

normál Fermi gáz alapállapot! I az ideális gázra

Ha I akkor adiabatikus nem történik az alapállapotot adiabatikusan átfejtani.

Bose rendszer Bose-Einstein kondenzáció

induljunk magas T -ről!

$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{\sum_{ss} \epsilon_s \hat{a}_{ss}^\dagger \hat{a}_{ss}}_{H_0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2V} \sum_{ss' \substack{2129 \\ ss'}} \hat{a}_{ss'}^\dagger \hat{a}_{s's}^\dagger \hat{a}_{ss'} \hat{a}_{ss}}_{H_1} \quad (V(q))$$

Nagykan. Hamiltonian

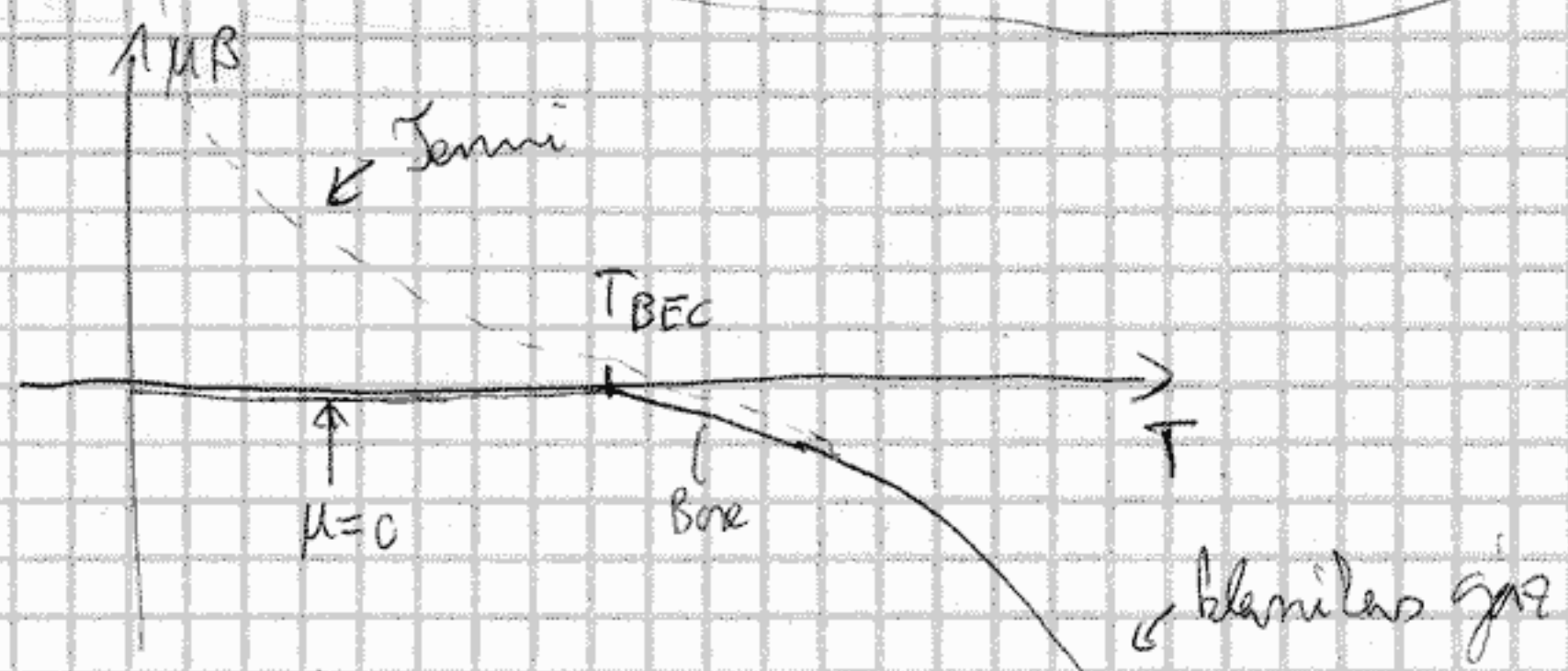
$$K = H - \mu N = K_0 + K_1$$

$$K_0 = H_0 - \mu N$$

$$g_0(z, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \epsilon^{-1}(\epsilon_2 - \mu)} \quad g_2 = \frac{\frac{4\pi^2}{h^2}}{2m}$$

$$g(z, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \epsilon^{-1}(\epsilon_2 - \mu) - \Sigma(z, i\omega_n)}$$

$$N(T, V, \mu) = V \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_n g(p, i\omega_n) e^{i\omega_n \eta}$$



$N = V \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\beta(\epsilon_2 - \mu) - \eta}$

Ha $\mu > 0$ legyen $\epsilon_2 - \mu = 0$

lehetne $\rightarrow$ div

$\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon_2 = 0$ pontban div. -1-

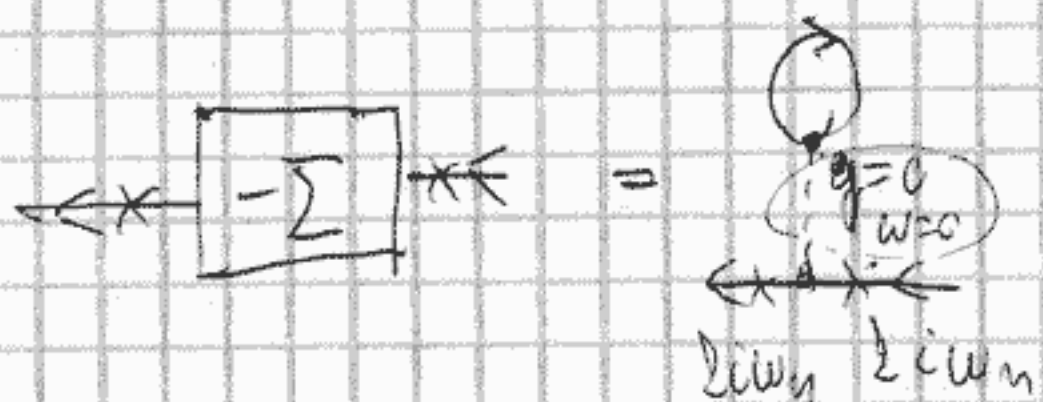
$k > 0$ -as állapotok

$$N = N_0 + N'$$

↑
Első-áll.

$$N' = V \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_q - \mu)} - 1} \Big|_{\mu=0}$$

Kontinuum közelítés



$$-\Sigma(\mathbf{r}, i\omega_n) = (-\hbar^{-1}) \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\beta\hbar} \sum_m \underbrace{-G_0(\mathbf{q}, i\omega_n) e^{i\omega_n \tau}}_{\omega_n = \frac{2\pi m}{\beta\hbar}} e^{-i\omega_n \tau}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_q - \mu)} - 1} = n^{(0)}(q)$$

$$\hbar \Sigma = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \underbrace{(\epsilon_0)}_{\omega=0} n^{(0)}(q) = \hbar \epsilon(0) \quad n = \frac{N}{V}$$

$$G^H(\mathbf{r}, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1}(\epsilon_2 + n\epsilon(0) - \mu)}$$

