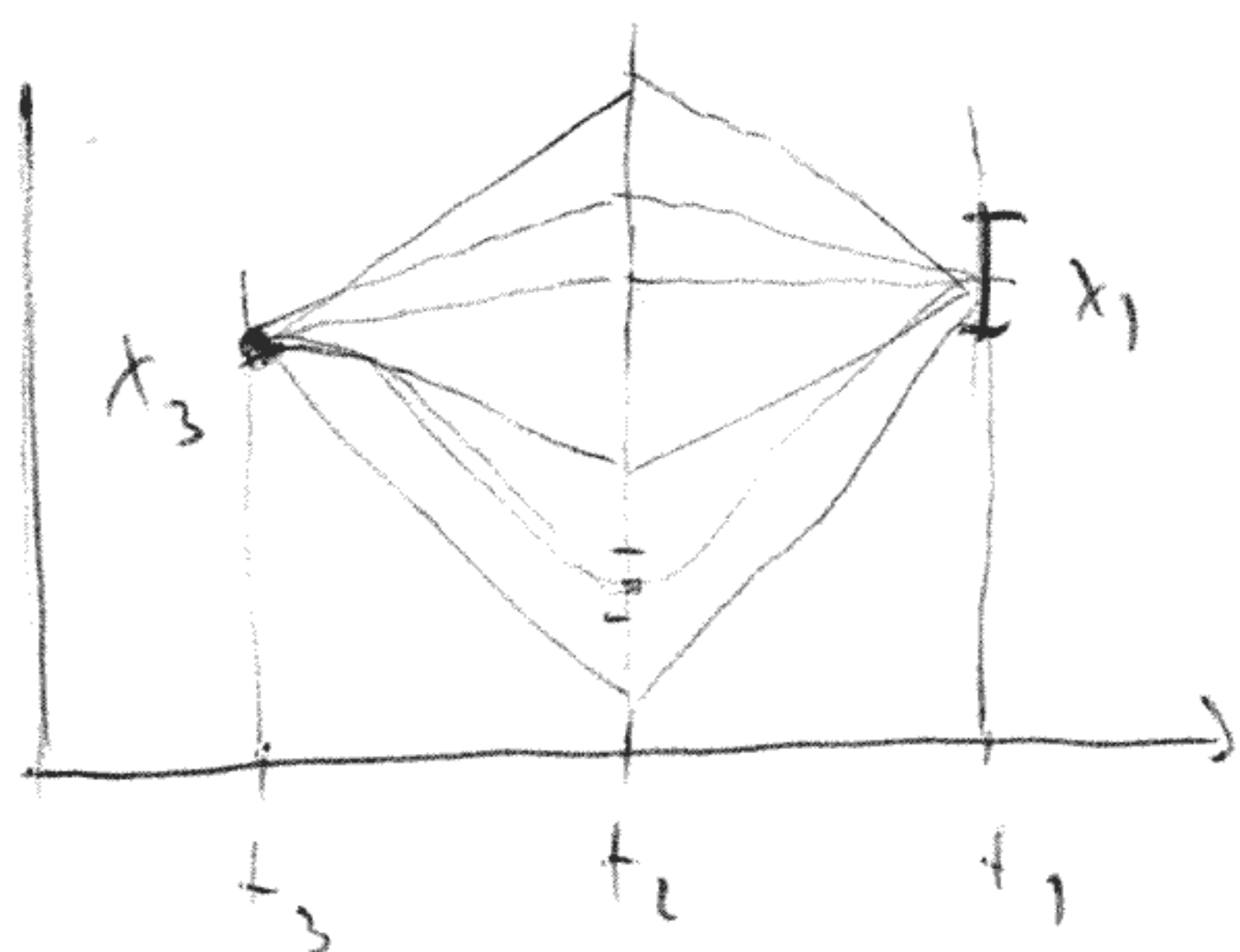
$$P_2(x_1 t_1, x_3 t_3) \geq \left[\int P(x_1 t_1 | x_2 t_2) P(x_2 t_2 | x_3 t_3) dx_2 \right] P_1(x_3 t_3)$$

$$\hookrightarrow P(x_1 t_1 | x_3 t_3) \cdot P_1(x_3 t_3)$$

$$= \int$$

$$\Rightarrow P(x_1, t_1 | x_3, t_3) = \int P(x_1, t_1 | x_2, t_2) P(x_2, t_2 | x_3, t_3) dx_2$$

Chapman-Kolmogorov
egyenlet



Homogén Markov folyamat: $P(x_1, t_1 | x_2, t_2) = P(x_1, t_1 + \tau | x_2, t_2 + \tau) =$

$$\text{ha } \tau = -t_2 \Rightarrow P(x_1, t_1 - t_2 | x_2, 0)$$

Stacionárius állapot (folyamat):

$$p_1(x, t) = p_1(x, t + \tau) = p_1^*(x)$$

ergodikus Markov folyamat:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(x, t | x') = p^*(x) \quad (x' \text{-től független!})$$

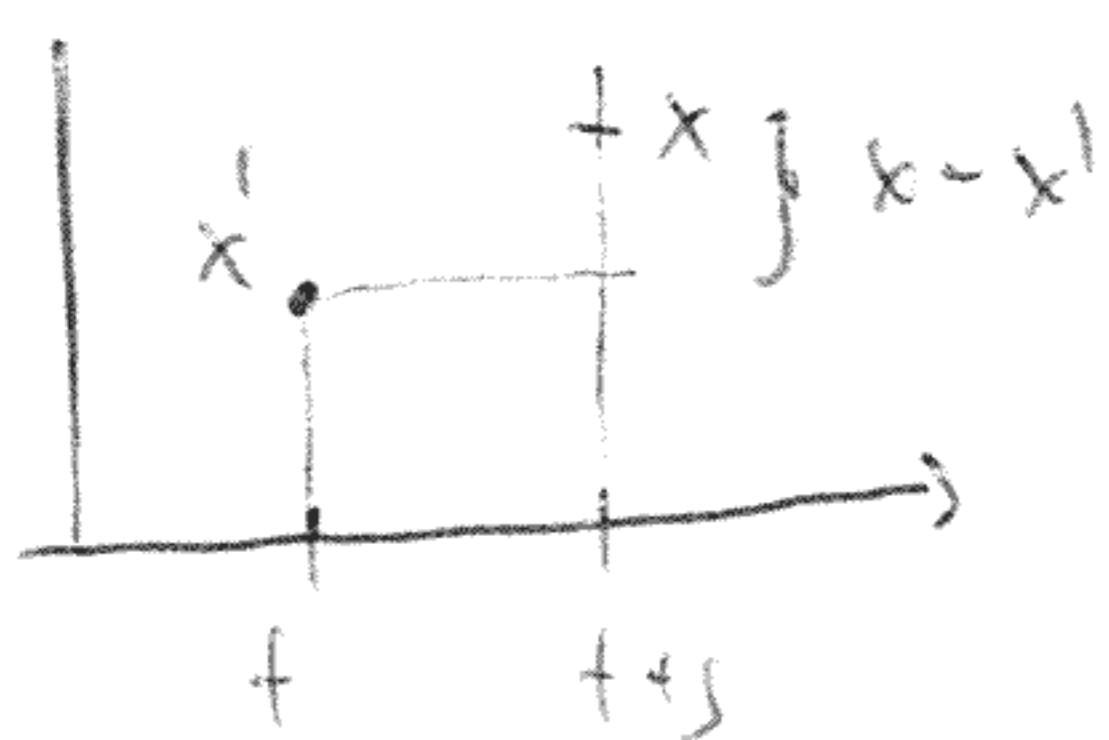
$$p_1(x, t) = \int P(x, t | x') p_1(x', 0) dx'$$

(p_1 határozatlan)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} p_1(x, t) = \int p^*(x) p_1(x', 0) dx' = p^*(x) \underbrace{\int p_1(x', 0) dx'}_1 = p^*(x)$$

diffúziós folyamatok:

def: növekvő momentumai (feltételes)



$$\int P(x, s | x') (x - x')^n dx = \begin{cases} v(x')s + o(s) & n=1 \\ \sigma^2(x')s + o(s) & n=2 \\ o(s) & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

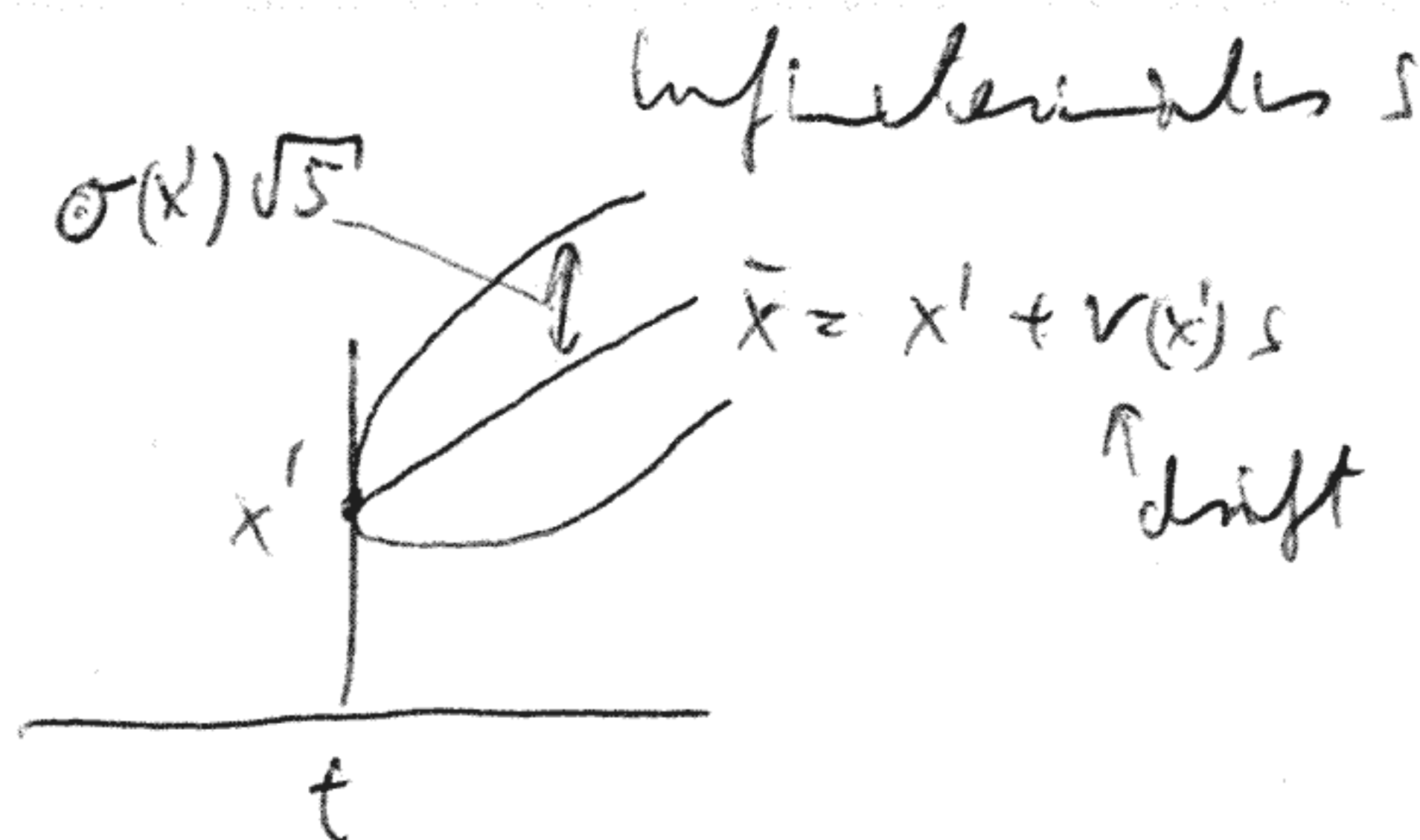
(s-el ontra is
0-hoz tart)
hisz onta

$$\overline{(x - x')} = v(x')s + o(s)$$

$$\overline{(x - x')^2} - \overline{(x - x')}^2 = \sigma^2(x')s + o(s)$$

$\hookrightarrow o(s)$

$$P(x_s | x') \approx C e^{-\frac{(x - x' - v(x')s)^2}{2 \sigma^2(x')s}}$$



freies diffusions $\sim \sqrt{s}$

$$x - x' \sim \sqrt{s} \quad \frac{\sqrt{s}}{s} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \rightarrow \infty \quad \rightarrow \text{diffusions (no)} \rightarrow \text{ne diffusions}$$

Chapman - Kolmogorov - equation

diffusions folgen

Fokker - Planck - equation

$$P(x+t | x') : \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v(x)P) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\sigma^2(x)P)$$

$$P(x+t=0 | x') = \delta(x-x')$$

Markov folyamatok statisztikus lineáris

7. előadás (3)

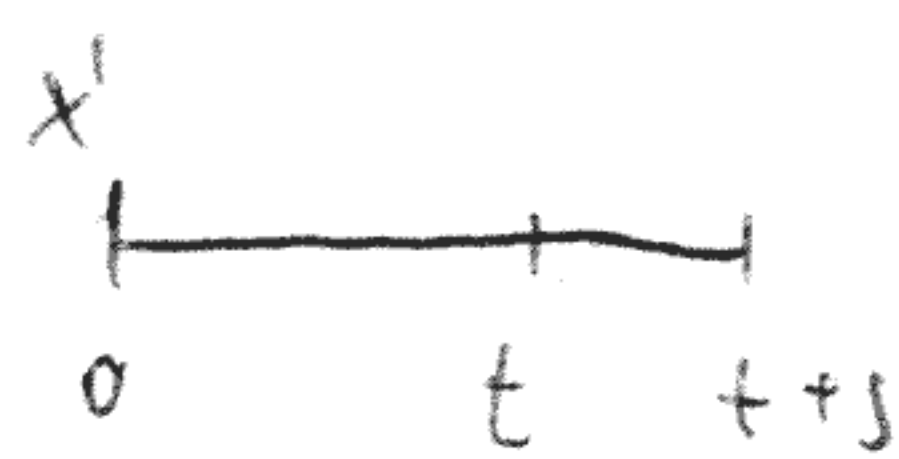
Stochasztikus folyamatok

- Markov folyamat
 - diffúziós folyamat
 - "ugrás" folyamat
- ne Markov folyamat

diffúziós folyamat: $\int (x-x')^n P(x, s | x') dx = \begin{cases} v(x')s + \sigma(s) & n=1 \\ \sigma^2(x')s + \sigma(s) & n=2 \\ \sigma(s) & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$

↓
s-d osztás 0-tól
tarts

Feltétel várható értéke



s infintezimális

$$\int f(x) P(x, t+s | x') dx =$$

$$= \int f(x) \left[P(x, t | x') + \frac{\partial P(x, t | x')}{\partial t} \cdot s + \sigma(s) \right]$$

$$= \int dx f(x) \int d\tilde{x} P(x, s | \tilde{x}) P(\tilde{x}, t | x') = \%$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(\tilde{x}) + f'(\tilde{x})(x-\tilde{x}) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\tilde{x})(x-\tilde{x})^2 + \dots$$

Parse. int

$$\% = \int d\tilde{x} \left[f(\tilde{x}) + f'(\tilde{x}) v(\tilde{x})s + \frac{1}{2} f''(\tilde{x}) \sigma^2(\tilde{x})s + \sigma(s) \right] P(\tilde{x}, t | x')$$

$$= \int dx f(x) \left[P(x, t | x') - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v(x) P(x, t | x'))s + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\sigma^2(x) P(x, t | x'))s + \sigma(s) \right]$$

terminetes határfeltétel $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$ - k P gyorsan tart 0-hoz

tetszőleges $f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P(x, t | x')}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[v(x) P(x, t | x') \right] + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left[\frac{\sigma^2(x)}{2} P(x, t | x') \right]$

Fokker-Planck egyenlet

terminetes határfeltétel, kezdési feltétel: $P(x, t=0 | x') = \delta(x-x')$

$$P_1(x, t) = \int dx' P(x, t | x') P_1(x', t=0)$$

$P_1(x, t)$ kielégíti a Fokker-Planck egyenletet

Förall: $\sigma^2(x)$ men följ x -töl

Wiener - polynom: $V(x) \geq 0$, $\sigma^2 = 2D$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} \quad (\text{diffusions equation})$$

generator fr:

$P(x)$ absolutkontinuerlig mätning

$$\phi(z) = e^{\overline{z}x} = \int dx P(x) e^{\overline{z}x}$$

momentum-generator fr.

