

Regelés Bevezető - tréfával

alkalmazható a gerjénésch lérsára

$$\langle C_{-k\downarrow} C_{k\uparrow} \rangle = \sum u_k^* v_k \equiv b_k \neq 0 \text{ komplex szám "mendiagonalis van"}$$

$$C_{-k\downarrow} C_{k\uparrow} = b_k + \underbrace{(C_{-k\downarrow} C_{k\uparrow} - b_k)}$$

→ "kicsi" eltérés az átlagtól
 ilyenek négyzetét elhagyjuk a KH-i egytel H-ban.

$$\sum_{k,k'} V_{kk'} C_{k\uparrow}^+ C_{-k\downarrow}^+ C_{-k'\downarrow} C_{k'\uparrow} \\
 (b + \Delta b) (b' + \Delta b') \approx bb' + b \Delta b' + b' \Delta b \\
 \approx \sum_{k,k'} V_{kk'} (C_{k\uparrow}^+ C_{-k'\downarrow}^+ b_{k'} + b_k^* C_{-k'\downarrow} C_{k'\uparrow} - b_k^* b_{k'})$$

Nyireg: eltűnt a kvadrabilus tag.

H bilineáris a $C_k C_{k'}$ -ben → line transforációval diagonalizálható
 V. kiterjedés nem árt meg a vércsereimét!

Df: $\Delta_{k_k} = - \sum_{k'} V_{kk'} b_{k'} = - \sum_{k'} V_{kk'} \langle C_{-k'\downarrow} C_{k'\uparrow} \rangle$

$$H = \sum_{k\sigma} \epsilon_k C_{k\sigma}^+ C_{k\sigma} - \sum_k (\Delta_k C_{k\uparrow}^+ C_{-k\downarrow}^+ + \Delta_k^* C_{-k\downarrow} C_{k\uparrow} - \Delta_k b_k^*)$$

Transforáció:

$$C_{k\uparrow} = u_k^* \gamma_{k0} + v_k \gamma_{k1}^+ \quad \text{unitér trafó, ha} \\
 C_{-k\downarrow}^+ = -v_k^* \gamma_{k0} + u_k \gamma_{k1}^+ \quad (|u_k|^2 + |v_k|^2 = 1)$$

huere

$$\gamma_{k0}^+ = u_k^* C_{k\uparrow}^+ - v_k^* C_{-k\downarrow}^+ \quad \gamma_{k0}^+ : \left(\frac{1}{2} \pm k \text{ impulzus } + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_k \right) \begin{matrix} ? \\ \downarrow \\ ? \end{matrix} \\
 \gamma_{k1}^+ = v_k^* C_{k\uparrow}^+ + u_k^* C_{-k\downarrow}^+ \quad \gamma_{k1}^+ : \left(\frac{1}{2} \pm k \text{ impulzus } + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_k \right) \begin{matrix} ? \\ \downarrow \\ ? \end{matrix}$$

$$H = \sum_k \xi_k (|u_k|^2 - |v_k|^2) (\gamma_{k0}^+ \gamma_{k0} + \gamma_{k1}^+ \gamma_{k1})$$

$$\{\gamma_{k0}^+, \gamma_{k0}\}_+ = |u_k|^2 \{c_{k0}^+, c_{k0}\}_+ + |v_k|^2 \{c_{-k0}^+, c_{-k0}\}_+ = 1 \quad \text{Ab. (Hamiltonian)}$$

$$\{\gamma_{ki}^+, \gamma_{lj}\}_+ = \delta_{kl} \delta_{ij} \quad \text{Tennin helte' qerabandi.}$$

$$H_{\text{pnt}} = \sum_k \xi_k \left[(|u_k|^2 - |v_k|^2) (\gamma_{k0}^+ \gamma_{k0} + \gamma_{k1}^+ \gamma_{k1}) + 2|v_k|^2 + 2u_k^* v_k^* \gamma_{k1} \gamma_{k0} + 2u_k v_k \gamma_{k0}^+ \gamma_{k1}^+ \right]$$

$$+ \sum_k [\Delta_k \dots \quad 3.43 \text{ hujlet.}]$$

Diagonalis, k

$$2\xi_k u_k v_k + \Delta_k^* v_k^2 - \Delta_k u_k^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{v_k}{u_k} \times \frac{\Delta_k^*}{u_k^2}$$

$$2\xi_k \Delta_k^* \frac{v_k}{u_k} + (\Delta_k^*)^2 \frac{v_k^2}{u_k^2} - |\Delta_k|^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta_k^* v_k}{u_k} = \underbrace{(\xi_k^2 + |\Delta_k|^2)^{1/2}}_{E_k} - \xi_k \equiv E_k - \xi_k \quad \left(\frac{v_k}{u_k} \text{ fairsa} \right)$$

$$|v_k|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\xi_k}{E_k} \right)$$

$$H_{\text{pnt}} = \sum_k (\xi_k - E_k + \Delta_k v_k^*) + \sum_k E_k (\gamma_{k0}^+ \gamma_{k0} + \gamma_{k1}^+ \gamma_{k1})$$

altpallaputi energia $\langle \gamma_{k0}^+ \gamma_{k0} \rangle = 0 \quad \forall k, u$