BEC : $\mu = n\epsilon(0)$ vannak $\mu=0$ -al

$$G^H(\mathbf{r}, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1}(\epsilon_2^* - \mu)} = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1}(\epsilon_2 - \mu_0)}$$

$$\epsilon_2^* = \epsilon_2 + n\epsilon(0) \quad \mu_0 = \mu - n\epsilon(0)$$

Box rend $\mu_0=0$

A sajátenergia ~ közeptől kezdve

höz a csatlakozó a saját energiához

$$\mu = \hbar \Sigma(0,0)$$

$$N = V \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{\beta(p^2 - \mu_0)} - 1} = V(2s+1) \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{\beta p^2} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{V(2s+1)}{(2\pi)^3} 4\pi \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{2m}{\beta \hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} dx \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2} - 1}$$

$$\beta p^2 = \frac{\beta \hbar^2 x^2}{2m} = x^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{\beta \hbar^2}{2m}}$$

$$t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x dx$$

$$x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{V(2s+1)}{(2\pi)^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta \hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{1/2} dt}{e^t - 1}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\lambda_B T_{BEC} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{(2s+1) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} \right)^{2/3} \cdot \left(\frac{N}{V} \right)^{2/3} =$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{(2s+1)^{2/3}} n^{2/3} \cdot \frac{331}{m}$$

↓
Kritikus hőmérséklet

Reális esetben nem érhető el a T_c -t!

Mi van T_c alatt?

$$T < T_c$$

$$N = N_0 + N'$$

↑ kondenzátumok száma

$$N' = V(2s+1) \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{\beta \epsilon_k} - 1} \approx N \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$N_0 = N - N' = N \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \right]$$

De itt nem voltunk figyelembe a kondenzátumok belüli atomok kölcsönhatásait.

* Kölcsönható Bose gáz $T=0$ -án

0 hőmérsékleten ideális gáznak minden atom az alapállapotban van.

$N_0 \approx N$ (elég jó közelítés kölcsönhatás nélkül)

$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} a_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}', \mathbf{q}} V(\mathbf{q}) a_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{k}} a_{\mathbf{k}'}$$

$$a_0 |BEC\rangle_N = \sqrt{N} |BEC\rangle_{N-1}$$

$$|BEC\rangle = |N, 0, 0, 0, \dots\rangle$$

(ideális gáz)

$$a_0^\dagger |BEC\rangle_N = \sqrt{N+1} |BEC\rangle_{N+1}$$

$$N-1 \approx N \approx N+1$$

ha $N \rightarrow \infty$

Becslés az állapotról:

$$a_0 = a_0^\dagger = \sqrt{N}$$

$$\langle \sqrt{N} | [a_0, a_0^\dagger] | \sqrt{N} \rangle = 1$$

valóban

Nézzük $\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} = 0$ Bose kondenzátumoknál a kondenzátumok közötti kölcsönhatásokat, amelyek $\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} = 0$ -be eshetnek.

Hátha $\frac{1}{N}$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\vec{k}} \left(\sum_{\vec{l}} \hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}+\vec{k}} \right) + \left(\sum_{\vec{l}} \sum_{\vec{l}'} v(\vec{l}-\vec{l}') \hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}'}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}'} \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{l}, \vec{l}'} v(\vec{l}-\vec{l}') \hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}'}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} \hat{a}_{\vec{l}'} + \dots$$

$\vec{l} = \vec{l}' = \vec{0}$

$$n_0 = \frac{N_0}{V}$$

$\vec{l} \neq \vec{0}$
 $\vec{l}' \neq \vec{0}$
 $\vec{l} + \vec{l}' \neq \vec{0}$
 $\vec{l} - \vec{l}' \neq \vec{0}$

$$+ \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{l}, \vec{l}'} v(\vec{l}-\vec{l}') \hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}'}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} \hat{a}_{\vec{l}'} + \dots$$

$(\vec{l} + \vec{l}' \neq \vec{0})$
 $(\vec{l} \neq \vec{0})$
 $(\vec{l}' \neq \vec{0})$

$$+ \frac{n_0}{2} \sum_{\vec{l} \neq \vec{0}} v(\vec{l}) \hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} + \frac{1}{2} n_0 \sum_{\vec{l}} v(\vec{l}) (\hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{-\vec{l}}^\dagger + \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} \hat{a}_{-\vec{l}})$$

$$+ n_0 v(\vec{0}) \sum_{\vec{l}} \hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} + \frac{V}{2} n_0^2 v(\vec{0})$$

$(\vec{l} \neq \vec{0})$
 $\frac{V}{2} n_0^2 v(\vec{0}) \approx V n' n_0 v(\vec{0})$

Amikor n_0 kicsi, azokat elhagyjuk.

Ami marad az a lézertér.

$$n \approx n_0 + n' \approx n_0 \quad n' \ll n_0$$

$$n^2 \approx (n_0 + n')^2 \approx n_0^2 + 2n_0 n'$$

$$H = \frac{V}{2} n^2 v(\vec{0}) + \sum_{\vec{l}} (l_2 + n v(\vec{l})) \hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} + \frac{1}{2} n \sum_{\vec{l}} v(\vec{l}) (\hat{a}_{\vec{l}} \hat{a}_{-\vec{l}} + \hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{-\vec{l}}^\dagger)$$

Szeretnénk: $H = \sum_{\vec{l}} E(\vec{l}) \hat{a}_{\vec{l}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{l}} + E_0$

$\hat{a}_{\vec{l}} |BEC\rangle = 0$

Ellen az "erősen elhanyagolható"

$$\alpha_2 = u_2 a_2 - v_2 a_2^+$$

$$\alpha_2^+ = u_2^* a_2^+ - v_2^* a_2 \quad \text{helyett: } \alpha_2^+ = u_2 a_2^+ - v_2 a_2$$

feltételek: u_2, v_2 valós $\rightarrow$ időfüggés
 $u_2^2 + v_2^2 = 1$ $\rightarrow$ től függ

$$\text{Bell: } [\alpha_2, \alpha_2^+] = \delta_{2,2}$$

$$[\alpha_2, \alpha_2^+] = u_2 u_2^* [a_2, a_2^+] - v_2 v_2^* [a_2, a_2^+] = (u_2^2 - v_2^2) \delta_{2,2}$$

tehát

$$u_2^2 - v_2^2 = 1$$

Bell

inverz:

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = u_2 \alpha_2 + v_2 \alpha_2^+ \\ a_2^+ = u_2 \alpha_2^+ + v_2 \alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

$$H = H_0 + H_{A1} + H_{A2}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (a_2^+ a_2 + a_2 a_2^+) + \sum_k \left[(\epsilon_k + \hbar \omega(k)) b_k^+ b_k + \hbar \omega(k) (u_k a_2 + v_k a_2^+) b_k + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

$$H_{A1} = \sum_k \left\{ [\epsilon_k + \hbar \omega(k)] (u_k^2 + v_k^2) + 2\hbar \omega(k) u_k v_k \right\} \alpha_2^+ \alpha_2$$

$$H_{20} = \sum_k \left[(e_2 + n v(k)) u_k v_k + \frac{1}{2} n v(k) (u_k^2 + v_k^2) \right] (\alpha_k^\dagger + \alpha_{-k}^\dagger)$$

Eigenen ist 0 also verschwindet a
normiert werden.