$$\hookrightarrow \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} \overline{z}^l \overline{x^l}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^l \phi(z)}{\partial \overline{z}^l} \right|_{z=0} = \overline{x^l}$$

$\ln \phi(z)$ kumulerad generator fr.

$$\ln \phi(z) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} \overline{z}^l l_l \quad \leftarrow \text{kumulerad}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^l \ln \phi}{\partial \overline{z}^l} \right|_{z=0} = l_l$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \ln \phi}{\partial \overline{z}} \right|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{\phi} \phi' \quad z=0 \quad l_1 = \overline{x}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 \ln \phi}{\partial \overline{z}^2} \right|_{z=0} = \frac{\phi''}{\phi} - \frac{1}{\phi^2} \phi' \cdot \phi' \quad z=0 \quad l_2 = \overline{x^2} - \overline{x}^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^3 \ln \phi}{\partial \overline{z}^3} \right|_{z=0} = \frac{\phi'''}{\phi} + \frac{2}{\phi^3} \phi'^3 - \frac{1}{\phi^2} 2 \phi' \phi'' - \frac{1}{\phi^2} \phi' \phi'' \quad z=0 \quad l_3 = \overline{x^3} + 2\overline{x}^3 - 3\overline{x^2} \overline{x} = \overline{x^3} - 3\overline{x}(\overline{x^2} - \overline{x}^2) - \overline{x}^3$$

altämnar $x \times x \times x$ $\overline{x} \times \overline{x} \times \overline{x}$ $\overline{x} \times \overline{x} \times \overline{x}$ $\overline{x} \times \overline{x} \times \overline{x}$

Gauss eloszlás:

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Delta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\Delta}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Delta}$$

$$\phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\Delta}} e^{zx} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Delta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\frac{1}{2\Delta}(x-\Delta z)^2}}_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}\Delta z^2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\Delta} (x^2 - 2\Delta z x + \Delta^2 z^2 - \Delta^2 z^2)$$

$$\phi(z) = e^{\frac{1}{2}\Delta z^2} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ \lambda_2 &= \Delta \\ \lambda_l &= 0 \quad (l \geq 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\text{ha } P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\Delta} e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\Delta}} \Rightarrow \phi(z) = e^{x_0 z + \frac{\Delta}{2} z^2} \right)$$

momentumok: $\phi(z) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} \frac{\Delta^l z^{2l}}{2^l} = \%$ ~~z~~ z-nel való páros hatványok

$$\overline{x^l} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ha } l \text{ páratlan} \\ \neq 0 & \text{ha } l \text{ páros} \end{cases}$$

$$\% = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2l)!} \left(\frac{\Delta^l z^{2l}}{2^l l!} \right) (2l)! \quad \overline{x^{2l}}$$

$$\overline{x^{2l}} = \Delta^l \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2l-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} \quad P(t=0) = \delta(x-x')$$

$$\int \phi(z, t=0) = \int e^{zx} \delta(x-x') dx = e^{zx'}$$

$$\int e^{zx} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{zx} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} dx = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}(z, t)$$

$$\int e^{zx} \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} dx = z^2 \int e^{zx} P dx = z^2 \phi(z, t)$$

↑ par. m

$$\frac{\partial \phi(z, t)}{\partial t} = D z^2 \phi(z, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(z,t)}{\partial t} = D z^2 \phi(z,t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\phi} = D z^2 dt$$

$$\ln \frac{\phi(z,t)}{\phi(z,0)} = D z^2 t$$

$$\phi(z,t) = \phi(z,0) e^{D z^2 t} = e^{z x' + D z^2 t}$$

$$\bar{x} = x'$$

$$\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}'^2 = 2Dt = \sigma^2 t$$

$$P(x|x') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{(x-x')^2}{2\sigma^2 t}}$$

Wiener - Polynom Entwicklung: $w(t)$

$$w(t=0) = 0$$

$$P(w,t|0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 t}} e^{-\frac{w^2}{2\sigma^2 t}}$$

$$\overline{w} = 0, \quad \overline{w^{2l+1}} = 0$$

$$\overline{w^2} = \sigma^2 t$$

$$\overline{w^{2l}} = (\sigma^2 t)^l \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2l-1)$$

Korrelations f: $\overline{w(t) w(t')}$ $t, t' > 0$

$$P(w', t' | 0) w'$$

$$\overline{w(t) w(t')} = \int dw dw' \underbrace{P_2(w, t, w', t')}_{P(w, t-t' | w') P(w', t' | 0)} w w' = \int dw' \underbrace{\left(\int dw P(w, t-t' | w') w \right)}_{w'} \cdot \underbrace{P(w', t' | 0) w'}_{P(w', t' | 0) w'} =$$

$$= \int dw' w'^2 P(w', t | 0) = \sigma^2 t'$$

$$\overline{w(t) w(t')} = \sigma^2 \min(t, t')$$

$$\overline{w(t) w(t')} - \underbrace{\overline{w(t')^2}}_{\sigma^2 t'} = 0$$

Wärmer $\overline{(w(t) - w(t')) w(t')}$ $t > t'$ erwartet fiktional

$$= \underbrace{\overline{w(t) - w(t')}}_0 \underbrace{\overline{w(t')}}_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

Gauss típusú fehér zaj: általánosított sztochasztikus folyamat
(momentumok / kumulációk : disztribúció)

1. és 2. kumuláció

fehér zaj: $\overline{\xi(t)} = 0$

$$\overline{\xi(t) \xi(t')} = \sigma^2 \delta(t-t')$$

$$Y(t) = \int_0^t \xi(s) ds$$

$Y(t)$: Gauss - eloszlású

$$Y(t=0) = 0$$

$$\overline{Y(t)} = 0$$

$$\overline{Y(t) Y(t')} = \int_0^t ds \int_0^{t'} ds' \overline{\xi(s) \xi(s')} \stackrel{t > t'}{=} \int_0^t ds \int_0^t ds' \sigma^2 \delta(s-s') = \sigma^2 \int_0^t ds = \sigma^2 t$$

$$\overline{Y(t) Y(t')} = \sigma^2 \min(t, t')$$

$$Y(t) = W(t)$$

Langevin egyenlet

$$\dot{x}(t) = \underbrace{v(x(t))}_{\text{determinisztikus}} + \underbrace{\xi(t)}_{\text{stokasztikus}}$$

determinisztikus
mozgás egyenlet

$\xi(t)$ Gauss - típusú fehér zaj

$$\overline{\xi(t)} = 0$$

$$\overline{\xi(t) \xi(t')} = \sigma^2 \delta(t-t')$$

Itô lemmája: $dx(t) = x(t+dt) - x(t) = v(x(t))dt + dW(t)$

$$\uparrow$$

 $W(t+dt) - W(t)$

$$dx(t) = v(x(t))dt + dW(t) + o(dt)$$

Stokasztikus diff. egyenlet

$x(t)$ Markov folyamat

($x(t+dt)$ - t egyhatározottan $x(t)$, $dW(t)$)

független a $t' < t$ eseményektől

$x(t)$ diffúziós folyamat

$$dx(t) = v(x(t))dt + \underbrace{dW(t)}_{\approx 0} + o(dt)$$

$$\overline{dx(t)^2} = \overline{(v(x(t))dt + dW(t))^2} = \underbrace{(v(x(t))dt)^2}_{o(dt)} + \underbrace{v(x(t))dt \underbrace{dW(t)}_0}_{o(dt)} + \underbrace{dW(t)^2}_{\sigma^2 dt} =$$

$$= \sigma^2 dt + o(dt)$$

$$\overline{dx(t)^3} = \overline{(v(x(t))dt + dW(t))^3} = o(dt)$$

$$\overline{dx(t)^n} = o(dt) \quad (n \geq 3)$$

Fokker-Planck egyenlet:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(vP) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{2}P\right)$$

$\sigma(x)$: - Ito-féle értelmezés (intervallum eleji nilai σ μ értéket)

- Stratonovich-féle értelmezés (intervallum közepi nilai σ μ értéket)

$$\cancel{dx(t)} = \dot{x}(t) = v(x(t)) + \underbrace{\alpha(x(t))}_{\downarrow} \dot{W}(t)$$

$$dx(t) = v(x(t))dt + \alpha(x(t))dW(t) \quad (\text{Ito})$$

$$+ \alpha\left(\frac{x(t) + x(t+dt)}{2}\right)dW(t) \quad (\text{Stratonovich})$$

Markov-szerű stacionárius folyamat

8. előadás (3)

Langvin egyenlet $\dot{x} = v(x) + \xi(t)$

$$\overline{\xi(t)} = 0, \quad \overline{\xi(t)\xi(t')} = \sigma^2 \delta(t-t') = 2D\delta(t-t')$$

Fokker-Planck egyenlet: $\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(v(x)P) + D \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2}$

Több változó: $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

Langvin egyenlet: $\dot{x}_i = v_i(\underline{x}) + \xi_i(t)$

$$\overline{\xi_i(t)} = 0, \quad \overline{\xi_i(t)\xi_j(t')} = 2D_{ij}\delta(t-t')$$

$D_{ij} = D_{ji}$ pozitív definit

Fokker-Planck egyenlet: $P(\underline{x}, t | \underline{x}')$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} &= -\sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (v_i(\underline{x})P) + \sum_{i,j} D_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \\ &= -\sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[v_i P + \sum_j D_{ij} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_j} \right] \quad (\text{kontinuitási egyenlet}) \end{aligned}$$

\exists valószínűségi áramszűrő

Stacionárius megoldás (stokasztikus folyamat nem pontjából)

$$P_s(\underline{x}, t) = P_s(\underline{x}) \quad (t\text{-től független}) \quad P_s(\underline{x}) = e^{-\phi(\underline{x})}$$

\nwarrow stacionárius megoldás

1 változó: $0 = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(v(x)P_s - D \frac{\partial P_s}{\partial x} \right) \quad \exists(x) = \text{állandó}$

\exists valószínűségi áram

$$v(x)P_s(x) - D \frac{\partial P_s}{\partial x} = \text{állandó} = 0$$

$$P_s(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow \pm\infty) \nearrow$$

$$D \frac{\partial p_s}{\partial x} = v(x) p_s(x) \rightarrow p_s = e^{-\phi}$$

$$\ln \frac{p_s}{C} = \frac{1}{D} \int v(x) dx \quad p_s(x) = C e^{\frac{1}{D} \int v(x) dx}$$

$$-D \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} e^{-\phi} = v e^{-\phi} \Rightarrow \boxed{v = -D \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}}$$

J-öbbs változása:

$$-\sum_i \frac{\partial J}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$p_s = e^{-\phi}$$

$$\sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \underbrace{\left[v_i + \sum_j D_{ij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} \right]}_{J_i} e^{-\phi} = 0$$

Ⓐ legyen $J_i = 0$

$$v_i = - \sum_j D_{ij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j}$$

Ⓑ $J_i \neq 0$

egy példa:

$$v_i = \sum_j \overset{\text{antiszimmetrikus}}{Q_{ij}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} - \sum_j \overset{\text{poz. definit, szimmetrikus}}{D_{ij}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j}$$

↓ ezt behelyettesítve

$$\sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[\sum_j Q_{ij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} \right] e^{-\phi} = 0 =$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \left(\underbrace{Q_{ij}}_{\text{szimmetrikus}} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} e^{-\phi} - \underbrace{Q_{ij}}_{\text{antiszimmetrikus}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j}}_{\text{antiszimmetrikus}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}}_{\text{antiszimmetrikus}} e^{-\phi} \right) = 0$$

(Tr (szimmetrikus) = 0)

determinisztikus egyenlet:

$$\dot{x}_i = v_i(x)$$

$$x_i(t) \text{ megoldás: } \phi(x(t))$$

$$\frac{d\phi(x(t))}{dt} = \sum_i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} \dot{x}_i = \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} v_i \right) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} - \sum_{i,j} D_{ij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} \leq 0$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 antetű / kimen. per. dt,
 kimen.

konvergenz \rightarrow \uparrow \uparrow
 (stabilitás) \rightarrow \uparrow \uparrow
 ϕ -t megőrző disszipatív
 mozgás
 $\dot{\phi} \leq 0$

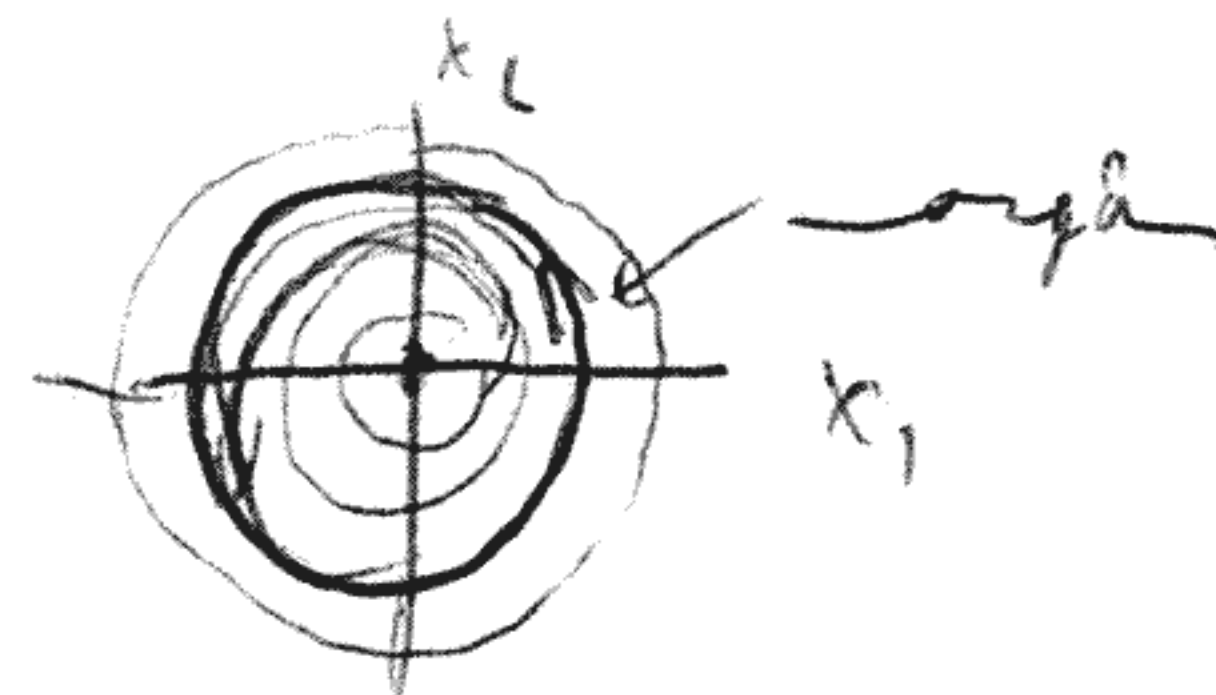
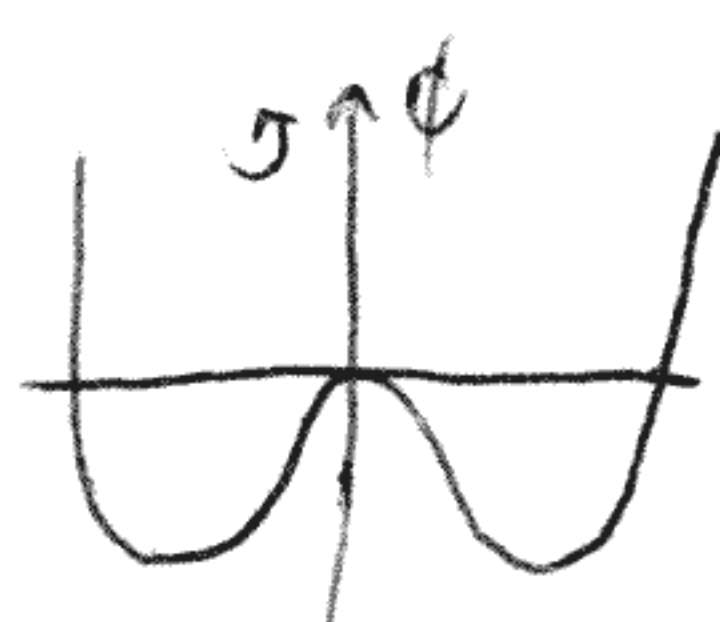
ϕ potenciál minimum pontjába vezet le a determinisztikus mozgás

konvergenz \rightarrow a rendszer minimum pontjához megy

pl. (exilbi talap (sombreno))

($\phi(x(t))$ alapján μ)