Gorenbsch (2-felle) $E_k = \sqrt{|\Delta_k|^2 + \xi_k^2}$ valos $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta_k^* v_k}{u_k}$ valos

$\Rightarrow \Delta_k$ fairsa = $\frac{v_k}{u_k}$ fairsa

$$\Delta_{\underline{k}} = ?$$

$$\Delta_{\underline{k}} = - \sum_{\underline{k}'} V_{\underline{k}\underline{k}'} \langle c_{-\underline{k}'\downarrow} c_{\underline{k}'\uparrow} \rangle = - \sum_{\underline{k}'} V_{\underline{k}\underline{k}'} u_{\underline{k}'}^* v_{\underline{k}'} \underbrace{(1 - \langle \delta_{\underline{k}'0}^+ \delta_{\underline{k}'\downarrow} \rangle - \langle \delta_{\underline{k}'\uparrow}^+ \delta_{\underline{k}'\downarrow} \rangle)}_{=0 \text{ alapállapot}}$$

→ ugyanaz a gap-egyenlet, mint az előző önény

Bizonyítanunk be, hogy az alapállapot a BCS alapállapot!

Ehhez elég megmutatni, hogy $\forall \underline{k}$ -ra

$$\gamma_{\underline{k}0} |\Psi_0\rangle = 0$$

$$\gamma_{\underline{k}1} |\Psi_0\rangle = 0$$

$$\gamma_{\underline{k}0} |\Psi_0\rangle = (\tilde{u}_{\underline{k}} c_{\underline{k}\uparrow} - \tilde{v}_{\underline{k}} c_{-\underline{k}\downarrow}^+) \prod_{\underline{e}} (u_{\underline{e}} + v_{\underline{e}} c_{\underline{e}\uparrow}^+ c_{-\underline{e}\downarrow}^+) |\Omega\rangle$$

$$l=\underline{k} \text{ kiséje: } \left[\underbrace{u_{\underline{k}} \tilde{u}_{\underline{k}} c_{\underline{k}\uparrow} + \tilde{u}_{\underline{k}} v_{\underline{k}} c_{\underline{k}\uparrow} c_{\underline{k}\uparrow}^+ c_{-\underline{k}\downarrow}^+}_{\times 1} - \tilde{v}_{\underline{k}} u_{\underline{k}} c_{-\underline{k}\downarrow} - v_{\underline{k}}^2 c_{-\underline{k}\downarrow}^+ c_{\underline{k}\uparrow}^+ c_{-\underline{k}\downarrow}^+ \right] |\Omega\rangle$$

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\ 0 & & & & 0 \end{matrix}$
 $= 0$

→ ~~$\gamma_{\underline{k}0} |\Psi_0\rangle = 0$~~ (hasonlóan meggy $\gamma_{\underline{k}1} |\Psi_0\rangle = 0$!)

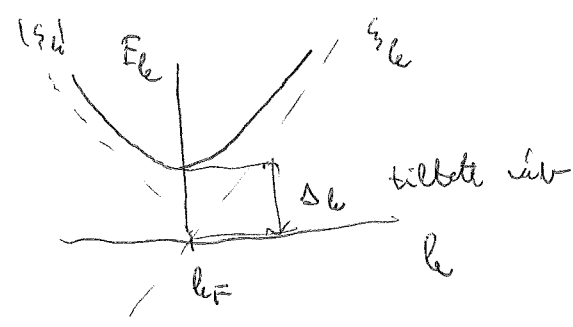
↪ $\tilde{u}_{\underline{k}} v_{\underline{k}} = u_{\underline{k}} \tilde{v}_{\underline{k}} \quad \forall \underline{k}$ -ra

Végső leírás

$$H - \mu \hat{N} = \Delta E + \sum_{\underline{k}} E_{\underline{k}} (\gamma_{\underline{k}0}^\dagger \gamma_{\underline{k}0} + \gamma_{\underline{k}1}^\dagger \gamma_{\underline{k}1})$$

↑
kondenzációs energia = $-\frac{1}{2} W(\rho) \Delta^2$

$$E_{\underline{k}} = \sqrt{\xi_{\underline{k}}^2 + |\Delta_{\underline{k}}|^2} \quad \xi_{\underline{k}} = \epsilon_{\underline{k}} - \mu$$



$\Delta_{\underline{k}}$ -t definiáljuk kondenzációs amplitúdóként:

$$\Delta_{\underline{k}} = - \sum_{\underline{k}'} V_{\underline{k}\underline{k}'} \langle C_{-\underline{k}'} \dagger C_{\underline{k}'} \rangle = \sum_{\underline{a}'} \dots$$