Aus Eigenwert:

$$u_k^2 - v_k^2 = 1$$

$$(e_2 + n v(k)) u_k v_k + \frac{1}{2} n v(k) (u_k^2 + v_k^2) = 0$$

$$u_k = \cosh \chi_k$$

$$v_k = \sinh \chi_k$$

→ ① ✓

z.B.

$$2 u_k v_k = \sinh 2 \chi_k$$

$$u_k^2 - v_k^2 = \cosh 2 \chi_k$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \tanh 2 \chi_k = - \frac{n v(k)}{e_2 + n v(k)}$$

$$\sinh 2 \chi_k = - \frac{n v(k)}{E_k}$$

$$\cosh 2 \chi_k = \frac{e_2 + n v(k)}{E_k}$$

$$\sinh^2 \chi_k - \cosh^2 \chi_k = -1$$

↓

$$E_k = \sqrt{(e_2 + n v(k))^2 - n^2 v(k)^2}$$

$$H = U + \sum_k E_k \alpha_k^\dagger \alpha_k$$

$$\alpha_k |BEC\rangle = 0$$

→

$$u_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e_k + \hbar v(k)}{E_k} + 1 \right]$$

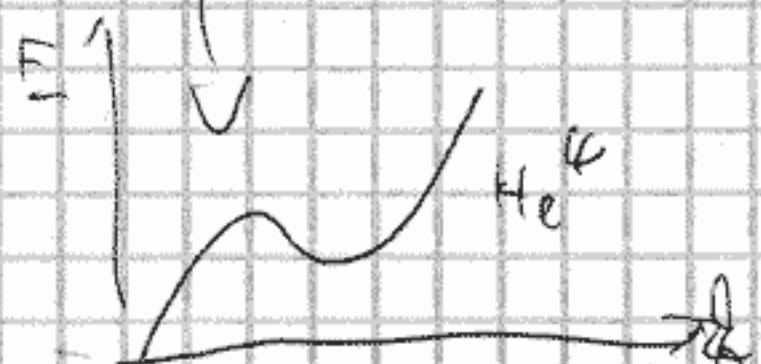
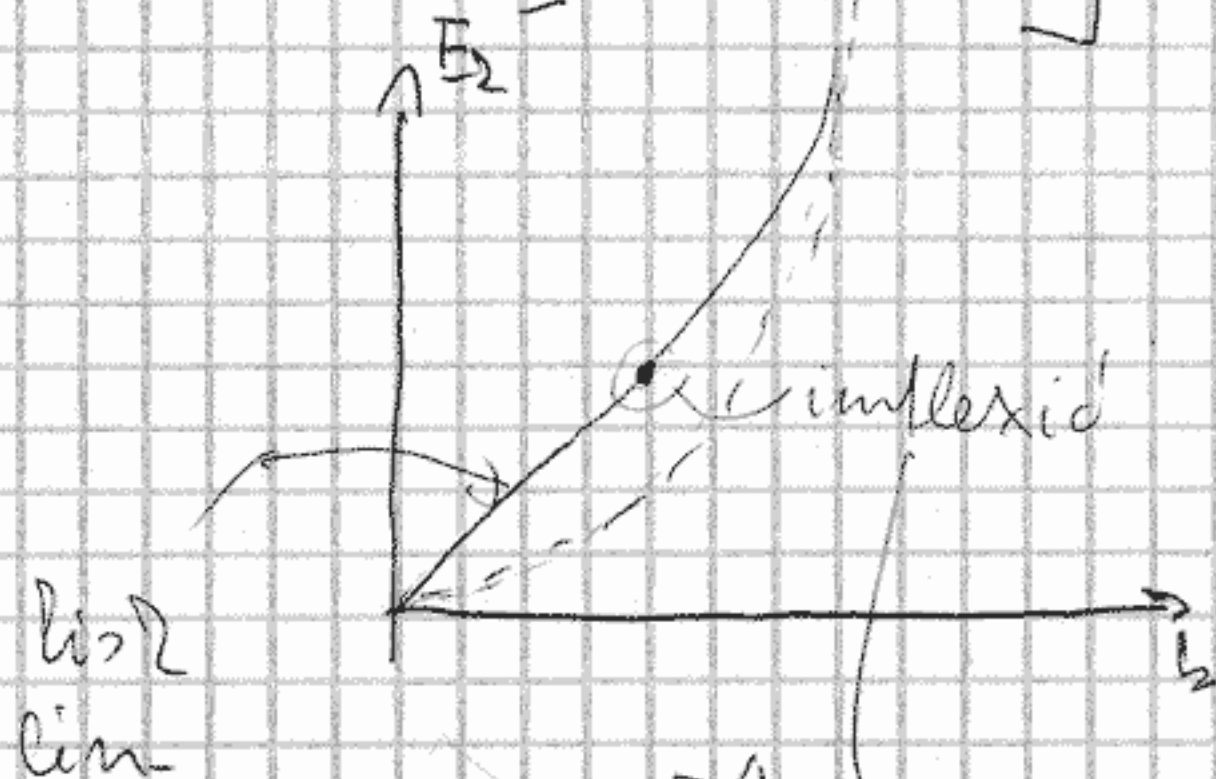
$$v_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e_k + \hbar v(k)}{E_k} - 1 \right]$$

$$e_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$\text{a lim } v(k) \approx v(0)$$

$$E_k = \sqrt{(e_k + \hbar v(k))^2 - \hbar^2 v(k)^2}$$

$$\approx \sqrt{2 \hbar v(0) e_k}$$



azt ~~erősebb~~ nagyobbra de
 a ritka gáz eset. apparátus
 nem tudja

Kondenzátumok lévált atomok száma

$$N' = \sum_{k \neq 0} \langle \text{BEC} | a_k^\dagger a_k | \text{BEC} \rangle =$$

$$= \sum_{k \neq 0} \left[v_k^2 + \langle \text{BEC} | u_k^2 a_k^\dagger a_k + u_k^2 a_k^\dagger a_k + \dots | \text{BEC} \rangle \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k \neq 0} v_k^2 = V \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} v_k^2 = V \frac{4\pi}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^\infty dk k^2 \frac{1}{2} \left[-1 + \frac{e_k + \hbar v(k)}{E_k} \right]$$

$$\frac{e_k}{\hbar v(0)} = z^2$$

$$z = z_B$$

atlagértékeli $\rho_{\text{avr.}}$
 $\rho = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m \hbar v(0)}$

$$-\frac{V}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty dz z^2 \left[-1 + \frac{z^2+1}{(z^4+2z^2)^{1/2}} \right] = \frac{8N}{3\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{2} a^3 + \dots$$

$$V(0) = \frac{4\pi\hbar^2 a}{m}$$

← harmóniák dimenzióján
↓
5. részénél hossz

$$V(r) = \frac{4\pi\hbar^2 a}{m} \sigma^3(r)$$

am. azaz Borné z.

$$N' = \frac{8N}{3\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{ma^3}$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$a=0$$

$$\text{h. minen} \Rightarrow N'=0$$

a -val a^3 a rendszer átlagos térfogat
redukált mátrix

$$N_0 = N - N' = N \left[1 - \frac{8}{3\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{ma^3} + \dots \right]$$

↑
li = parameter.