(csökken és abszolút korlátos)



lineáris folyamat:

$$v(x) = -\gamma x$$

Langevin egyenlet:

$$\dot{x} = -\gamma x + \xi$$

$$\overline{\xi(t)} = 0$$

$$\overline{\xi(t) \xi(t')} = 2D \delta(t-t')$$

Fokier - Planck egyenlet:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\gamma x P) + D \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2}$$

$$P(x,0|x') = \delta(x-x')$$

Stac. eloszlás:

$$\phi = \frac{1}{D} \int v(x) dx = -\frac{\gamma}{D} \int x dx = -\frac{\gamma}{D} \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$P_s(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{D}{\gamma}}} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2D} x^2}$$

generátor μ : $G(z,t) = \overline{e^{zx}}$

$$G(z,0) = e^{zx'}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} e^{zx} dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(z,t)$$

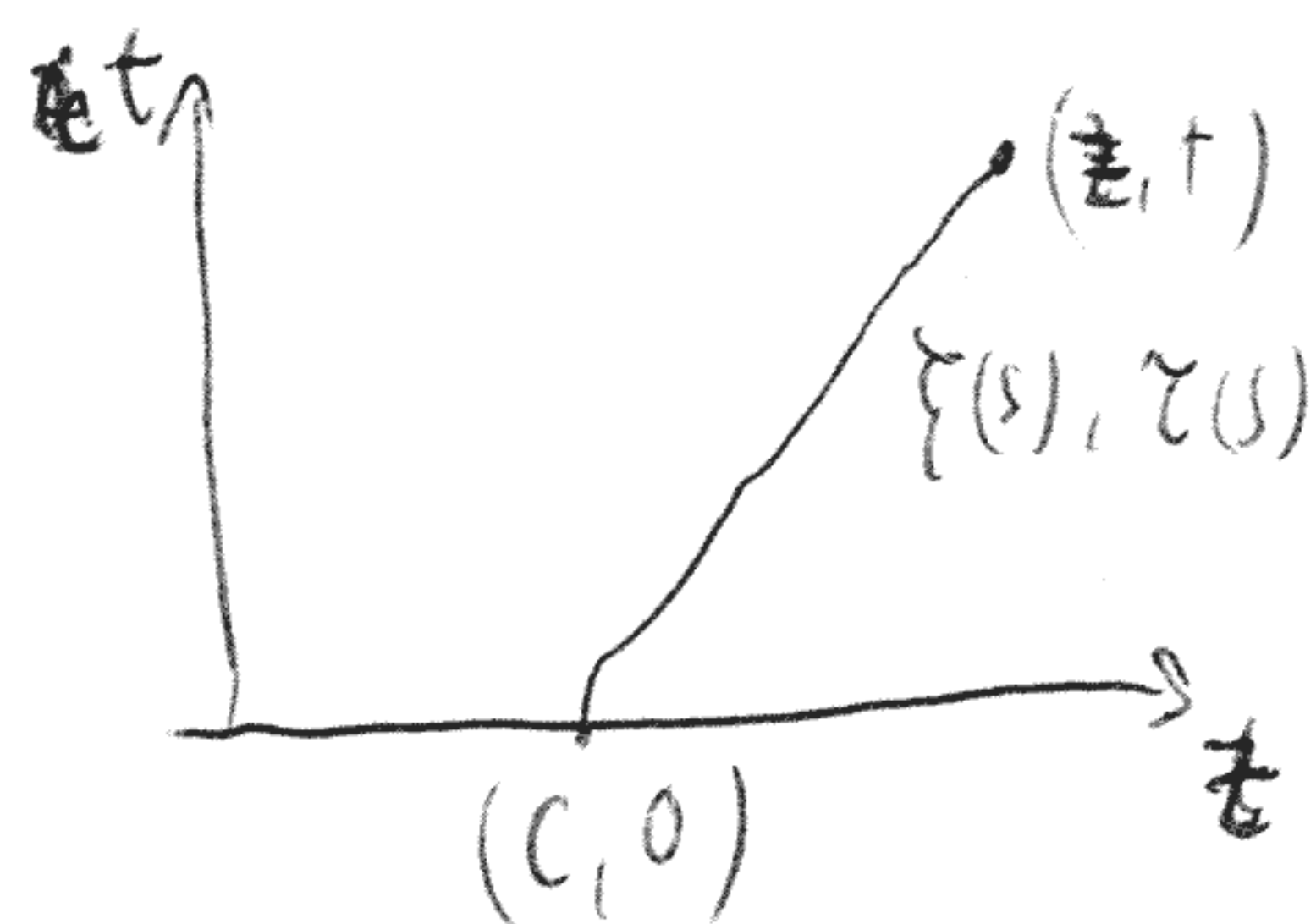
$$\int \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} e^{zx} dx = \int P z^2 e^{zx} dx = z^2 G(z,t)$$

$$r \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xP) e^{zx} = -r \int xP e^{zx} dx \cdot z = -rz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} G(z, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = -rz \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} + D z^2 G$$

$$G(z, 0) = e^{zx}$$

\Rightarrow 1. separable diff. e.



$$\begin{aligned} \xi(s=0) &= c \\ \tau(s=0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

~~$$\begin{aligned} \xi(s=1) &= z \\ \tau(s=1) &= t \end{aligned}$$~~

$$G(z = \xi(s), t = \tau(s)) \equiv G(s)$$

$$\frac{dG}{ds} = \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \frac{d\xi}{ds} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \frac{d\tau}{ds} =$$

$$= +r \xi \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} =$$

$$= D \xi^2 G$$

$$\frac{d\xi}{ds} = +r \xi \quad \nearrow \quad \xi(s) = (e^{rs})$$

$$\frac{d\tau}{ds} = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \tau = s$$

$$\frac{dG(s)}{ds} = D \xi^2(s) G(z, s)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dG}{G} = D \xi^2(s) ds$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{lll} (z, t) \text{ point} & \tau(s) = t & s = t \\ & \xi(s) = z & z = c e^{rt} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\ln \frac{G(s)}{G(0)} = D \int_0^s \xi^2(s') ds' =$$

$$= D \int_0^s c^2 e^{2rs'} ds' =$$

$$= D c^2 \frac{e^{2rs} - 1}{2r}$$

$$G(s) = G(0) e^{\frac{D}{2r} c^2 (e^{2rs} - 1)} = G(\xi(s), \tau(s))$$

$$G(c, 0) = e^{cx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= t \\ c &= z e^{-rt} \end{aligned}$$

$$G(z, t) = e^{zx' e^{-\gamma t}} + \frac{D}{2\gamma} z^2 e^{-2\gamma t} (e^{2\gamma t} - 1) \quad \text{Ne-eppendzi statika} \quad \boxed{8/31}$$

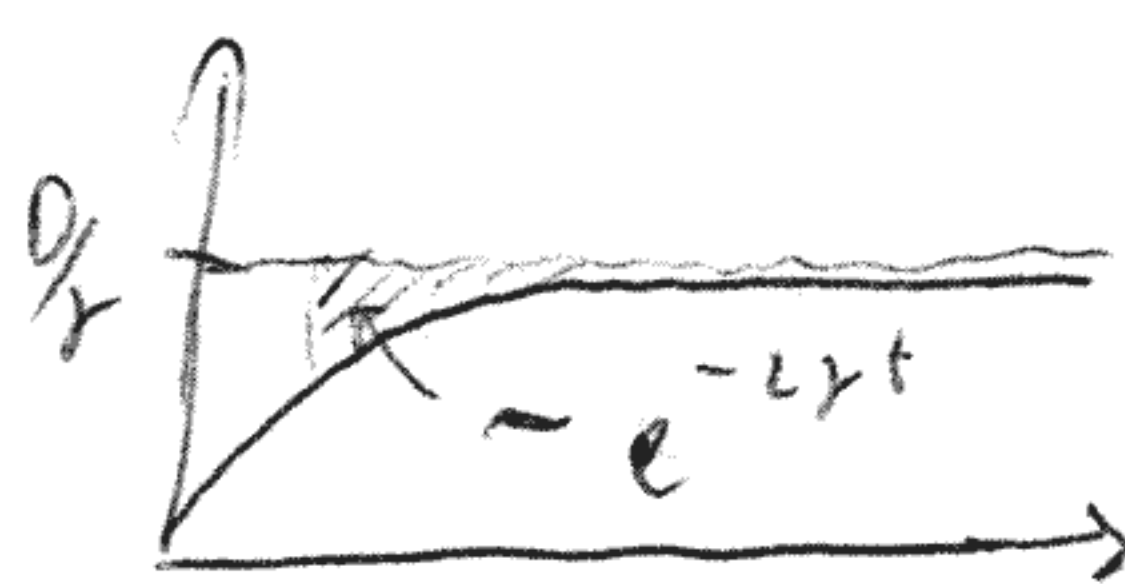
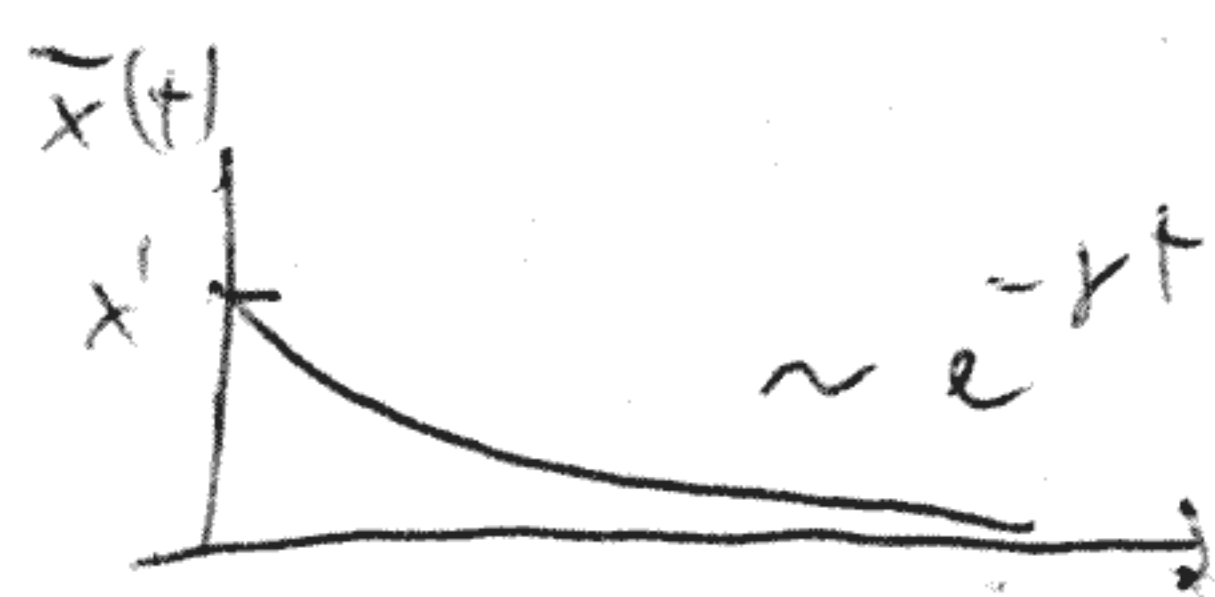
$$G(z, t) = \exp \left\{ \underbrace{zx' e^{-\gamma t}}_{\bar{x}} + \underbrace{\frac{z^2}{2} \frac{D}{\gamma} (1 - e^{-2\gamma t})}_{\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2} \right\}$$

$$P(x, t | x') =$$

Gauss eloszlás

$$P(x, t | x') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma(t)} e^{-\frac{(x - x' e^{-\gamma t})^2}{2 \sigma^2(t)}}$$

$$\sigma^2(t) = \frac{D}{\gamma} (1 - e^{-2\gamma t})$$



Orstein - Uhlenbeck - folyamat

ergodikus: V érdeklődés eloszlás a stacionárius eloszlásba "fut ki"

$$P_{st}(x, t | x') \rightarrow P_s(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} D/\gamma} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2D} x^2}$$

Brown - mozgás:

(x, p)

$$\dot{x} = \frac{p}{m} \quad \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial x} - \gamma p + \xi(t)$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{p^2}{2m} + U(x)$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p} \quad \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x} - \gamma m \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p} + \xi$$

$\xi(t)$ Gauss típusú
fehér zaj

$$\overline{\xi(t)} = 0, \quad \overline{\xi(t) \xi(t')} = 2D\gamma \delta(t-t')$$

egyensúlyi eloszlás (stac. állapot): ξ hővezetése

$$e^{-\frac{\mathcal{H}}{k_B T}} = e^{-\phi} C$$

$$\phi = \frac{\mathcal{H}}{k_B T}$$

$$\dot{x} = k_B T \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}$$

$$\dot{p} = -k_B T \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \gamma m k_B T \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p} + \xi$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{p} \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_0 T \\ -1_0 T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma \sim 1_0 T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

konervatív
(munka)

disszipatív

(nem.)

$$0 \approx \gamma \sim 1_0 T$$

$$p(t+dt) \approx p(t) - \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dt - \gamma p(t) dt + dW_t$$

$\sim dt^2$ - es tagokat elhanyagolva

Stoc. illapítás: $\overline{p(t+dt)^2} \approx \overline{p^2(t)} + \overline{dW_t^2} - 2\overline{p(t) \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dt} - 2\overline{\gamma p^2(t) dt} + 2\overline{p(t) dW_t}$

$$\approx \overline{p^2(t)} + \overline{dW_t^2} - 2\overline{p(t) \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dt} - 2\overline{\gamma p^2(t) dt} + 2\overline{p(t) dW_t}$$

$$\overline{\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dW_t} = 0$$

$$\overline{p(t) dW_t} = 0$$

$$\overline{p(t) \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}} = 0$$

$$\overline{p(t) dW_t} = 0$$

$$(20) \approx \overline{dW_t^2} = 2\gamma \overline{p^2(t) dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow D \approx \gamma 1_0 T m$$

$$\dot{x} \approx v$$

$$\dot{v} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{1}{m} - \gamma v + \frac{\gamma}{m}$$

$$\overline{\dot{v}(t) \dot{v}(t')} = 2 \frac{\gamma 1_0 T}{m}$$

$$P(x, v, t | \dots)$$

Fokier - Planck egyenlet

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \approx -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (vP) - \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(-\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \frac{1}{m} - \gamma v \right) + \frac{\gamma 1_0 T}{m} \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial v^2}$$

stacionárius állapot mozgás:

$$\dot{p} \approx 0$$

(a test ilyen gyorsan mozog, ahány, amennyi
figyelembe kell venni)

$$-\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \gamma p + \gamma = 0$$

$$\dot{x} = -\frac{1}{\gamma m} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma m}$$

Langevin egyenlet

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma -} \frac{\gamma}{\gamma -} = \frac{2\gamma \times 1_0 T}{(\gamma -)^2} \approx \frac{1_0 T}{\gamma -}$$

$$P(x, t | \dots)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \approx + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma m} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1_0 T}{\gamma m} \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2}$$

Fokier - Planck egyenlet

(Kramers - egyenlet)

Statisztikus fizika

9. előadás (3)

$$\dot{x} = \frac{p}{m}$$

$$\overline{\dot{x}} = 0$$

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \gamma p + \xi$$

$$\overline{\xi(t)\xi(t')} = 2\gamma m k_B T \delta(t-t')$$

$$P_S(x, p) \sim e^{-\frac{K}{k_B T}}$$

$$K = \frac{p^2}{2m} + U(x)$$

Isoterm Brown - mozgás

$$U(x) = 0$$

$$m\dot{v} = -\underbrace{\gamma m v}_{\lambda} + \xi$$

$$\overline{\xi\xi} = 2\lambda k_B T \delta(t-t')$$

Orrstein - Uhlenbeck folyamat

$$\dot{v} = -\gamma v + \xi$$

$$\overline{\xi\xi} = 2\gamma k_B T \delta(t-t')$$

$$\frac{\text{Brown}}{\gamma k_B T} \downarrow \frac{0-u}{D}$$

más megoldási mód:

(diff. egyenlet megoldása)

$$v(t) = \underbrace{v_0 e^{-\gamma(t-t_0)}}_{\text{homogén megoldás}} + \frac{1}{m} \int_{t_0}^t dt' e^{-\gamma(t-t')} \xi(t')$$

$$t=t_0: v(t_0) = v_0$$

homogén $\frac{1}{\gamma}$ időskálán

$\frac{1}{\gamma}$ időskálán elhanyagolható $\xi(t')$ -re

$$\overline{v(t)} = v_0 e^{-\gamma(t-t_0)}$$

$\frac{1}{\gamma}$ időskálán közel a stacionárius állapot

Stac. állapot: $t_0 \rightarrow -\infty$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\infty}^t dt' e^{-\gamma(t-t')} \xi(t')$$

$$\overline{v(t)} = 0$$

$$\overline{v(t)v(t')} = \frac{1}{m^2} \int_{-\infty}^t ds \int_{-\infty}^{t'} ds' e^{-\gamma(t-s)} e^{-\gamma(t'-s')} \overline{\xi(s)\xi(s')} = \frac{1}{m^2} \int_{-\infty}^t ds \int_{-\infty}^{t'} ds' e^{-\gamma(t-s)} e^{-\gamma(t'-s')} 2\gamma k_B T \delta(s-s')$$

