Statistical Physics Exercise Sheet 13

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http://www.itp.phys.ethz.ch/education/lectures_hs10/StatPhys

Exercise 13.1 Dielectric Susceptibility of Free Electrons

Consider a non-interacting one-dimensional gas of spinless electrons,

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{k} \frac{k^2}{2m} c_k^{\dagger} c_k \quad \text{with } \hbar = 1 .$$
 (1)

We want to evaluate its linear response to an external scalar potential, i.e. a perturbation of the form

$$\delta \mathcal{H} = -e \int dx \, \phi(x,t) \, \hat{n}(x) = -e \int dx \, \phi(x,t) \, c^{\dagger}(x) c(x) . \tag{2}$$

The density operator $\hat{n}(x)$ is defined by the second equality.

a) To compute the linear response, use the Kubo-formalism (section 6.1) for the dielectric susceptibility,

$$\chi_e(x - x', t - t') = -i\Theta(t - t')e^2 \left\langle \left[\hat{n}_H(x, t), \hat{n}_H(x', t') \right] \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}}, \tag{3}$$

where $\hat{n}_H(x,t)$ represents the density operator in the Heisenberg picture. Show that the Fourier transform $\chi(q,\omega)$ of $\chi_e(x-x',t-t')$ can be written as

$$\chi(q,\omega) = e^2 \sum_{k} \frac{f(\epsilon_{k+q}) - f(\epsilon_k)}{\omega + \epsilon_k - \epsilon_{k+q} + i\eta} , \qquad (4)$$

where $f(\epsilon)$ denotes the Fermi function.

b) The imaginary part of the so-called Lindhard function $\chi(q,\omega)$ obtained in a) encodes the spectrum of the (charge) excitations that couple to $\phi(x,t)$. Derive conditions for the region in the (q,ω) -plane for which $\text{Im }\chi(q,\omega)\neq 0$ holds and make a schematic graph. Argue that the "particle-hole excitations" also fulfill the same conditions.

Hint: In order to consider excitations from the ground state, consider the zero temperature limit and first show that $\chi(q,\omega)$ can be written as

$$\chi(q,\omega) = \sum_{|k| \le k_F} \left[\frac{1}{\omega + \epsilon_k - \epsilon_{k+q} + i\eta} - \frac{1}{\omega - \epsilon_k + \epsilon_{k+q} + i\eta} \right] . \tag{5}$$

Then, take the continuum limit and obtain $\operatorname{Im} \chi(q,\omega)$ using the Dirac identity

$$\frac{1}{x \pm i0} = \mathcal{P}\frac{1}{x} \mp i\pi\delta(x) , \qquad (6)$$

where \mathcal{P} denotes the Cauchy principal value, and integration over x is implied.

Office Hours: Monday, 20th of December, 10–12 am (HIT K 31.3)