Kondenzált Bose rendszerek és a harmónizáció

$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} a_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3, \mathbf{k}_4} V(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_3) a_{\mathbf{k}_1}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{k}_2}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{k}_3} a_{\mathbf{k}_4}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 = \mathbf{k}_3 + \mathbf{k}_4$$

$$V(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{4\pi\hbar^2 a}{m}$$

$$\hat{K} = \hat{H} - \mu \hat{N}$$

$$T < T_c$$

$$\langle a_0 \rangle = \sqrt{N_0}$$

$$\neq 0$$

→ olyan állapotok
mátrixok, amik önmaguk
allapotok leírására
alkalmasak

Miljen simmetria sèril:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_2 &\rightarrow a_2 e^{i\theta} \\ a_2^+ &\rightarrow a_2^+ e^{-i\theta} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Gledali } U(1) \text{ simmetria.}$$

$$\langle a_0 \rangle = \sqrt{N_0}$$

$$\langle a_0 e^{i\theta} \rangle = e^{i\theta} \sqrt{N_0}$$

Goldstone sèrilè loyl. nimen



gen nillèli lozan gerij

$$b_2 = a_2 - \sqrt{N_0} \phi_{20}$$

$$a_2^+ = a_2^+ - \sqrt{N_0} \phi_{20}$$

← olyan kanonik
trakti, am
"determinati"
a nimen sèrtèst.

$$\sum_i (b_i - \mu) a_i^\dagger a_i = \sum_i (b_i - \mu) (b_i^\dagger + \sqrt{N_0} \delta_{i0}) (b_i + \sqrt{N_0} \delta_{i0}) = \sum_i (b_i - \mu) (b_i^\dagger + b_i + 2\sqrt{N_0} \delta_{i0}) =$$

$$= \sum_i (b_i - \mu) b_i^\dagger b_i + \underbrace{-\mu \sqrt{N_0} (b_0 + b_0^\dagger)}_{K_0'} - \mu N_0$$

bilanomatari rént:

$$\frac{1}{2V} \sum_{i,j,k,l} a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger a_k a_l = K_{I4} + K_{I3} + K_{I2} + K_{I1} + K_{I0}$$

4,3,2,1,0: hangok a operator van benne.

$$K_{I4} = \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4} b_{i_1}^\dagger b_{i_2}^\dagger b_{i_3} b_{i_4} \psi(b_i)$$

$$\psi(b_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} b_i^2}$$

$$K_{I2} = \frac{N_0}{2V} \sum_i (b_{i1}^\dagger b_{i2}^\dagger \delta_{i30} \delta_{i40} + b_{i1}^\dagger b_{i2}^\dagger \delta_{i30} \delta_{i40} + b_{i2}^\dagger b_{i3}^\dagger \delta_{i10} \delta_{i40} + b_{i2}^\dagger b_{i3}^\dagger \delta_{i10} \delta_{i40} + b_{i1}^\dagger b_{i3}^\dagger \delta_{i20} \delta_{i40} + b_{i1}^\dagger b_{i3}^\dagger \delta_{i20} \delta_{i40} + b_{i2}^\dagger b_{i4}^\dagger \delta_{i10} \delta_{i30} + b_{i2}^\dagger b_{i4}^\dagger \delta_{i10} \delta_{i30} + b_{i1}^\dagger b_{i4}^\dagger \delta_{i20} \delta_{i30} + b_{i1}^\dagger b_{i4}^\dagger \delta_{i20} \delta_{i30})$$

$$K_{I1} = \frac{N_0^{3/2}}{2V} \psi(0) (2b_0^\dagger + 2b_0)$$

$$K_{I0} = \frac{N_0^2}{2V} \psi(0)$$

$$\hat{K} = \hat{K}_0' + \hat{K}_1 + \hat{K}_2 + \hat{K}_3 + \hat{K}_4 + \hat{K}_5 + \hat{K}_6 + \hat{K}_7 + \hat{K}_8 + \hat{K}_9 + \hat{K}_{10}$$

Green functions

~~$\Rightarrow G_{11}(z, \tau) = - \langle T_\tau [b_1(\tau), b_1^\dagger(0)] \rangle$~~ ← analog of a Green
volt

~~$\hat{\sigma}(\tau) = e^{K \frac{\tau}{\hbar}} \hat{\sigma} e^{-K \frac{\tau}{\hbar}}$~~

$\langle \hat{\sigma} \rangle = \text{Sp}(\rho \hat{\sigma})$

$\rho = \frac{e^{-\beta K}}{\mathcal{Z}_0}$

~~$\Rightarrow G_{12}(z, \tau) = - \langle T_\tau [b_1(\tau), b_2(0)] \rangle$~~

~~$\Rightarrow G_{21}(z, \tau) = - \langle T_\tau [b_2^\dagger(\tau), b_1^\dagger(0)] \rangle$~~

~~$\Rightarrow G_{22}(z, \tau) = - \langle T_\tau [b_2^\dagger(\tau), b_2(0)] \rangle$~~

identical renders a G -2 over 12 Körper

identical. wenn a G -2 values is

$G_{21}(z, \tau) = G_{12}(-z, -\tau)$

$G_{11}(z, \tau) = G_{22}(-z, -\tau)$

~~$G(z, \tau) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix}$~~

A G -2 mind τ dt. over is periodical
Bth - can.

$$G_{AB}(z, i\omega_n) = \int_0^{\beta\hbar} G_{AB}(z, \tau) e^{i\omega_n \tau} d\tau$$

$$W_m = \frac{2n\pi}{BA}$$

$$G_{AB}(z, \epsilon) = \frac{1}{Bh} \sum_n g(z, i\omega_n) e^{-i\omega_n \epsilon}$$