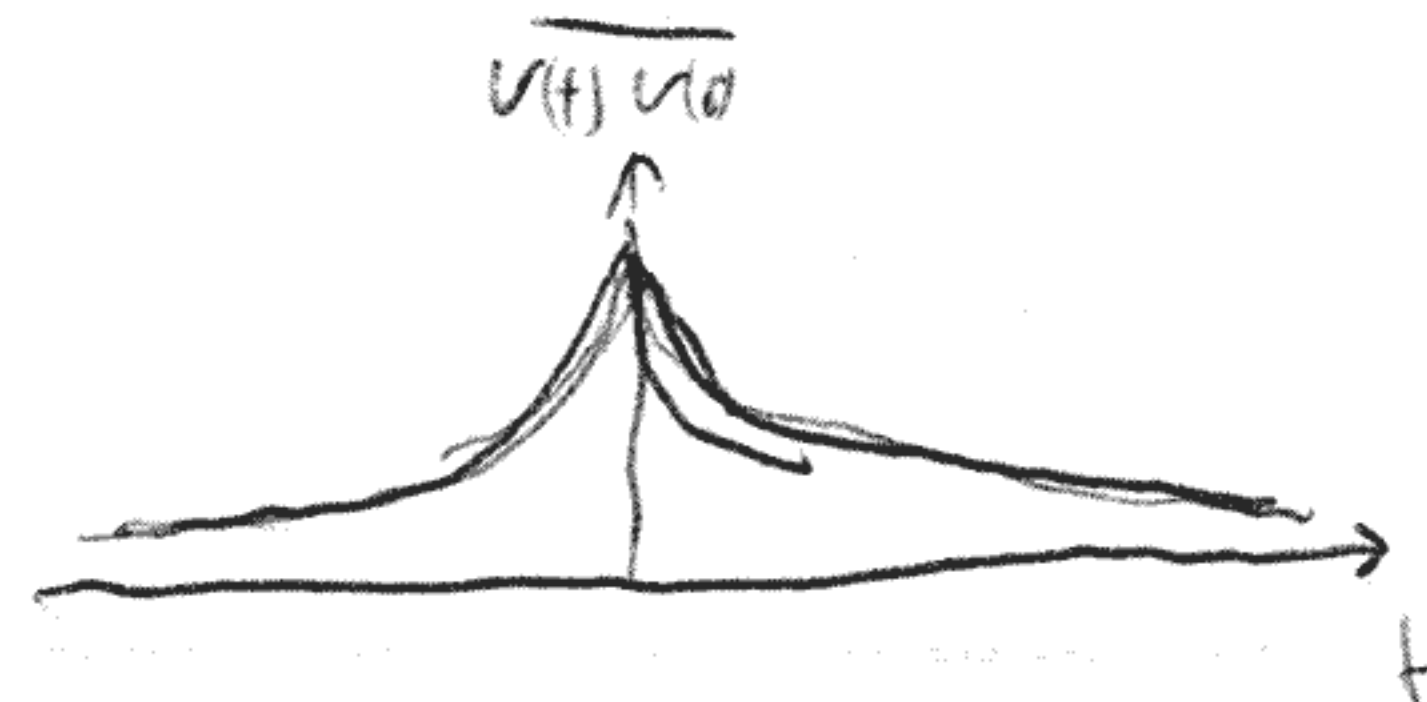
$$t > t' \Rightarrow \frac{2\gamma k_B T}{m^2} e^{-\gamma(t-t')} \int_{-\infty}^{t'} ds' e^{2\gamma s} = \frac{2\gamma k_B T}{m^2} \frac{1}{2\gamma} e^{-\gamma(t-t')} \left[\frac{e^{2\gamma s}}{2\gamma} \right]_{-\infty}^{t'}$$

$$2\gamma k_B T \delta(s-s')$$

$$\overline{v(t)v(t')} = \frac{k_B T}{m} e^{-\gamma(t-t')}$$

bei $t=t'$ (stac. station.)

$$\overline{v(t)^2} = \frac{k_B T}{m}$$

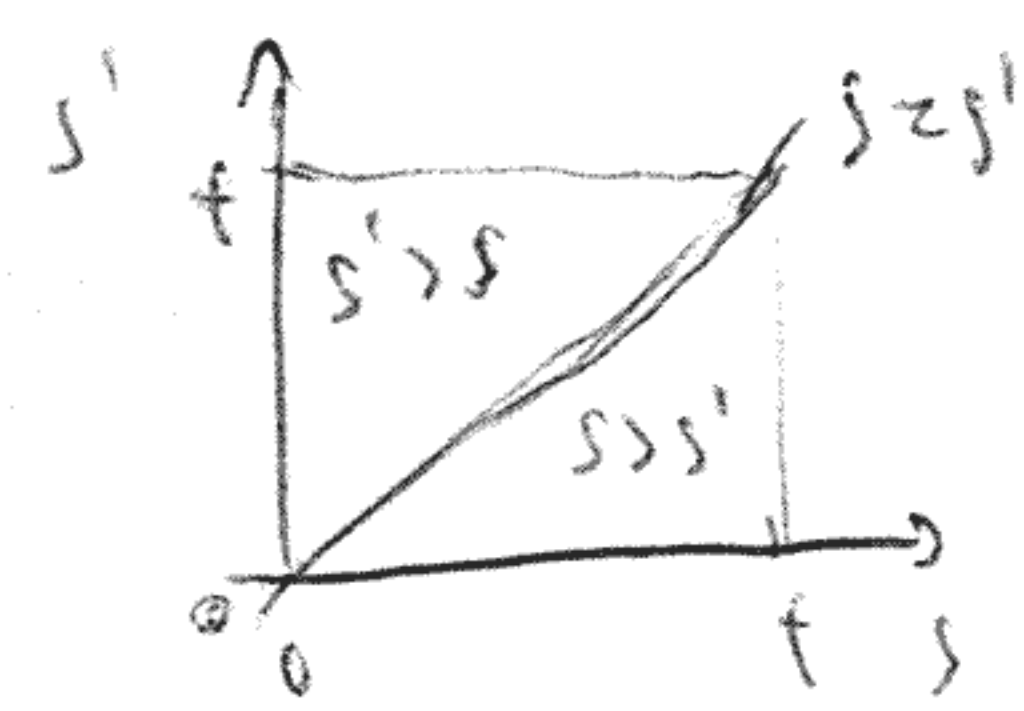


$$x(t) - x(0) = \int_0^t ds v(s)$$

~~stac.~~

$\overline{x(t) - x(0)} = 0$ stac. állapotban

$$\overline{(x(t) - x(0))^2} = \int_0^t ds \int_0^t ds' \overline{v(s)v(s')} = \frac{k_B T}{m} \int_0^t ds \int_0^t ds' e^{-\gamma|s-s'|} =$$



$$= 2 \frac{k_B T}{m} \int_0^t ds \int_0^s ds' e^{-\gamma(s-s')} = \%$$

$$\int_0^s ds' e^{\gamma s'} = \left[\frac{e^{\gamma s'}}{\gamma} \right]_0^s = \frac{e^{\gamma s} - 1}{\gamma}$$

$$\% = 2 \frac{k_B T}{m} \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^t ds (1 - e^{-\gamma s}) = 2 \frac{k_B T}{m} \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[t - \frac{1}{\gamma} (1 - e^{-\gamma t}) \right]$$

① $t \ll \frac{1}{\gamma}$ ($\gamma t \ll 1$) $e^{-\gamma t} \approx 1 - \gamma t + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^2 t^2$

$$\overline{(x(t) - x(0))^2} \approx 2 \frac{k_B T}{m} \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} \gamma^2 t^2 \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{k_B T}{m} t^2$$

$$\overline{(v_0 t)^2} = v_0^2 t^2 = \frac{k_B T}{m} t^2$$

~~stac.~~ korrelációs időskálán

② $t \gg \frac{1}{\gamma}$ $\gamma t \gg 1$

$$\overline{(x(t) - x(0))^2} \approx 2 \left(\frac{k_B T}{\gamma m} \right) t$$

Brown mozgás diffúziós egyenlete $D = \frac{k_B T}{\gamma m} = \frac{k_B T}{\lambda}$
Einstein reláció

$$m \dot{v} = -\lambda v \quad \dot{v} = -\frac{\lambda}{m} v$$

$$D = \frac{k_B T}{\lambda}$$

Mozgásegyenlet

$$m \dot{v} = -\lambda v + f$$

átlagérték: $v = \frac{1}{\lambda} f$

$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \mu$ mozgásegyenlet

- λv : Stokes - törvény

$\lambda = 6\pi\eta a$ a : a gömb sugara



$$\overline{\Delta x^2} = \frac{k_B T}{3\pi\eta a} t$$

Brown mozgás \rightarrow elektronos veres $\vec{v} = -\gamma \vec{v} + \frac{\vec{\zeta}}{m} + \frac{e\vec{E}(t)}{m}$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\infty}^t dt' e^{-\gamma(t-t')} \left(\vec{\zeta}(t') + \frac{e\vec{E}(t')}{m} \right)$$

Stac. állapot (lendeti feltételek elhanyagolása, a tempot t \rightarrow ∞ intek)

$$\overline{\vec{v}(t)} = \frac{e}{m} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\gamma(t-t')} \vec{E}(t') dt'$$

$$\overline{j} = e \overline{\vec{v} n} = \frac{ne^2}{m} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\gamma(t-t')} \vec{E}(t') dt'$$

\uparrow
átlag

$$\sigma(t) = \frac{ne^2}{m} e^{-\gamma t} \quad (t > 0)$$

$$\sigma(\omega) = \frac{ne^2}{m} \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} e^{i\omega t} dt = \frac{ne^2}{m} \frac{1}{\gamma - i\omega} = \frac{ne^2}{m} \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{i\omega}{\gamma}}$$

$\frac{1}{\gamma} = \tau$ relaxációs idő

$$\overline{j(t) j(0)} = \left(\sum_i v_{i,t} \right) \left(\sum_j v_{j,0} \right) e^2 = \sum_{i,j} e^2 \overline{v_{i,t} v_{j,0}} = e^2 n \overline{v(t) v(0)} = \rho_0$$

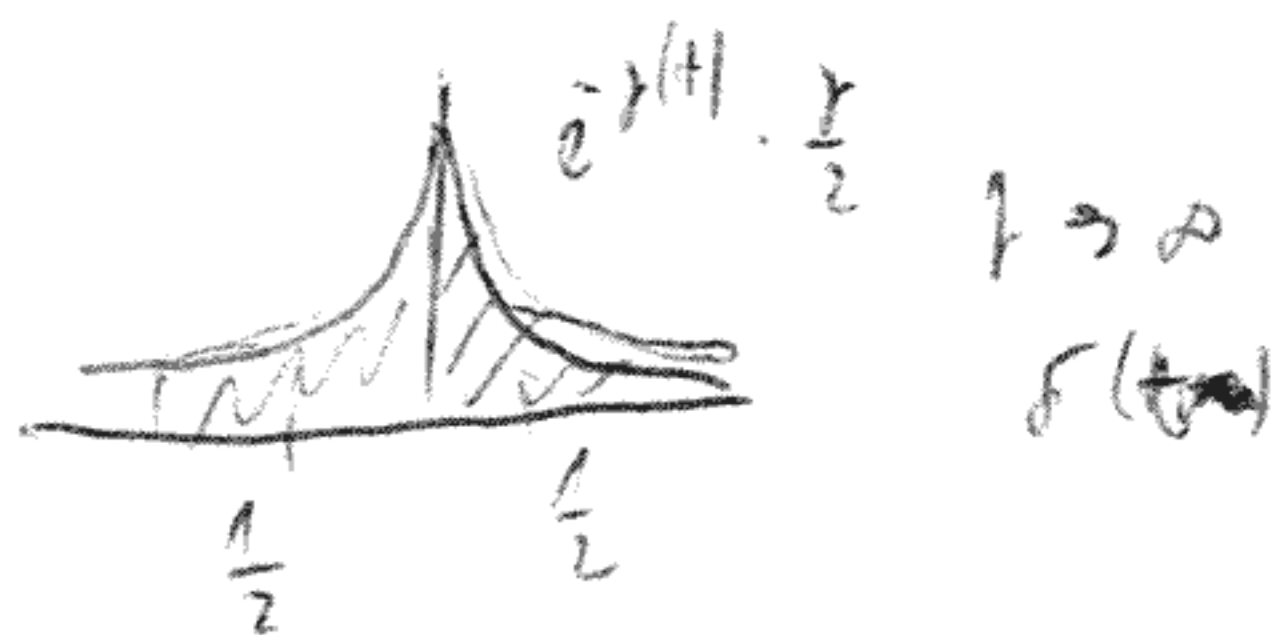
\leftarrow az átlagok között

Stac. állapot, $E=0$

hővezetési

$$\rho_0 = e^2 n \frac{k_B T}{m} e^{-\gamma|t-t'|} = \frac{e^2 n}{m} \frac{1}{\gamma} k_B T \gamma e^{-\gamma|t-t'|} = 2 \frac{e^2 n}{m} \frac{1}{\gamma} k_B T \frac{\gamma}{2} e^{-\gamma|t-t'|}$$

$\gamma \rightarrow \infty$ ($\tau \rightarrow 0$)
 $\delta(t-t')$



klasszikus frekvencia: ($\omega \ll \gamma$)

$$\overline{j(t) j(0)} \approx 2\sigma_0 k_B T \delta(t)$$



$$\frac{u(t)}{L} = \frac{j(t)}{\sigma_0}$$

$$u(t) = L \frac{j(t)}{\sigma_0}$$

$$\overline{u(t) u(0)} = \frac{L^2}{\sigma_0^2} \overline{j(t) j(0)} = \frac{L^2}{\sigma_0^2} 2\sigma_0 k_B T \delta(t)$$

$$R = \frac{L}{A \sigma_0}$$

$$\overline{U(t)U(t)} = LA \cdot \frac{L}{A \sigma_0} 2 k_B T \delta(t) = \frac{2 V R k_B T \delta(t)}{\text{Nyquist-zaj (Johnson-zaj)}}$$

lin. oscillator T hőmérsékletű közegben:

$$\dot{x} = \frac{p}{m} \quad U(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega_0^2 x^2$$

$$\dot{p} = -m \omega_0^2 x - \gamma p + \xi$$

$$\overline{\xi \xi} = 2 \gamma m k_B T \delta(t-t')$$

Stacionárius állapot:

$$\left[\ddot{x} = \frac{\dot{p}}{m} = -\omega_0^2 x - \gamma \dot{x} + \frac{\xi}{m} \right] + \frac{f(t)}{m}$$

↪ determinisztikus erő (kényszerítés)

$$\text{Fourier-tr. } (i\omega)^2 x_\omega = -\omega_0^2 x_\omega + \gamma i\omega x_\omega + \frac{\xi_\omega}{m} + \frac{f_\omega}{m}$$

$$x_\omega = \frac{\frac{\xi_\omega}{m} + \frac{f_\omega}{m}}{\omega_0^2 - i\omega\gamma + (i\omega)^2}$$

válasz függvény: $\overline{x_\omega} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - i\omega\gamma - \omega^2} f_\omega$

$\chi(\omega)$

pólusok: $\omega^2 + i\omega\gamma - \omega_0^2 = 0$

~~$\omega = -i\frac{\gamma}{2} \pm \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma^2}{4} + \omega_0^2}$~~

$$\omega = \frac{-i\gamma \pm \sqrt{-\gamma^2 + 4\omega_0^2}}{2} = -\frac{i\gamma}{2} \pm \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\omega_0^2 > \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2$$



$$\omega_0^2 < \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\omega = -\frac{i\gamma}{2} \pm i\sqrt{\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2 - \omega_0^2}$$



teljesen elcsillapított oscillator

$$\overline{x(t)x(t')} = C(t-t')$$

$$C(t-t') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \tilde{C}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega'}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega t} e^{-i\omega' t'} \tilde{C}(\omega) \cdot 2\pi \delta(\omega+\omega')$$

$$C(t-t') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega'}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega t} e^{-i\omega' t'} C(\omega, \omega')$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C(\omega, \omega') = 2\pi \delta(\omega+\omega') \tilde{C}(\omega)}$$

