

Questo stato si propaga come:

$$u(t, t') \psi_I^\dagger(\vec{x}', t') |\psi_I(t')\rangle.$$

Per $t > t'$ qual'è il suo overlap con $\psi_I(\vec{x}, t) |\psi_I(t)\rangle$?

Ricordiamo che:

$$u(t, t_0) u(t_0, t) = u(t, t) = 1$$

$$|\psi_H\rangle \equiv |\psi_I(0)\rangle = u(0, -\infty) |\bar{\Phi}_0\rangle = |\Phi_0\rangle$$

$$O_H = e^{i\frac{H}{\hbar}t} O_S e^{-i\frac{H}{\hbar}t} \quad O_I = e^{i\frac{H_0}{\hbar}t} O_S e^{-i\frac{H_0}{\hbar}t}$$

$$O_I(t) = e^{-i\frac{H_I}{\hbar}t} O_H e^{i\frac{H_I}{\hbar}t} = u(t, 0) O_H(t) u(0, t)$$

$$u(t, t_0) = e^{i\frac{H_0}{\hbar}t} e^{-i\frac{(H_0+H_I)}{\hbar}(t-t_0)} e^{-i\frac{H_0}{\hbar}t_0}$$

$$u(t, 0) = e^{-i\frac{H_I}{\hbar}t} \quad u(0, t) = e^{i\frac{H_I}{\hbar}t}$$

Quindi

$$|\psi_I(t')\rangle = u(t', -\infty) |\bar{\Phi}_0\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi_I(t) | \psi_I(\vec{x}, t) u(t, t') \psi_I^\dagger(\vec{x}', t') |\psi_I(t')\rangle$$

$$= \langle \bar{\Phi}_0 | u(\infty, t) [u(t, 0) \psi_H(\vec{x}, t) u(0, t)]$$

$$u(t, t') [u(t', 0) \psi_H^\dagger(\vec{x}', t') u(0, t')] u(t', -\infty) |\bar{\Phi}_0\rangle$$

$|\Phi_0\rangle$

$$= \langle \Phi_0 | \psi_H(\vec{x}, t) u(0, t) u(t, t') u(t', 0) \psi_H^\dagger(\vec{x}', t') |\Phi_0\rangle$$

$$= \langle \Phi_0 | \psi_H(\vec{x}, t) \psi_H^\dagger(\vec{x}', t') |\Phi_0\rangle$$

Per $t < t'$ l'operatore di campo si comporta come un bico creato al tempo t che si propaga. Feynman