Szabad Green $k_p(\lambda_0)$:

$$g_{11}^0(\omega_n) = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - t_1^{-1}(\rho_2 - \rho)}$$

$$G_{22}^{(0)}(i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{-i\omega_n - \mu^1(\ell_2 - \mu)}$$

$$G_{12}^0(z, i\omega_n) = G_{21}^0(z, i\omega_n) = 0$$

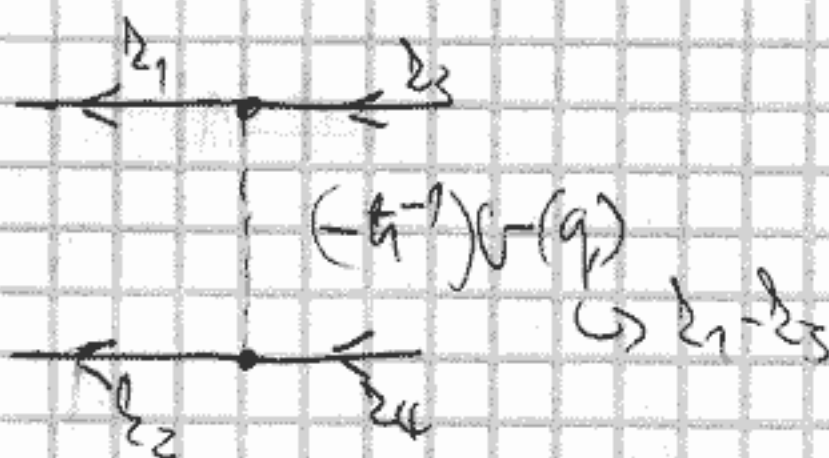
$$K_1 \rightarrow K_{Ix}$$

pestunlaci

Teichmann diagramme

K_{I4} : 02 salt tavalu

$$\frac{1}{2V} \sum_i l_{21}^+ l_{22}^+ l_{23} l_{24} \quad G(R_1 - R_3)$$



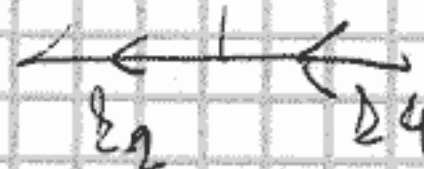
$$\frac{1}{2V} \sum l_{22}^+ l_{23} l_{24} \left(\sqrt{20} \psi(r_1 - r_3) \right)$$

Q 2. Cimeri
Conal helix

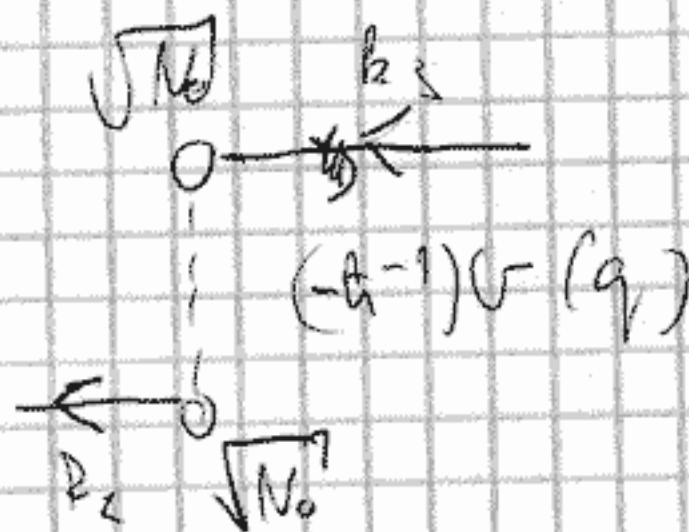
measured as in

$\delta \rightarrow a$ diinteraksi

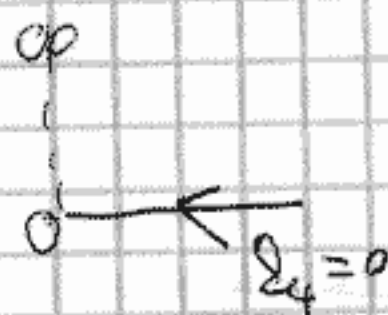
$\varphi \xleftarrow{C_2} (f^{-1})^*(\varphi(g))$



$$\frac{N_0}{2V} \left[b_{22}^+ b_{23} \sqrt{a_{21}^0} \sqrt{a_{21}^0} \right] V (21-23)$$



$$\frac{N_0^{3/2}}{2V} V(0) b_0$$



$$\frac{N_0^2}{2V} V(0)$$



$$(-\mu) N_0^{1/2} b_0$$



$$(-\mu) \sqrt{N_0} b_0^+$$



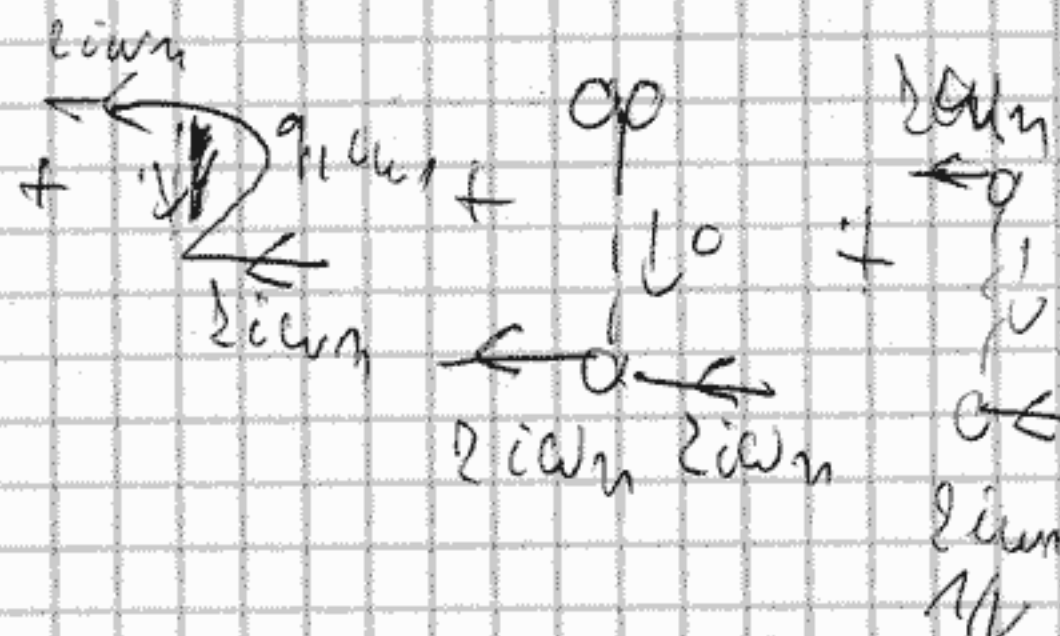
$$N_0^1$$



10.06

G_{11} kiww

$$= \frac{2i\omega_n}{\epsilon} + \text{diagram}$$



G_{12} kiww

$$= \frac{2i\omega_n}{\epsilon} - \frac{2i\omega_n}{\epsilon} - i\omega_n$$

$$-G_{11}(2, i\omega_n) = -G_0(2, i\omega_n) + (-\hbar^{-1}) v(c) [-G_0(2, i\omega_n)]^2 \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_m \sum_q$$

$$\cdot [-G_0(q, i\omega_n)] e^{i\omega_n \tau}$$

$$+ (-\hbar^{-1}) [-G_0(2, i\omega_n)]^2 \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_m \sum_q v(q-z) [-G_0(q, i\omega_n)]$$

$$+ (-\hbar^{-1}) [-G_0(2, i\omega_n)]^2 v(c) \frac{N_0}{V} + (\hbar^{-1}) [G_0(2, i\omega_n)]^2 \frac{N_0}{V} v(-z)$$

$$-G_{12}(2, i\omega_n) = (\hbar^{-1}) [-G_0(2, i\omega_n)] [-G_0(2, -i\omega_n)] \frac{N_0}{V} v(-z)$$

az anomális Green fgv. -re nincs 0. rendű

ha $N_0 = 0$ akkor eltűnik
ha nincs lélekhatás, akkor is eltűnik.