Klemensensitz statisches feld

9/3

$$\overline{\xi(t) \xi(t')} = 2\gamma m k_B T \delta(t-t')$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$2\gamma m k_B T \cdot 2\pi \delta(\omega + \omega') = \overline{\xi_\omega \xi_{\omega'}}$$

$$\overline{X_\omega X_{\omega'}} = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - i\omega\gamma - \omega^2} \frac{\overline{\xi_\omega \xi_{\omega'}}}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - i\omega\gamma - \omega^2} = 2\pi \delta(\omega + \omega') \frac{2\gamma m k_B T}{|\omega_0^2 - i\omega\gamma - \omega^2|^2}$$

($\omega \neq 0$)

$$X = \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - i\omega\gamma - \omega^2}$$

$\overline{X(t) X(t')}$ Fourier -
transformieren

$$\frac{2 k_B T}{m} \lim_{\omega} X = \frac{2 k_B T}{m} \frac{1}{|\omega_0^2 - i\omega\gamma - \omega^2|^2}$$

Stochasztikus meőr

hővezetés

$e(r, t)$ energiasűrűség

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} \quad \leftarrow \text{energiaáram sűrűsége}$$

$$\mathbf{j} = -D_T \nabla e \quad (\text{konstitúciós egyenlet az irreverzibilis termodin.-ban})$$

lokális egyensúly:

$$de = \gamma c dT \quad \leftarrow \text{hőkapacitás (állandó térfogaton)}$$

$$D_T \gamma c = \lambda \quad (\text{hővezetési együttható})$$

fluktuációk bevonása:

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{j} = -D_T \nabla e + \boldsymbol{\xi} \quad \leftarrow \text{fluktuáló energia-áram sűrűsége} \quad (\text{Gauss-típusú fehér zaj})$$

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{\xi}_\alpha(r, t)} = 0$$

$$\overline{\xi_\alpha(r, t) \xi_\alpha(r', t')} = 2A \delta(r - r') \delta(t - t') \delta_{\alpha\alpha'}$$

$$\frac{\partial e(r, t)}{\partial t} = +D_T \Delta e(r, t) - \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\xi}(r, t)$$

Fourier tr.

$$\frac{\partial e(q, t)}{\partial t} = -D_T q^2 e(q, t) - i q \cdot \boldsymbol{\xi}(q, t)$$

Ans $\overline{\xi(q,t)} = 0$, $\overline{\xi(q,t) \xi(q',t')} = \delta_{q,-q'} 2A \delta(t-t') \delta_{\alpha,\alpha'}$

$$\sum_{\alpha, \alpha'} \left(-iq_{\alpha} \xi_{\alpha}(q,t) \right) \left(-iq'_{\alpha'} \xi_{\alpha'}(q',t') \right) = 2A q^2 \delta(t-t')$$

$$\frac{\partial e(q,t)}{\partial t} = -D_T q^2 e(q,t) + \underbrace{(-iq \xi(q,t))}_{\xi(q,t)}$$

$$\overline{\xi(q,t)} = 0$$

$$\overline{\xi(q,t) \xi(q',t')} = 2A q^2 \delta(t-t') \delta_{q,-q'}$$

O-U - folge

$$\begin{matrix} \gamma & D \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ D_T q^2 & A q^2 \end{matrix}$$

$$e(q,t) = \int_{-\infty}^t ds e^{-D_T q^2 (t-s)} \xi(q,s) \quad (q \neq 0)$$

$$\overline{e(q,t) e(q',t')} = \int_{-\infty}^t ds \int_{-\infty}^{t'} ds' e^{-D_T q^2 (t-s)} e^{-D_T q'^2 (t'-s')} \underbrace{\overline{\xi(q,s) \xi(q',s')}}_{2A q^2 \delta(s-s') \delta_{q,-q'}}$$

$$= \frac{A}{D_T} e^{-D_T q^2 |t-t'|}$$



$$\Delta E^2 = \epsilon_0 T^2 C = \epsilon_0 T^2 \rho C V$$

energie fluktuation
Isotropie

Ansatz

$$\int d^3r e(z,t) d^3r \cdot \int d^3r' e(z',t) d^3r' = \int d^3r' \int d^3r \overline{e(z,t) e(z',t)} = V \frac{A}{D_T}$$

da $t = t'$ $\overline{e(q,t) e(-q,t)} = \frac{A}{D_T}$

$$t = t' \quad \overline{e(q, t) e(-q, t)} = \frac{A}{D_T}$$

$$\overline{\delta e(x, t) \delta e(x', t)} = \frac{A}{D_T} \delta(x - x')$$

$$\overline{\Delta E^2} = V \frac{A}{D_T} = k_B T^2 \beta C V$$

$$\Rightarrow A = k_B T^2 \beta C D_T = k_B T^2 \lambda$$

$$\overline{e(q, t) e(-q, t')} = k_B T^2 \beta C e^{-D_T q^2 (t - t')}$$

$$e^{-\int d^3 x \frac{\delta \rho e(x)^2}{2 k_B T^2 \beta C}} \sim P(\delta e(x)) \leftarrow \text{elválasztás } \delta e(x) \text{ fluktuációja}$$

↑ egyenletje elválasztás

$$e^{-\sum_q \frac{\delta e(q) \delta e(-q)}{2 k_B T^2 \beta C}}$$

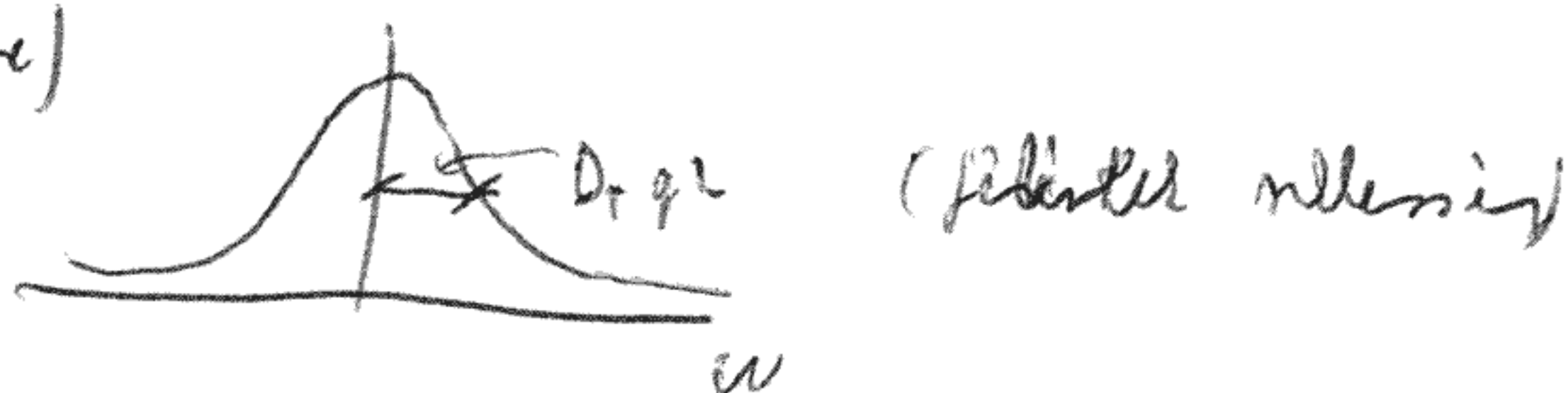
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-D_T q^2 |t-t'|} e^{i\omega t} dt \cdot k_B T^2 \beta C = \left(\int_0^{\infty} dt e^{-D_T q^2 t} e^{i\omega t} + \int_{-\infty}^0 dt e^{+D_T q^2 t} e^{i\omega t} \right) \cdot \text{const} =$$

$t' = 0$
(a kezdeti pont - elválasztás)

$$\frac{1}{D_T q^2 - i\omega}$$

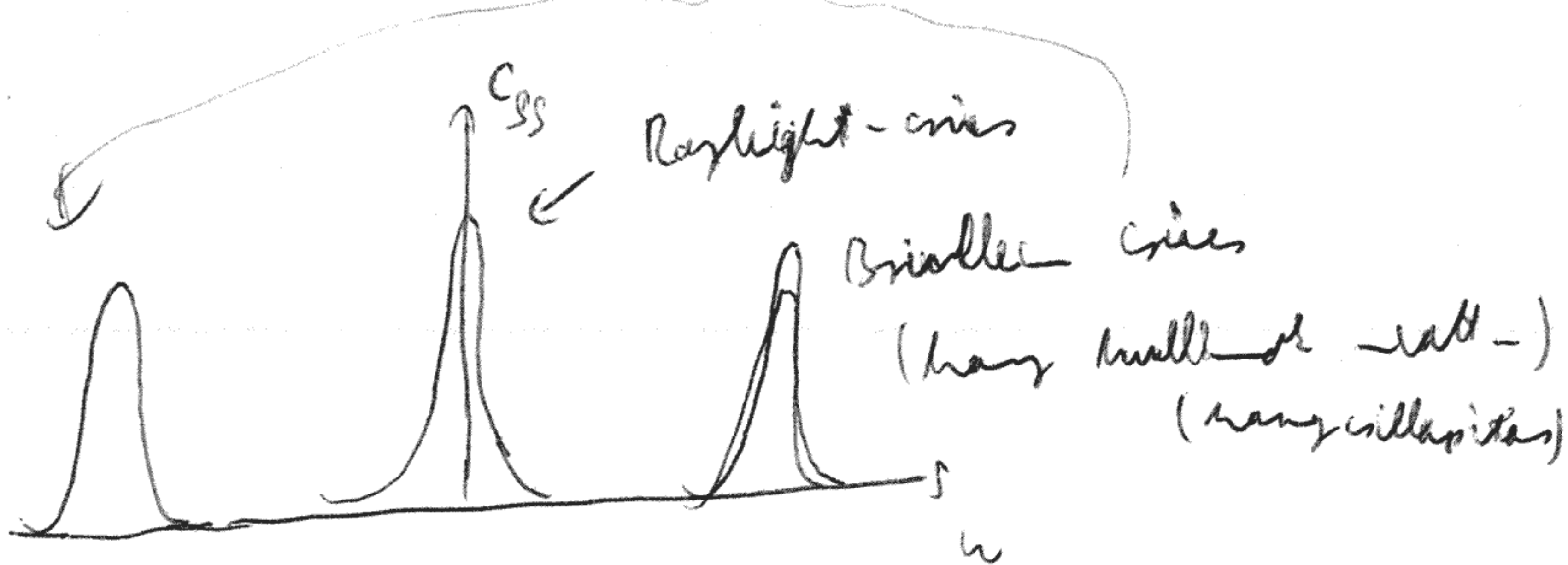
$$\text{c. c.} \quad \frac{1}{D_T q^2 + i\omega}$$

$$= k_B T^2 \beta C \left(\frac{2 \operatorname{Re} D_T q^2}{(D_T q^2)^2 + \omega^2} \right) \quad (\text{doványt qörbe})$$



Központi → nívóingadozás

↓
Rayleigh - critérium a nívóingadozás k - k
(főként a nullához!)



Kajtkerőken lineáris polynomok
Onsager relációk } Kajtkerő : $X_i = \frac{\partial \phi(x)}{\partial x_i}$

$$\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$P_S(x) = e^{-\phi(x)} \quad (\text{egyensúlyi állapot})$$

(mikrokanonikus rendszer : $\phi = - \frac{S(x)}{k_B}$
kanonikus rendszer : $\phi = \frac{F(x)}{k_B T}$)

$$\dot{x}_i = - \sum_j L_{ij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} + \xi_i$$

\uparrow lineáris együtthatók $L_{ij} = L_{ij}^{(s)} + L_{ij}^{(as)}$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $\frac{L_{ij} + L_{ji}}{2}$ $\frac{L_{ij} - L_{ji}}{2}$

antiszimmetrikus

$$\overline{\xi_i(t)} = 0$$

$$\overline{\xi_i(t) \xi_j(t')} = 2 L_{ij}^{(s)} \delta(t-t')$$

\uparrow hisztogram, ha stacionárius állapotban $e^{-\phi(x)}$

mikrokanonikus dinamika : időtükrözés invariáns

$$\overline{x_i(t) x_j(0)} = \overline{\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j x_j(0) x_i(-t)} = \overline{\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j x_j(t) x_i(0)} \quad (\text{stacionárius állapotban})$$

± 1 (mind pozitív, ha van valamilyen időtükrözés)

$$\overline{\dot{x}_i(t) x_j(0)} = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \overline{\dot{x}_j(t) x_i(0)}$$

Kanonicalizáció statikus feladatok

(10/3)

$$-\sum_e L_{ie} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_e} (t) x_j(0) + \xi_i(t) x_j(0) \stackrel{t \rightarrow 0}{=} -\sum_e L_{ie} \overbrace{x_e(t) x_j(0)}^{=0} \stackrel{t \rightarrow 0}{=} -\sum_e L_{ie} \overbrace{x_e(0) x_j(0)}^{=0} = 0$$

$t > 0$: függetlenek egymástól $\xi_i(t) \cdot x_j(0) = 0$ egyenértékű! atlag!

$$\overline{x_e x_j} = \frac{\int dx_1 \dots dx_n e^{-\phi(x)} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_e} x_j}{\int dx_1 \dots dx_n e^{-\phi(x)}} = \delta_{ej}$$

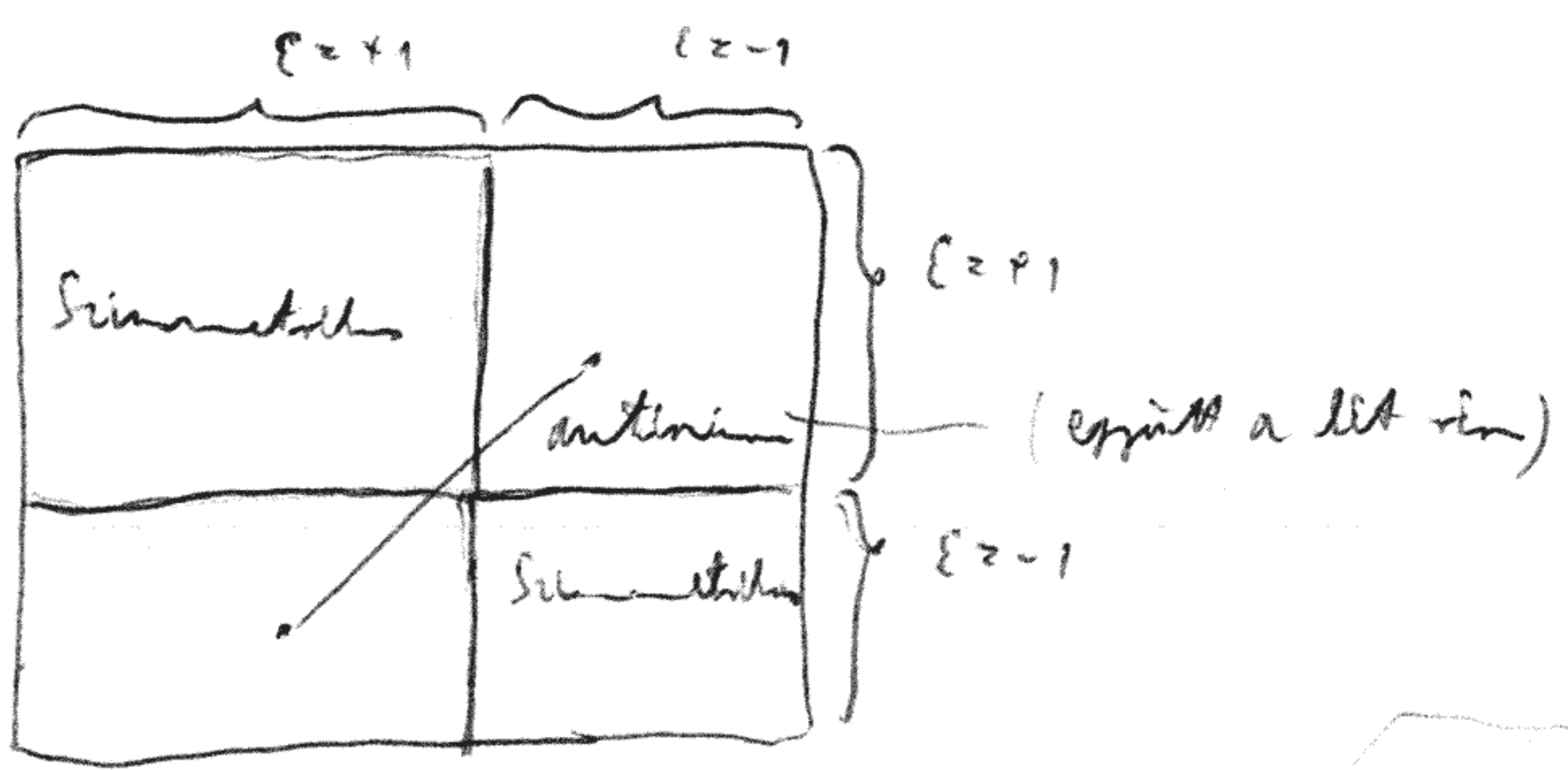
$$\int dx_e e^{-\phi(x)} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_e} x_j = \underbrace{\left[-e^{-\phi} x_j \right]_{x_e=-\infty}^{x_e=\infty}}_{\text{terminetes határfeltétel}} + \int dx_e e^{-\phi(x)} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_e} = \underbrace{\delta_{ej}}_{\delta_{ej}} \int dx_e e^{-\phi(x)}$$

