

Now add weak interactions

$$H = \frac{1}{(N)^{1/2}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N t_{ij} c_i^\dagger c_j - \mu \sum_i c_i^\dagger c_i + \frac{1}{(2N)^{3/2}} \sum_{i,j,k,\ell=1}^N U_{ij;k\ell} c_i^\dagger c_j^\dagger c_k c_\ell$$

$U_{ij;k\ell}$ are independent random variables with $\overline{U_{ij;k\ell}} = 0$ and $|\overline{U_{ij;k\ell}}|^2 = U^2$. We compute the lifetime of a quasiparticle, τ_α , in an exact eigenstate $\psi_\alpha(i)$ of the free particle Hamiltonian with energy ε_α . By Fermi's Golden rule, for ε_α at the Fermi energy

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\tau_\alpha} &= \pi U^2 \rho_0^2 \int d\varepsilon_\beta d\varepsilon_\gamma d\varepsilon_\delta f(\varepsilon_\beta) (1 - f(\varepsilon_\gamma)) (1 - f(\varepsilon_\delta)) \delta(\varepsilon_\alpha + \varepsilon_\beta - \varepsilon_\gamma - \varepsilon_\delta) \\ &= \frac{\pi^3 U^2 \rho_0^2}{4} T^2 \end{aligned}$$

where ρ_0 is the density of states at the Fermi energy, and $f(\epsilon) = 1/(e^{\epsilon/T} + 1)$ is the Fermi function.