$N_0 = ?$ Még nem határozta meg, csak mint paramétert használja

$$b_2 = a_2 - \sqrt{N_0} \sigma_2$$

"önszusztenencia": $\langle b_2 \rangle = 0$

elég $\langle b_0 \rangle = 0$ -15-

$\langle b_0 \rangle = \text{diagram 1} + \text{diagram 2} + \text{diagram 3} + \text{diagram 4}$
 where diagram 1 is a circle with a horizontal line and an arrow pointing left, labeled q_0 above and q_0 below. Diagram 2 is a circle with a horizontal line and an arrow pointing left, labeled q_0 above and q_0 below. Diagram 3 is a circle with a horizontal line and an arrow pointing left, labeled q_0 above and q_0 below. Diagram 4 is a circle with a horizontal line and an arrow pointing left, labeled q_0 above and q_0 below.

$$0 = (-\hbar^{-1}) \left(\sqrt{N_0} (-\mu) + N_0^{3/2} v(0) + \sqrt{N_0} \sum_q (v(0) + v(q)) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \sum_m \frac{-1}{v} \sum_q G_0(q, \omega_m)$$

$$n_q = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_q - \mu)} + 1}$$

$$\mu = \frac{N_0}{V} v(0) + \frac{1}{V} \sum_q [v(0) + v(q)] n_q + \dots$$

Bogolyubov kémiai potenciál: $\mu^B = n_0 v(0) \quad (T=0)$
 $n_0 = \frac{N_0}{V}$

Megjegyzés:

$\langle b_0 \rangle = 0 \quad \langle b_0^+ \rangle = 0$

Az önes olyan Feynman diagramm önege,
 aminek kezdő és végpontja 0-val egyezik meg.

Levegővesztés:

$\text{diagram 1} + \text{diagram 2} + \text{diagram 3} + \text{diagram 4}$
 where diagram 1 is a circle with a horizontal line and an arrow pointing left, labeled q_0 above and q_0 below. Diagram 2 is a circle with a horizontal line and an arrow pointing left, labeled q_0 above and q_0 below. Diagram 3 is a circle with a horizontal line and an arrow pointing left, labeled q_0 above and q_0 below. Diagram 4 is a circle with a horizontal line and an arrow pointing left, labeled q_0 above and q_0 below.

$\langle b_0^+ \rangle = 0$ (nem kerekítővonalas
 3-3 ponttal egyezik meg)

Szor kell 3 b + tart. diagramokat nézni

(2) Ha $v(0) > 0$ $\mu > 0$ ($M = M_0 v(0) + \dots$)

$$g(z, i\omega_m) = \frac{1}{i\omega_m - h^{-1}(e_z - \mu)}$$

Ha $\mu < 0$ nem divergál

Ha $\mu > 0$ akkor igen

$$n'_2 = -\frac{1}{\beta h} \sum_m g_0(z, i\omega_m) e^{i\omega_m \tau_2} = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(e_z - \mu)} - 1}$$

Ha $\mu > 0$ akkor a div. eléri

$n'_2 < 0$ ami ✓

Megoldani $h^{-1} \tau_2$

$$K_0 = \sum_z (e_z - \mu) b_z^\dagger b_z$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$K_0 = K_0' + K_2'$$

$$K_0 = \underbrace{\sum_z (e_z - \mu_0) b_z^\dagger b_z}_{K_0'} + \underbrace{\sum_z (\mu_0 - \mu) b_z^\dagger b_z}_{K_2'}$$

K_0'

$\downarrow$

leegyen az
a helyen

K_2'

$\downarrow$

est legyen? az
helyen



A mideralt nabad Green lioppemug.

$$G_{11}^{(0)}(\omega) = \frac{1}{i\omega - \epsilon^{-1}\epsilon_2}$$

$$G_{22}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{-i\omega - \epsilon^{-1}\epsilon_2}$$

$$G_{12}^{(0)}(\omega) = G_{21}^{(0)} = 0$$

$$I_2 = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (-i\omega) \epsilon_2^* \epsilon_2 \quad (\leftarrow \text{---} \rightarrow)$$

Dyson - eegymlet helgett:

Dyson - Beljajer eegymlet

(Beljajer angl irodakomlan)

inert
to 2-remend
katri

$$\leftarrow \leftarrow = \leftarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{\Sigma_{11}} \leftarrow \leftarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{-\Sigma_{12}} \leftarrow \leftarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \rightarrow = \rightarrow \boxed{\Sigma_{11}} \rightarrow \rightarrow + \rightarrow \boxed{-\Sigma_{12}} \rightarrow \rightarrow$$