$e^{-\phi} \rightarrow 0 \ (x_e \rightarrow \pm \infty)$

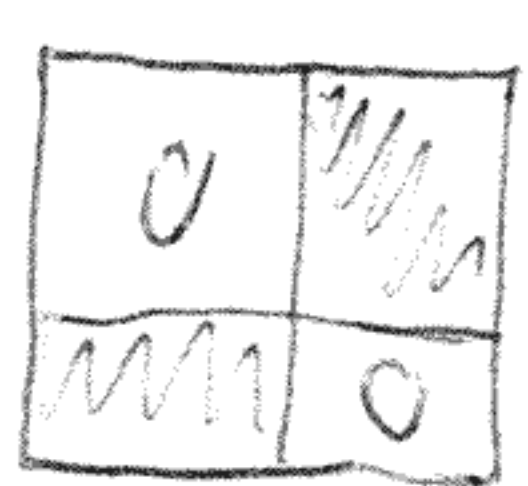
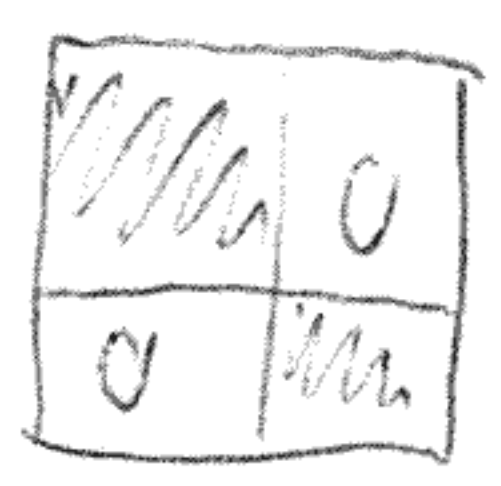
$$\phi_c = -L_{ij}$$

$$-L_{ij} = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j (-L_{ji}) \Rightarrow \boxed{L_{ij} = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j L_{ji}} \text{ Onsager relációk}$$

L_{ij} $n \times n$ -es mátrix



$$L_{ij} = L_{ij}^{(s)} + L_{ij}^{(a)}$$



disszipatív folyamatok

konzervatív folyamatok

$$L_{ij} = \dot{x}_i x_j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} - t \text{ láte össze}$$

lineárisan csak a hajtóerővel kell lennie!

Nemegyszerűsített statisztikus fizika
11. előadás (3)

Járulékos: n (egység) |||||

$P_1(n, t)$ $P(n, t | m)$
 ↓ ↑
 valószínűség átmeneti valószínűség

$$P_1(n, t) = \sum_m \underbrace{P(n, t | m) P_1(m, 0)}_{P_2(n, t, m, 0)}$$

Chapman - Kolmogorov:

$$P(n, t | m) = \sum_{m'} P(n, t - t' | m') P(m', t' | m)$$

⇒ áttekinthető folyamatok idején diff. - a



$$P_1(n, t+s) = \sum_m \underbrace{P(n, s | m)}_{\delta_{nm} + W_{nm}s + o(s)} P_1(t, m)$$

s -el kezdve is
 0-hoz tart

$n \neq m$

$$W_{nm}s \geq 0 \quad (\text{átmeneti valószínűség})$$

$n = m$

$$1 + W_{mm}s = 1 - \sum_{n \neq m} W_{nm}s$$

⇒

$$W_{mm} = - \sum_{n \neq m} W_{nm}$$

$$P_1(n, t+s) = P_1(n, t) + \frac{\partial P_1(n, t)}{\partial t} s$$

$$\frac{d p_i(n, t)}{d t} = \sum_m W_{nm} p_i(m, t) = \sum_{\substack{m \\ (n \neq m)}} (W_{nm} p_i(m, t) - W_{mn} p_i(n, t))$$

Master-egyenlet

diszkrét idejű vektorok:

$$t = l\tau \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$p_i(n, (l+1)\tau) = \sum_{\substack{m \\ (n \neq m)}} W_{nm} p_i(m, l\tau)$$

$$W_{nm} = P(n, \tau | m)$$

$$\sum_n W_{n,m} = 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{Stochastikus mátrix}$$

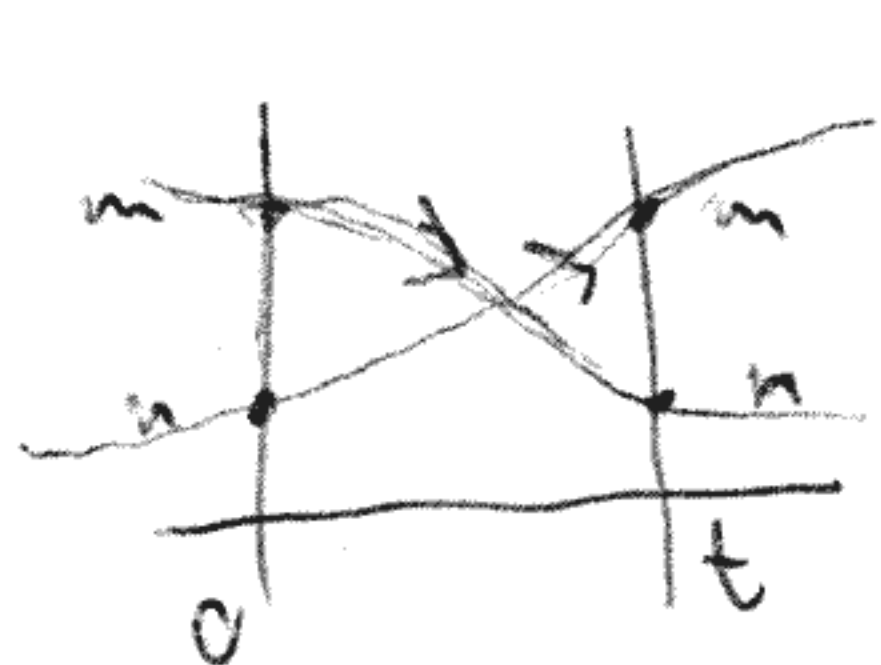
Stacionárius állapot: $p_s(n)$

$$\sum_{\substack{m \\ (n \neq m)}} (W_{nm} p_s(m) - W_{mn} p_s(n)) = 0$$

reduktes egyenlet: $W_{mn} p_s(n) = W_{nm} p_s(m)$



Ha a stacionárius állapot időtűrése invariáns \Rightarrow reduktes egyenlet



$$p_2(m, t, n, 0)$$

$$p_2(n, t, m, 0)$$

az egyenlőség időtűrése \Rightarrow egyenlőség

$$P(m, t | n) p_s(n) = P(n, t | m) p_s(m)$$

infinitesimális időben ($t \rightarrow 0$)

$$W_{mn} p_s(n) = W_{nm} p_s(m)$$

Tétel:

legyen $p_s(n)$ stacionárius eloszlás

feltétel:

- fennáll a reduktes egyenlet: $W_{mn} p_s(n) = W_{nm} p_s(m)$

- fűrésztör nem reparálható (tetszőleges kezdeti állapothoz vezet véges sok

~~idő~~ időmenet kapcsolatot követve)

akkor az adott $p_s(n)$ stabil stacionárius eloszlás

Klemmungsatz

$$H := \sum_n p(n,t) \ln \frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} \geq 0 \quad p_s(n) \geq 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x = 0$$

$$\underbrace{H \geq 0}_{\text{next}} = \sum_n \left(p(n,t) \ln \frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} - p(n,t) + p_s(n) \right) \geq 0$$

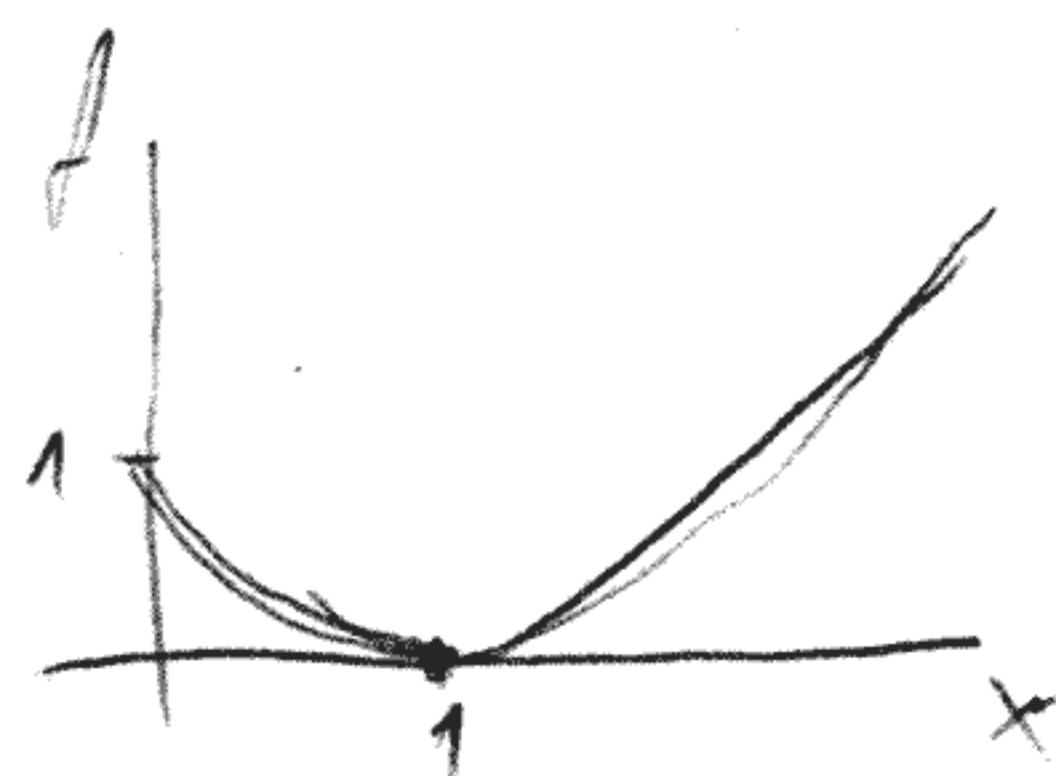
maximale Entropie, also Entropie 0

$$\geq \sum_n p_s(n) \left[\frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} \ln \frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} - \frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} + 1 \right] \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = x \ln x - x + 1 \geq 0$$

$$f(x=1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \ln x \big|_{x=1} = 0 \quad f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$$



$$H \geq 0 \quad H = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \text{ tagge an } \text{österreich} \quad 0 \Rightarrow \frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} = 1$$

$$\dot{H} = \sum_n \left(\ln \frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} + 1 \right) \dot{p}(n,t) \geq \left[\sum_n \dot{p}(n,t) \geq 0 \quad (\text{normales gesamt}) \right]$$

$$\geq \left(\sum_{n,m} \ln \frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} \left(\mathcal{U}_{nm} p(n,t) - \mathcal{U}_{nm} p(m,t) \right) \right) +$$

upper and lower limits, and
intermediate value theorem

$$+ \sum_{n,m} \ln \frac{p(m,t)}{p_s(m)} \left(\mathcal{U}_{nm} p(n,t) - \mathcal{U}_{nm} p(m,t) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

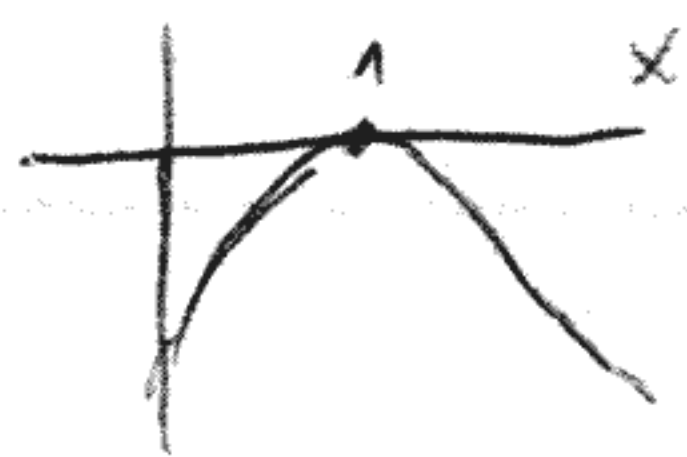
$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n,m} \left[\mathcal{U}_{nm} p(n,t) \ln \left(\frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} \cdot \frac{p_s(m)}{p(m,t)} \right) - \mathcal{U}_{nm} p(m,t) \ln \left(\frac{p(m,t)}{p_s(m)} \cdot \frac{p_s(n)}{p(n,t)} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n,m} \mathcal{U}_{nm} p(n,t) \ln \left(\frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} \cdot \frac{p_s(m)}{p(m,t)} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\mathcal{U}_{nm} p(m,t)}{\mathcal{U}_{nm} p(n,t)} \right) \leq 0$$

$$\ln x(1-x) \leq 0$$

resulting expression - call: $\frac{\mathcal{U}_{nm}}{\mathcal{U}_{nm}} = \frac{p_s(m)}{p_s(n)}$

$$\ln x (1-x) \leq 0, \quad \text{ha } x=1$$



$$\dot{H} \leq 0, \quad \dot{H} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{~ tagorlent : } U_{nm} = 0$$

$$\text{vagy } U_{nm} \neq 0, \quad \frac{P(n,t)}{P_S(n)} = \frac{P(m,t)}{P_S(m)}$$



amint, hogy van reponálható: $\frac{P(n,t)}{P_S(n)} = C \quad (\forall n - re)$

normális eset: $P(n,t) = P_S(n)$

$$H \geq 0, \quad \dot{H} \leq 0$$

H - nek van határértéke, ha $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\dot{H} \rightarrow 0, \text{ azaz } H \rightarrow 0$$

$$P(n,t) \rightarrow P_S(n)$$

H valószínűségi ismert értéke: $H = \sum_n P_S(n) f\left(\frac{P(n,t)}{P_S(n)}\right)$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \\ f''(x) > 0 \end{array} \right\} x > 0$

$f(x) = x \ln x \leftarrow$ történeti ok (Boltzmann)

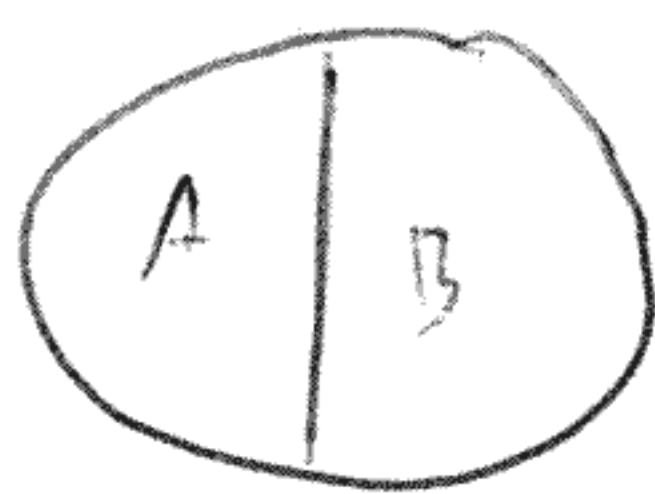
\leftarrow függvények additív (a H is)

\leftarrow entropia!



mindkét irányban A és B között

(2 független rendszerként fogható fel)
(két-két kölcsönhatás)