↑
2 vahel
katri
inert

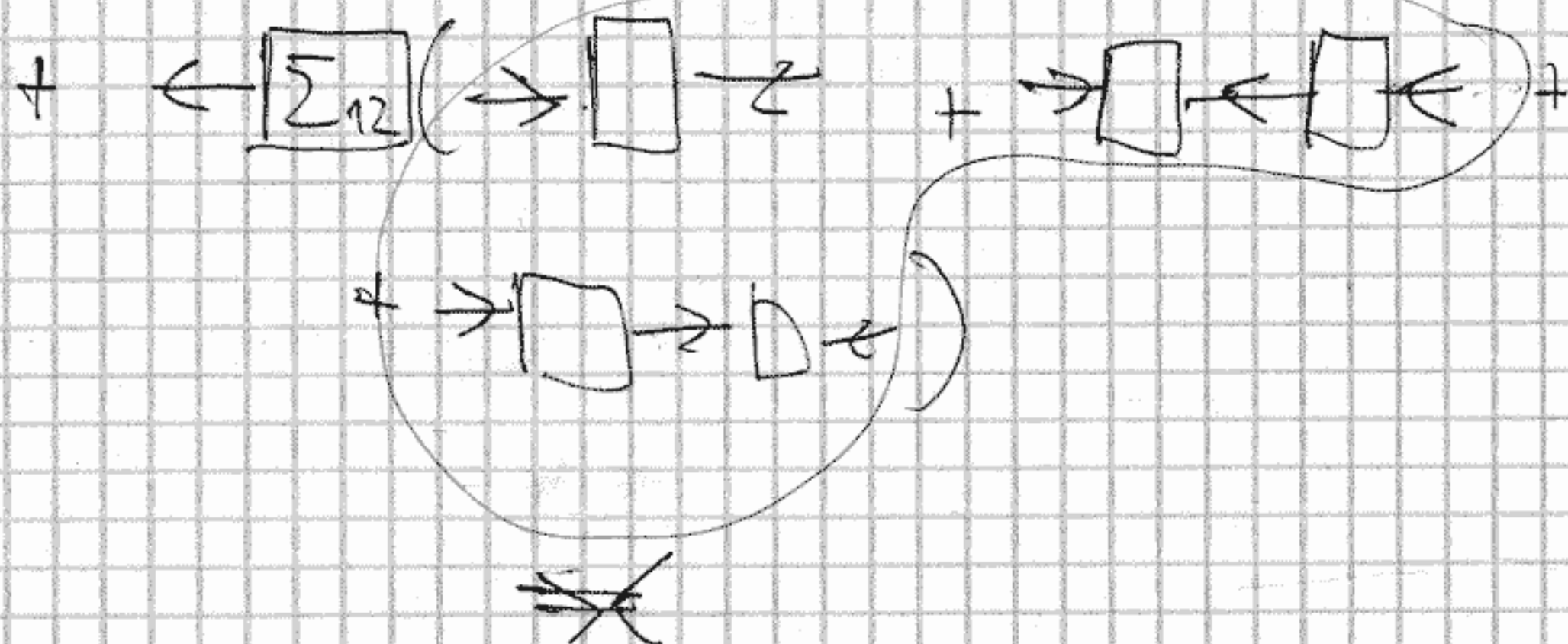
$$\leftarrow \leftarrow = \leftarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{-\Sigma_{11}} \rightarrow \rightarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{-\Sigma_{11}} \leftarrow \leftarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{-\Sigma_{11}} \leftarrow \leftarrow$$

$$+ \leftarrow \boxed{\Sigma_{12}} \rightarrow \rightarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{11} \rightarrow \rightarrow \boxed{11} \rightarrow \rightarrow +$$

$$+ \leftarrow \boxed{12} \rightarrow \rightarrow \boxed{11} \rightarrow \rightarrow \boxed{11} \rightarrow \rightarrow +$$

$$+ \leftarrow \boxed{12} \rightarrow \rightarrow \boxed{22} \rightarrow \rightarrow \boxed{22} \rightarrow \rightarrow$$

$$\leftarrow \leftarrow = \leftarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{\Sigma_{11}} \leftarrow \leftarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{-\Sigma_{11}} \leftarrow \leftarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{11} \leftarrow \leftarrow + \leftarrow \boxed{12} \leftarrow \leftarrow$$



$$G_{\alpha\beta}(k, i\omega_n) = G_{\alpha\beta}^{(0)}(k, i\omega_n) + G_{\alpha\gamma}^{(0)}(k, i\omega_n) \Sigma_{\gamma\delta}(k, i\omega_n) \cdot G_{\delta\beta}(k, i\omega_n)$$

Diagramm - Belager entfernt.

$$G_{11}(k, i\omega_n) = \frac{i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1}e_2 + \Sigma_{22}(k, i\omega_n)}{D(k, i\omega_n)}$$

$$G_{21}(k, i\omega_n) = \frac{-\Sigma_{21}(k, i\omega_n)}{D(k, i\omega_n)}$$

$$D(k, i\omega_n) = \left[i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1}e_2 - \Sigma_{11}(k, i\omega_n) \right] \left[i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1}e_2 + \Sigma_{22}(k, i\omega_n) \right] + \Sigma_{12}(k, i\omega_n) \Sigma_{21}(k, i\omega_n)$$

Boegeljahr Zeile 10

a)



↙ oben inel. diagramm) anische
↘ untere 1. corner hat be

$$\boxed{-\Sigma_{01}} \leftarrow = \cancel{0} \leftarrow + \overset{00}{0} \leftarrow = 0$$

$$-\mu^B + V(0) n_0 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\mu^B = n_0 v(c)}$$

$$\boxed{-\Sigma_{11}} \leftarrow = \overset{00}{\cancel{0}} \leftarrow + \leftarrow \overset{0}{\cancel{0}} + \leftarrow \triangle \leftarrow$$

$$\boxed{-\Sigma_{12}} \rightarrow = \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow 0 \\ \vdots \\ \leftarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sum_{11}^B (\Sigma_1, i\omega_n) = \hbar^{-1} n_0 v(\Sigma)$$

$$\sum_{12}^B (\Sigma_1, i\omega_n) = \hbar^{-1} n_0 v(\Sigma)$$

$$\sum_{22} (\Sigma_1, i\omega_n) = \sum_{11} (-\Sigma_1 - i\omega_n)$$

$$\sum_{121} (\Sigma_1, i\omega_n) = \sum_{12} (-\Sigma_1, i\omega_n)$$

$$D^B(k, i\omega_n) = \left[i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1} (E_k + m_e v(k)) \right] \left[i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1} (E_k + m_e v(k)) \right] + \hbar^{-2} m_0^2 v(k)^2$$

$$G_{11}^B(k, i\omega_n) = \frac{i\omega_n \hbar^{-1} (E_k + m_e v(k))}{D^B(k, i\omega_n)}$$

$$G_{21}^B(k, i\omega_n) = \frac{-\hbar^{-1} m_0 v(k)}{D^B(k, i\omega_n)}$$

Bogolyubov's equations

$$g_{11}^B(z, i\omega_n) = \frac{i\omega_n G^{-1} [Q_2 + n_0 V(z)]}{D^B(z, i\omega_n)}$$

$$g_{12}^B(z, i\omega_n) = \frac{-\hbar^{-1} n_0 V(z)}{D^B(z, i\omega_n)}$$

$$D^B(z, i\omega_n) = [i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1} (Q_2 + n_0 V(z))] [i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1} (Q_2 + n_0 V(z))] + \hbar^{-2} n_0^2 V^2(z)$$

$$i\omega_n \rightarrow \omega + i\epsilon$$

Let's consider: $g_{11}^R(z, \omega)$ relation

$$V(z) = \frac{4\pi\hbar^2 a}{m}$$

$$D^B(z, \omega) = 0$$

$$0 = E_z^2 - \hbar^2 (Q_2 + n_0 V(z))^2 + \hbar^{-2} n_0^2 V^2(z)$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$E_z = \pm \sqrt{Q_2(Q_2 + 2n_0 V(z))}$$

$$k \rightarrow 0 \quad E_z = \hbar c k$$

$$D(z, i\omega_n) = (i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1} E_z) (i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1} E_z)$$

Partial fraction decomposition: $g_{11}^B(z, i\omega_n) = \frac{u_z^2}{i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1} E_z} + \frac{-u_z^2}{i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1} E_z}$

$$u_z^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{Q_2 + n_0 V(z)}{E_z} \right]$$

$$u_z^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[-1 + \frac{Q_2 + n_0 V(z)}{E_z} \right]$$

$$g_{12}^B(z, i\omega_n) = -u_z V_z \left(\frac{1}{i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1} E_z} - \frac{1}{i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1} E_z} \right)$$

Bogye kitérőjének véges T-je

Végül hozzá a sajátenergiához a Hartree és
 (sc) tagokat. (probléma): Goldstone módus,
 rénszerkelem.)