B \rightarrow A átmenet van

A \rightarrow B átmenet nincs

} B szűkül

Érték változása

n: energia állapotok E_n entropiával

$$P_S(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Omega(E, E_n)} & \text{ha } E < E_n < E + \delta E \\ 0 & \text{egyébként} \end{cases}$$

reális egyenlőség: $W_{nm} = W_{mn}$ ($E < E_n$, $E_m < E + \delta E$)

$$H = \sum_n p(n,t) \ln(p(n,t) \cdot \Omega(E, \delta E)) = \sum_n p(n,t) \ln p(n,t) + \ln \Omega(E, \delta E) \underbrace{\sum_n p(n,t)}_1$$

\uparrow
($E_n \in (E, E + \delta E)$)

$$k_B H = \underbrace{k_B \ln \Omega(E, \delta E)}_{S_{\text{mikroszkopikus}}} + \underbrace{k_B \sum_n p(n,t) \ln p(n,t)}_{-S[P(n,t)]}$$

lapor-szerű entropia

$$H \geq 0 \Rightarrow S_{\text{mikroszkopikus}} \geq S[P(n,t)]$$

$$H \leq 0 \Rightarrow S[P(n,t)] \geq 0$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad H \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow S[P(n,t)] \rightarrow S_{\text{mikroszkopikus}}$$

Hamilton mechanika esetén ~~de~~ időtükrözési szimmetria miatt $S = \text{állandó}$

Maxwell'szki felte (T. M. - konvergencia)

$$p_s(n) = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta E_n}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

$$W_{nm} e^{-\beta E_m} = W_{mn} e^{-\beta E_n} \Rightarrow \frac{W_{nm}}{W_{mn}} = e^{-\beta(E_n - E_m)}$$

$$H = \sum_n p(n,t) \ln \left(\frac{p(n,t)}{p_s(n)} \cdot Z e^{\beta E_n} \right) = \sum_n p(n,t) \ln p(n,t) + \ln Z \sum_n p(n,t) + \beta \sum_n E_n p(n,t)$$

Maxwell'szki felte miatt $\ln Z$ konstans
Egyenlőség miatt $\sum_n p(n,t) = 1$

$$k_B T H = \bar{E}[P(n,t)] - T S[P(n,t)] - F_{\text{Maxwell'szki}} = F[P(n,t)] - F_{\text{Maxwell'szki}}$$

$$H \geq 0 \quad F[P(n,t)] \geq F_{\text{Maxwell'szki}}$$

$$H \leq 0 \quad \nexists [P(n,t)] \leq 0 \quad F[P(n,t)] \rightarrow F_{\text{max}}$$

MC - eljárás: (Monte-Carlo eljárás)

$P_S(n)$ adott $W_{nm} < \text{violetes egyenlő}$
 n - megadható fázisok

$$W_{nm} = \underset{(n \neq m)}{g(m \rightarrow n)} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{átmenet} \\ \text{szűrőfunkción} \\ (\text{egy valószínűség}) \\ (\text{selection})}}{A(m \rightarrow n)} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{elfogadjuk-e} \\ \text{az az átmenetet} \\ (\text{acceptance})}}{A(m \rightarrow n)}$$

$$\frac{g(m \rightarrow n) A(m \rightarrow n)}{g(n \rightarrow m) A(n \rightarrow m)} = e^{-\beta(E_n - E_m)}$$

Metropolis - algoritmus:

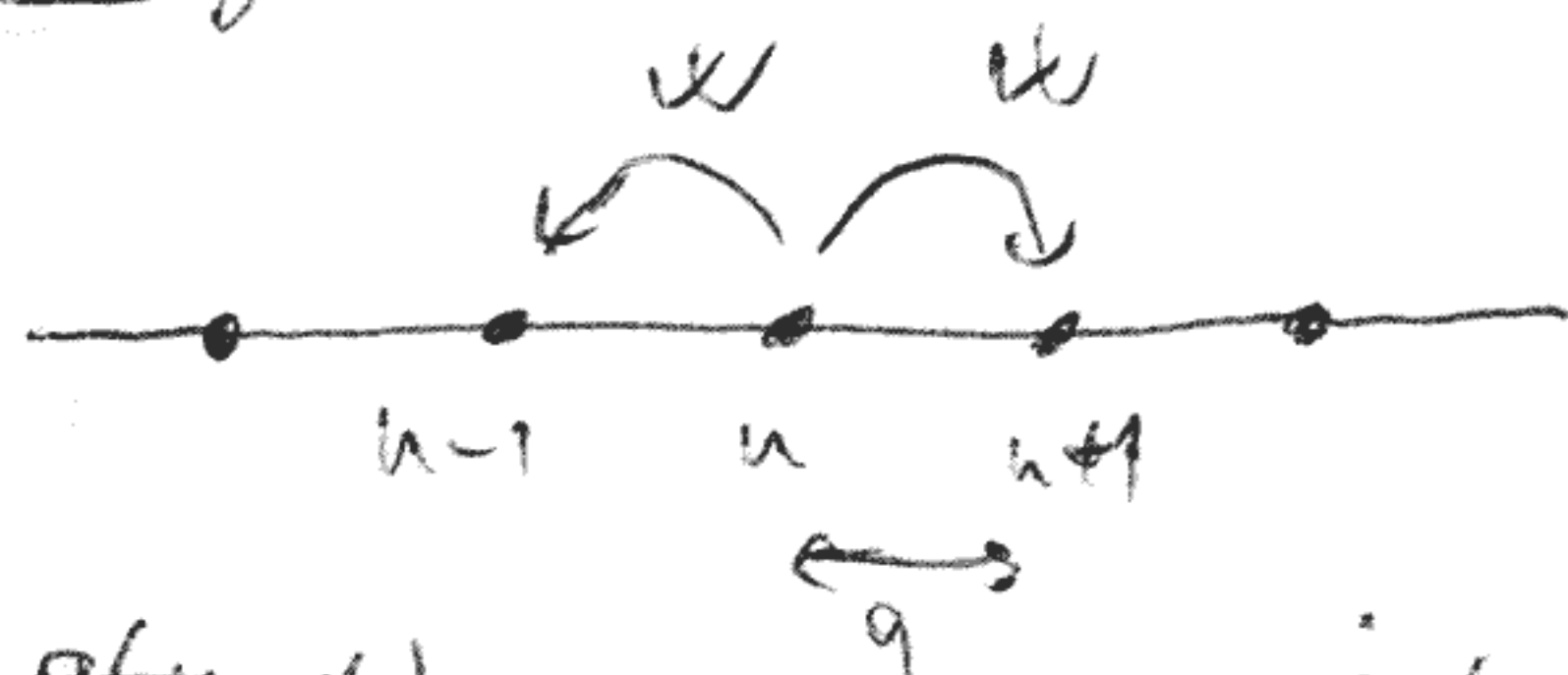
N lehetséges átmenet,

$$g(m \rightarrow n) = \frac{1}{N}, \quad A(m \rightarrow n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ha } E_n < E_m \\ e^{-\beta(E_n - E_m)} & \text{ha } E_n > E_m \end{cases}$$

normalizálás: $W_{mm} = 1 - \sum_{\substack{n \\ (n \neq m)}} W_{nm} = 1 - \sum_{\substack{n \\ (n \neq m)}} \frac{1}{N} A(m \rightarrow n) > 0$

< 1

Bolyongás



~~$P(n,t)$~~

$$\dot{P}_n(t) = k(P_{n+1}(t) + P_{n-1}(t)) - 2P_n(t)$$

→ n-értékű lépés ill. várakozás \Rightarrow szimuláció az eloszlás

$$\bar{n}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n P_n(t)$$

$$\dot{\bar{n}}(t) = \sum_n n \dot{P}_n(t) = \sum_n (n P_{n+1} + n P_{n-1} - 2n P_n) k = k(\bar{n} - 1 + \bar{n} + 1 - 2\bar{n}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= n+1-1 \\ n &= n-1+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{n}(t) = \bar{n}(0)}$$

$$\overline{n^2}(t) = \sum_n n^2 P_n(t)$$

$$\dot{\overline{n^2}}(t) = \sum_n (n^2 P_{n+1} + n^2 P_{n-1} - 2n^2 P_n) k = k(\cancel{n^2} - 2\bar{n} + 1 + \cancel{n^2} + 2\bar{n} + 1 - 2\overline{n^2}) = 2k$$

$$n^2 = (n+1-1)^2 = (n+1)^2 - (2n+1) + 1$$

$$n^2 = (n-1+1)^2 = (n-1)^2 + (2n-1) + 1$$

$$\boxed{\overline{n^2}(t) = \overline{n^2}(0) + 2kt}$$

$$\overline{n^2}(t) - \bar{n}^2 = \overline{n^2}(0) - \bar{n}^2(0) + 2kt$$

Spec. 1 $\bar{n}(0) = 0$

$\overline{n^2}(0) = 0$

$P_n(0) = \delta_{n,0}$

$\Rightarrow \overline{n^2}(t) = 2kt$

$$x = na \quad \bar{x} = 0 \quad \bar{x}^2 = 2\omega a^2 t \quad \Rightarrow D = \omega a^2 \quad (\text{diff. eqn. holds})$$

$$p_n(t) = ?$$

$$F(z,t) = \sum_n z^n p_n(t)$$

(alternativ, hier p_n hat die Eigenschaften
generations counting)

$$\frac{\partial F(z,t)}{\partial t} = \sum_n \left(\underbrace{z^{n+1} p_{n+1}}_{\frac{z^{n+1}}{z}} + \underbrace{z^n p_{n-1}}_{z^{n-1} \cdot z} - 2z^n p_n \right) \omega = \left(\frac{F(z,t)}{z} + z F(z,t) - 2F(z,t) \right) \omega =$$

$$= \omega \left(\frac{1}{z} + z - 2 \right) F(z,t)$$

$$F(z,t) = F(z,0) e^{\omega \left(\frac{1}{z} + z - 2 \right) t}$$

$$F(z,0) = \sum_n z^n p_n(0)$$

\Rightarrow momentenformel:

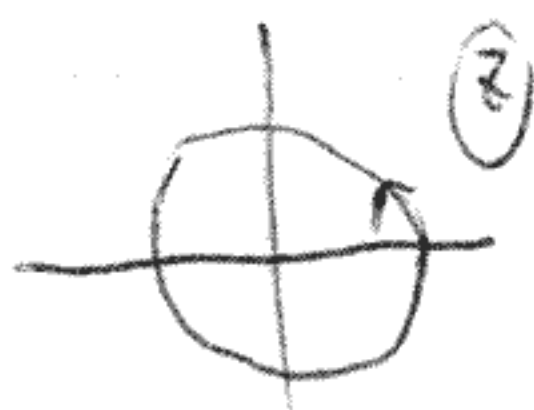
$$F(z=1,t) = 1$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right|_{z=1} = \sum_n n p_n = \bar{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{l!} \left. \frac{\partial^l F}{\partial z^l} \right|_{z=0} = p_l(t)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} \right|_{z=1} = \sum_n n(n-1) p_n = \overline{n^2} - \bar{n}$$

$$p_n(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{F(z,t)}{z^{n+1}} dz$$



$$p_n(0) = \delta_{n,0}$$

$$F(z,0) = \sum_n z^n \delta_{n,0} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad F(z,t) = e^{-2\omega t} e^{\omega \left(\frac{1}{z} + z \right) t}$$

$$p_n(t) = e^{-2\omega t} \oint \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \frac{e^{\omega \left(\frac{1}{z} + z \right) t}}{z^{n+1}} = e^{-2\omega t} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} i d\varphi e^{i\varphi} \frac{e^{\omega (e^{-i\varphi} + e^{i\varphi}) t}}{e^{i(n+1)\varphi}} =$$

$$z = e^{i\varphi} \quad dz = i e^{i\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= e^{-2\omega t} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \underbrace{e^{in\varphi}}_{\cos(n\varphi) - i\sin(n\varphi)} e^{2\omega \cos\varphi \cdot t} = e^{-2\omega t} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(n\varphi) e^{2\omega \cos\varphi \cdot t} d\varphi =$$

$$= e^{-2\omega t} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \cos(n\varphi) e^{2\omega \cos\varphi \cdot t} = P_n(t)$$

modifiziert Bessel-fk: $I_n(z) = i^{-n} J_n(iz)$ ← Bessel f
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{z \cos \varphi} \cos n\varphi d\varphi$ ↑
Integral dualität

$$P_n(t) = e^{-2\omega t} I_n(2\omega t)$$

Asymptotische Formeln: $I_n(z) \approx \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{2\pi z}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)\right)$ ($z \gg 1$)

Periodisches Phasengitter

Fourier-tr.: $P_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_q e^{iqna} P_q$

$$P_q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{-iqna} P_n$$

$$q = \frac{2\pi}{a} \frac{m}{N} \quad \left(-\frac{N}{2} < m < \frac{N}{2}\right) \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{a} < q \leq \frac{\pi}{a}\right)$$

$$\dot{P}_q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{-iqna} \omega (P_{n+1} + P_{n-1} - 2P_n) =$$

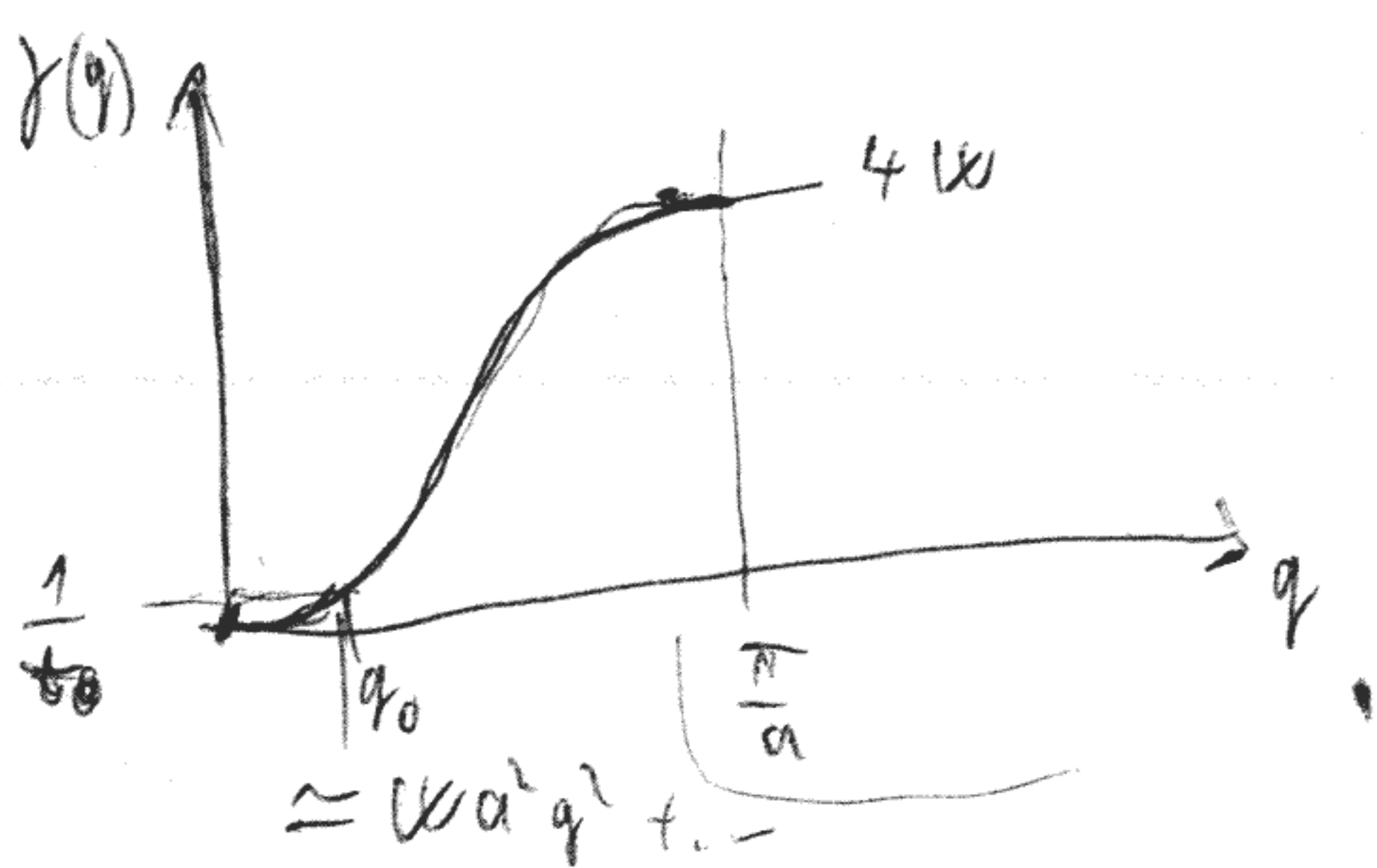
$$e^{-iqna} = e^{-iq(n+1)a} e^{iqa}$$

$$e^{-iqna} = e^{-iq(n-1)a} e^{-iqa}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(e^{iqa} + e^{-iqa} - 2\right)}_{-2(1 - \cos(qa))} P_q \omega$$

$$\dot{P}_q = -\gamma(q) P_q$$

$$\gamma(q) = 2\omega (1 - \cos(qa)) = 4\omega \sin^2\left(\frac{qa}{2}\right)$$



$$P_q(t) = e^{-\gamma(q)t} P_q(0)$$

Spec. $P_n(t=0) = \delta_{n,0}$

$$P_q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_n e^{-iqna} P \delta_{n,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$P_n(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_q e^{iqna} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{-\gamma(q)t}$$

balansolás: $t \rightarrow \infty$ $P_n(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{N} \cdot 1$ (egyenletes eloszlás)

$N \rightarrow \infty$: $P_n(t) = \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/a}^{\pi/a} dq e^{iqna} e^{-2\omega(1-\cos(qa))t} \quad \varphi = qa$

$$\sum_q \dots = \frac{Na}{2\pi} \int dq \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{in\varphi} e^{2\omega t \cos \varphi} e^{-2\omega t} d\varphi = I_n(2\omega t) e^{-2\omega t}$$

rosszinduló viselkedés: relaxációs idő: $\frac{1}{\gamma(q)}$

(legendő az első két sávszélesség megfigyelése nem (a többi - az lecsengés))

ha $t > t_0$: legendő a $\gamma(q) < \frac{1}{t_0}$ komponensek nem ($\gamma(q_0) = \frac{1}{t_0}$)

$$P_n(t) \approx \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_{-q_0}^{q_0} dq e^{iqna} e^{-\omega a^2 q^2 t} \approx \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dq \cos(qna) e^{-\omega a^2 q^2 t} \approx \%$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \cos(kx) e^{-ax^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{a}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{ka^2 t}} e^{-\frac{(na)^2}{4ka^2 t}} = a \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi ka^2 t}} e^{-\frac{(na)^2}{4ka^2 t}}$$

Gauss-distribúcia

$$(na)^2 = 2ka^2 t \Rightarrow D = ka^2$$

hosszúhullámú komponensek \rightarrow zsinus függvény \rightarrow Wiener folyamat komponensek

$$\dot{P}_n(t) = k(P_{n+1}(t) + P_{n-1}(t) - 2P_n(t))$$

\leftarrow négyes lépés - lépés \approx diszkrét Laplace-op.

$$P_n(t) = a F(x=na, t) \quad F(x, t) \text{ lassan változik } (a \text{ részletes határolás})$$

$$P_{n+1}(t) = a F(x=na+a, t) = a(F(x=na, t) + F'(x=na, t)a + \frac{1}{2}F''(x=na, t)a^2 + \dots)$$

$$\dot{P}_n(t) = a \dot{F}(x=na, t) = a(F''(x=na, t)a^2 k)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial F(x, t)}{\partial t} = a^2 k \frac{\partial^2 F(x, t)}{\partial x^2}} \quad \text{kontinuális limit}$$

Markov differenciál: p_1 ha hirtelen \rightarrow \dots n -edik lépés...

Kör. ön. Boltzman egyenlet (ferde gáz esetére)

egyrészeske transzmisszió

$$a = (f, \sigma)$$

\uparrow \uparrow
imp. \uparrow \uparrow
imp. \uparrow \uparrow

betöltési arány: $n_a = 0, 1$

gáz állapotai: $A = \{ \dots na \dots \}$

Master egyenlet:

$$P(A, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial P(A, t)}{\partial t} = \sum_{A' \neq A} (W(A, A') P(A') - W(A', A) P(A, t))$$

$$\overline{n}_L = ?$$

$$\overline{n}_L = \sum_A p(A) n_L(A)$$

$$\dot{\overline{n}}_L = \sum_A \overline{n}_L(A) \dot{p}(A, t) = \sum_{\substack{A, A' \\ (A \neq A')}} \left(W(A, A') p(A') n_L(A) - W(A', A) p(A) n_L(A') \right)$$

$$\dot{\overline{n}}_L = \sum_{\substack{A, A' \\ (A \neq A')}} W(A, A') p(A') (n_L(A) - n_L(A'))$$

Kemegyensúlyi statisztikus fizika

13. előadás

Boltzmann-egyenlet:

- fermion gáz

$$A = \{ \dots n_a \dots \} \quad a: \text{egykéses hantumszámok} \quad \text{pl } a = (p, \sigma)$$

$$\dot{P}(A, t) = \sum_{\substack{A' \\ A \neq A'}} (W(A, A') P(A', t) - W(A', t) P(A, t)) \quad (\text{Master egyenlet})$$

$$\bar{n}_k = \sum_A P(A) n_k(A)$$

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_k = \sum_{\substack{A, A' \\ (A \neq A')}} W(A, A') P(A') (n_k(A) - n_k(A'))$$

családokhoz járulhat, ahol
váltakozva vannak a kitöltési
számok

$W(A, A') \neq 0$: A, A' egyetlen részecske állapotátváltásával kapcsolódik.

$$(i) \quad A = \{ \dots \overset{k}{0} \dots \overset{a}{1} \dots \} \quad (ii) \quad A = \{ \dots \overset{k}{1} \dots \overset{a}{0} \dots \}$$

$$A' = \{ \dots \overset{k}{1} \dots \overset{a}{0} \dots \} \quad A' = \{ \dots \overset{k}{0} \dots \overset{a}{1} \dots \}$$

$$k \rightarrow a$$

$$n_k(A) - n_k(A') = -1$$

$$a \rightarrow k$$

$$n_k(A) - n_k(A') = 1$$

$$(1 - n_k(A')) n_a(A')$$

$$- \sum_a W(a, k)$$

$$\sum_{A'} P(A') (1 - n_a(A')) n_k(A')$$

$$\sum_a W(a, k) \sum_{A'} P(A') (1 - n_a(A')) n_k(A')$$

részecske a-ból k-be megy

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_l = \sum_a \psi(l, a) \underbrace{\sum_{A'} P(A') (1 - n_l(A')) n_a(A')}_{(1 - n_l) n_a} - \sum_a \psi(a, l) \underbrace{\sum_{A'} P(A') (1 - n_a(A')) n_l(A')}_{(1 - n_a) n_l}$$

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_l = \sum_a \left(\psi(l, a) \overline{(1 - n_l) n_a} - \psi(a, l) \overline{(1 - n_a) n_l} \right)$$

Spec.: rövidítés nem szükséges:

$$\psi(l, a) = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \delta(\epsilon_l - \epsilon_a) |\langle l | U | a \rangle|^2 = \psi(a, l) \quad (\text{időtükrözési szimmetria})$$

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_l = \sum_a \psi(l, a) (\bar{n}_a - \bar{n}_l)$$

Lineáris közelítés: $\overline{n_a n_a} \approx \bar{n}_a \bar{n}_a$ (molekuláris sűrűség)

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_l = \sum_a \psi(l, a) (1 - \bar{n}_l) \bar{n}_a - \psi(a, l) (1 - \bar{n}_a) \bar{n}_l$$

Klassikus határeset: $\bar{n}_a \ll 1$

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_l = \sum_a \left(\psi(l, a) \bar{n}_a - \psi(a, l) \bar{n}_l \right)$$

Két-irányú folyamatok:

$$A = \{ \overset{a_1}{0} \dots \overset{a_2}{0} \dots \overset{a_3}{1} \dots \}$$

$$l, a_1 \Rightarrow a_2, a_3$$

$$A' = \{ \dots 1 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots \}$$

(ii)

$$A = \{ \dots 1 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots \}$$

$$A' = \{ \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 1 \dots \}$$

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_A = \sum_{a_1, a_2, a_3} \left[\mathcal{K}(1 a_1; a_2 a_3) \overline{n_{a_2} n_{a_3} (1 - n_{a_1}) (1 - n_{a_1})} \dots \right]$$

$1, a_1, a_2, a_3$ kintérlésű

$$- \mathcal{K}(a_2, a_3; 1 a_1) \overline{n_{a_2} n_{a_3} (1 - n_{a_1}) (1 - n_{a_1})} \dots \right]$$

Boltzman - egyenlet:

(nőtes-satolással!)

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_A = \sum_{a_1, a_2, a_3} \mathcal{K}(1 a_1; a_2 a_3) \bar{n}_{a_2} \bar{n}_{a_3} (1 - \bar{n}_{a_1}) (1 - \bar{n}_{a_1}) \dots$$

$$- \mathcal{K}(a_2, a_3; 1 a_1) \bar{n}_{a_2} \bar{n}_{a_3} (1 - \bar{n}_{a_1}) (1 - \bar{n}_{a_1}) \dots \right]$$

Massivus károlat:

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_A = \sum_{a_1, a_2, a_3} \left[\mathcal{K}(1 a_1; a_2 a_3) \bar{n}_{a_2} \bar{n}_{a_3} - \mathcal{K}(a_2, a_3; 1 a_1) \bar{n}_{a_2} \bar{n}_{a_3} \right]$$

Inhomogen ent: (kintérlésű)

$f(x, p, t)$ elonulás fr.

$$\int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} f(x, p, t) = n(x)$$

fr.



$$f(x, p, t) d^3 x d^3 p = f\left(x + \frac{p}{m} dt, p + \frac{F}{m} dt\right) d^3 x d^3 p$$

Liouville-tétel: egyenlőség

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{r}} \cdot \frac{\underline{p}}{m} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{p}} \cdot \frac{\underline{F}}{\hbar} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{r}} = \nabla_{\underline{r}} f ; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{p}} = \nabla_{\underline{p}} f \right)$$

independentes egyenlet

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{r}} \frac{\underline{p}}{m} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{p}} \frac{\underline{F}}{\hbar} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)_{\text{int.}}$$

(↑ eddig csak egyenlet)

pl. klasszikus gáz: $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)_{\text{int.}} = \int d^3 p_1 d^3 p_2 \left[W(\underline{p}, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2) f(\underline{r}, \underline{p}_1, t) f(\underline{r}, \underline{p}_2, t) - \right.$
 $\left. - W(\underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}) f(\underline{r}, \underline{p}, t) f(\underline{r}, \underline{p}_1, t) \right]$

Relaxációs idő közelítés:

$f_0(\underline{r}, \underline{p}, t)$ stat. megoldás

$$\left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial t} \right)_{\text{int.}} = 0$$

(homogén eset,
hátsó erő nélkül)

$$f = f_0 + g$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)_{\text{int.}} \approx - \frac{g}{\tau} = - \frac{f - f_0}{\tau}$$

(f exponenciálisan tart f₀-hoz)

pl. Elektronos veres:

$$f_0(\underline{E}(\underline{p})) \quad \underline{E} = \frac{\underline{p}^2}{2m}$$

Stat. tétele, homogén megoldás:

$$-e \underline{E} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{p}} = - \frac{f - f_0}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{\partial \underline{E}}{\partial \underline{p}} = \frac{\underline{p}}{m} = \underline{v}$$

gyenge tér: \underline{E} - nem legfeljebb első rendű

$$-e \underline{E} \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \underline{p}} = - \frac{f - f_0}{\tau}$$

$$f = f_0 + e \tau \underline{E} \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \underline{p}} = f_0 + e \tau \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \underline{E}} (\underline{v} \cdot \underline{E})$$

$$\underline{j} = -e \underline{v} = -e \int d^3 p f(\underline{p}) \frac{\underline{p}}{m}$$

$$\underbrace{\langle \mathbf{f} \rangle = e \int d^3p f_0(\mathbf{p}) \frac{\mathbf{p}}{m}}_{=0} = e^2 \tau \int d^3p \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} (\mathbf{v} \cdot \underline{\underline{E}}) \mathbf{v}$$

(symmetrisch entgegengesetzt, ...)

$$\mathbf{j} = \sigma \underline{\underline{E}}$$

$$\mathbf{j} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \sigma_{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{E}_{\beta}$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = e^2 \tau \int d^3p \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) v_{\alpha} v_{\beta}$$

Klassisches Grenzverhalten:

(Drude-Modell)

$$f_0 = n C e^{-\frac{p^2}{2m kT}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} = -\frac{1}{kT} f_0$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{e^2 \tau}{kT} \underbrace{\int d^3p f_0 v_{\alpha} v_{\beta}}_{\downarrow}$$

$$n \cdot \overline{v_{\alpha} v_{\beta}} = n \cdot \delta_{\alpha\beta} \overline{v^2} = n \frac{kT}{m}$$

$$\frac{m \overline{v^2}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

112] Degeneriertes Elektronengas: $\tau(\varepsilon)$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = e^2 \int d^3p \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) v_{\alpha} v_{\beta} \tau(\varepsilon) = e^2 \int dp p^2 \int d\Omega \left(\frac{v_{\alpha} v_{\beta}}{v^2} \right) v^2 \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) \tau(\varepsilon) = \%$$

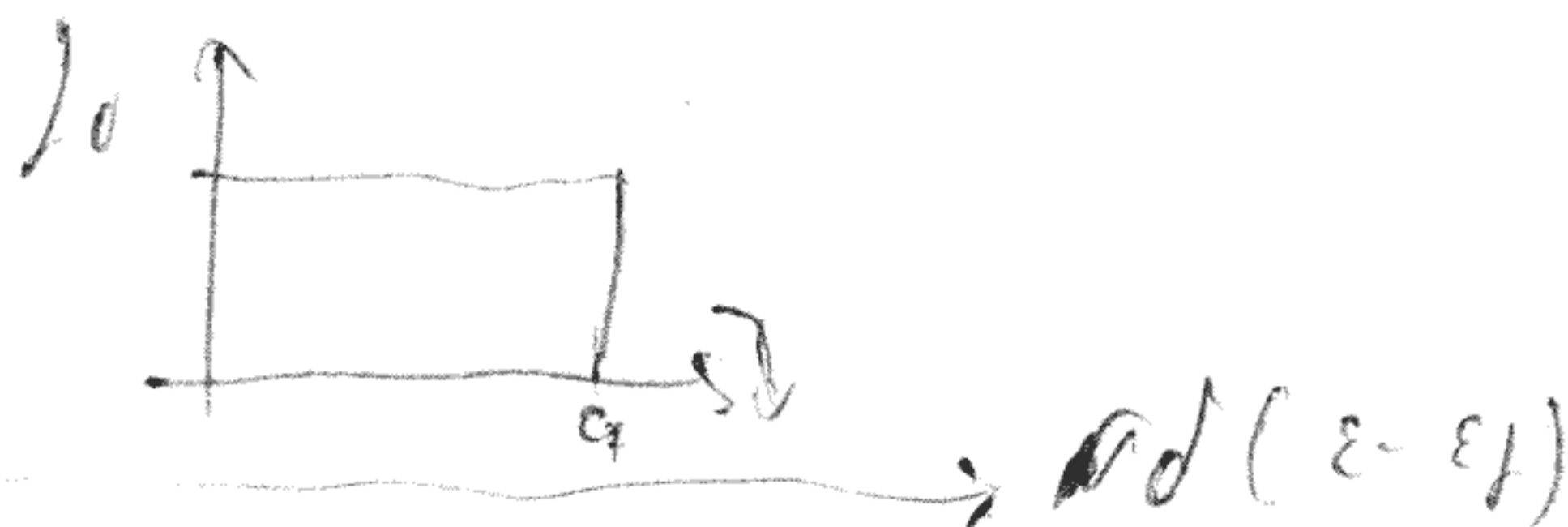
$$\int d\Omega \frac{v_{\alpha} v_{\beta}}{v^2} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{3} 4\pi \quad \frac{1}{3} 4\pi \int dp p^2 \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) \tau(\varepsilon) \left(\frac{p}{m} \right)^2 = \%$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_z &= v \cos \vartheta \\ v_x &= v \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ v_y &= v \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{v_x^2}{v^2} = \cos^2 \vartheta \text{ etc.}$$

$$\int dp 4\pi p^2 = \int d\varepsilon \underbrace{D(\varepsilon)}_{d(\varepsilon)} \cdot \frac{h^3}{2}$$

$$\% = e^2 \delta_{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{3} \int d\varepsilon \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) \tau(\varepsilon) \frac{\varepsilon}{m} d\varepsilon = *$$



$$* \approx \sigma_{2,p} \frac{e^2}{m} \frac{1}{3} \tau(\epsilon_F) d(\epsilon_F)$$