Mi a legegyszerűbb közelítést mérjük,
 amivel még van additív probléma:

Bogye-jelkor - Hartree közelítés.

(Sajátenergiában ez a Hartree diagrammal
 van.)

(Nagyon jól komponensű ~ leg. esetben a
 valódi rendet adja.)

a) Kondenzátum rénszerkelem $\rightarrow$ a

lényegi potenciál káprázatos

$$0 = \boxed{\sum_{\mathbf{q}} \leftarrow} = \underbrace{\mathbf{q} \leftarrow}_{\text{Bogye}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{q} \leftarrow}_{\text{Hartree}} = \text{Hartree}$$

Végeredmény:

$$\mu = \frac{N_0}{V} V(0) + \frac{N'}{V} V(0) \frac{1}{e^{\beta \epsilon_q} - 1} \quad \text{Bd. szám}$$

$$N' = V \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_m \frac{e^{i \mathbf{p}_m \cdot \mathbf{r}}}{i \mathbf{p}_m - \hbar^{-1} \epsilon_q} = 1$$

Így az a diagrammal járunk

$$\text{H} = -\hbar^{-1} \sqrt{N_0} \left[(-\mu) + V(0) \frac{1}{V} + V(0) \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_n \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{i \mathbf{p}_n - \hbar^{-1} \epsilon_q} \right] (-g_0(q, 0))$$

$$\mu = v(0)(n_0 + n') = v(0)n \quad \leftarrow$$

Kütkömbreig a Bogen-hő μ -ról itt v_0 helyett n -ról
 $T=0$ - nál ugyanazt adja.

$$n' = \frac{N'}{V} = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{\beta \epsilon_{q-1}}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 \lambda^3} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \underbrace{\zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}_{F\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)} \sim CT^{3/2}$$

Ahát: $F(s, \eta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty dt \frac{t^{s-1} dt}{e^{(t-1)\eta} - 1}$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt$$

néha ezt
 helyettesít a λ -ba

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{h^2}{2m^2 BT}$$

$$F(s, 0) = \zeta(s)$$

"Modernabb jelölés" $F(s, \eta) = \text{Li}_s(e^{-\eta})$

Polylogaritmus függvény,
 manapság gyakran használják.

Kritikus ~~sűrűség~~ hőmérséklet.

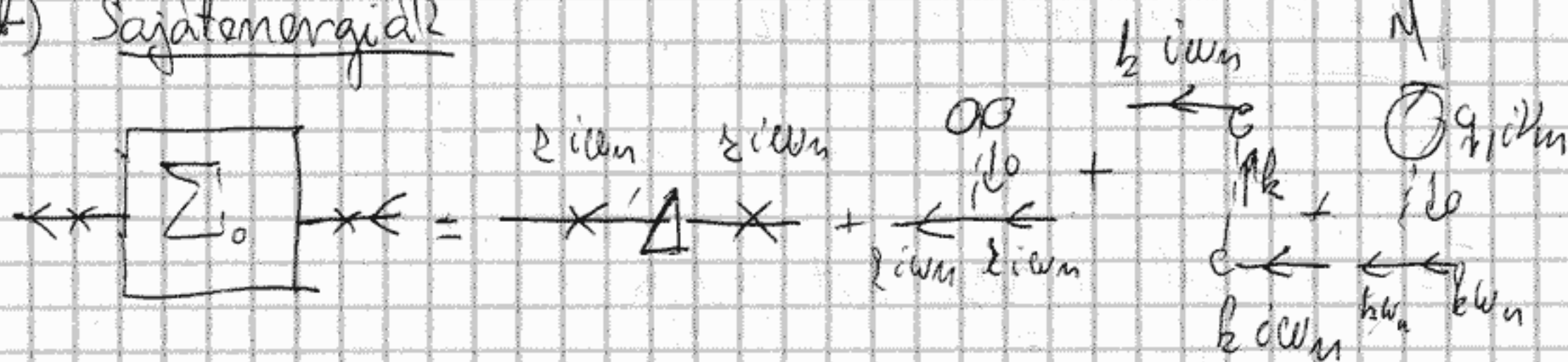
$$n = n'(T_c) = \cancel{n_c}$$

$$n' = n \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2}$$

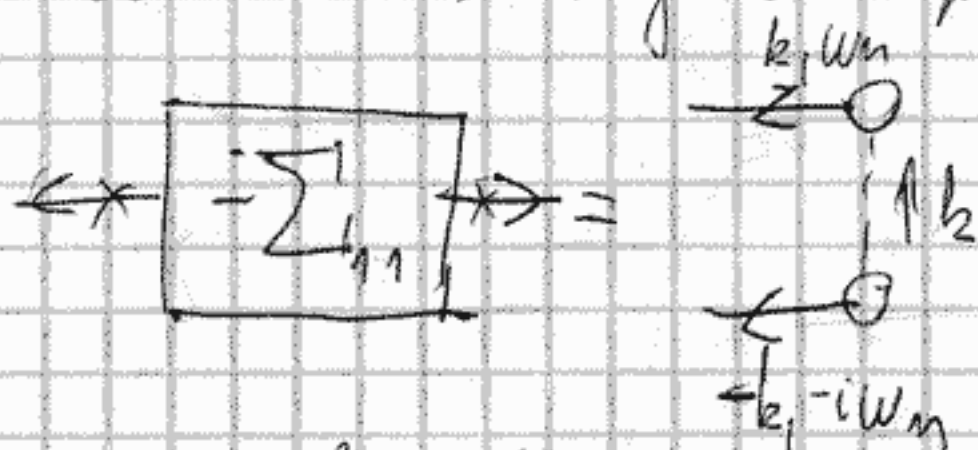
Azondentácium sűrűsége:

$$n_0 = n - n' = n \left(1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \right)$$

b) Sajátenergiák



anomális sajátenergiák



Ez nem kap levezetést a Boghofer képlet.

azt, rend miatt

$$\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{n=1} (k_n, i\omega_n) = (-\mu) + V(0) n_0 + V(k) n_0 + V(0) n'$$

$$\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{n=2} (k_n, i\omega_n) = V(k) n_0$$

$$\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{n=1} = V(0) n_0$$

μ lehet 0-at adnak egy érték

Vegyük fel formalisan mint a Boghofer képlet.

Meg a Green függvény is

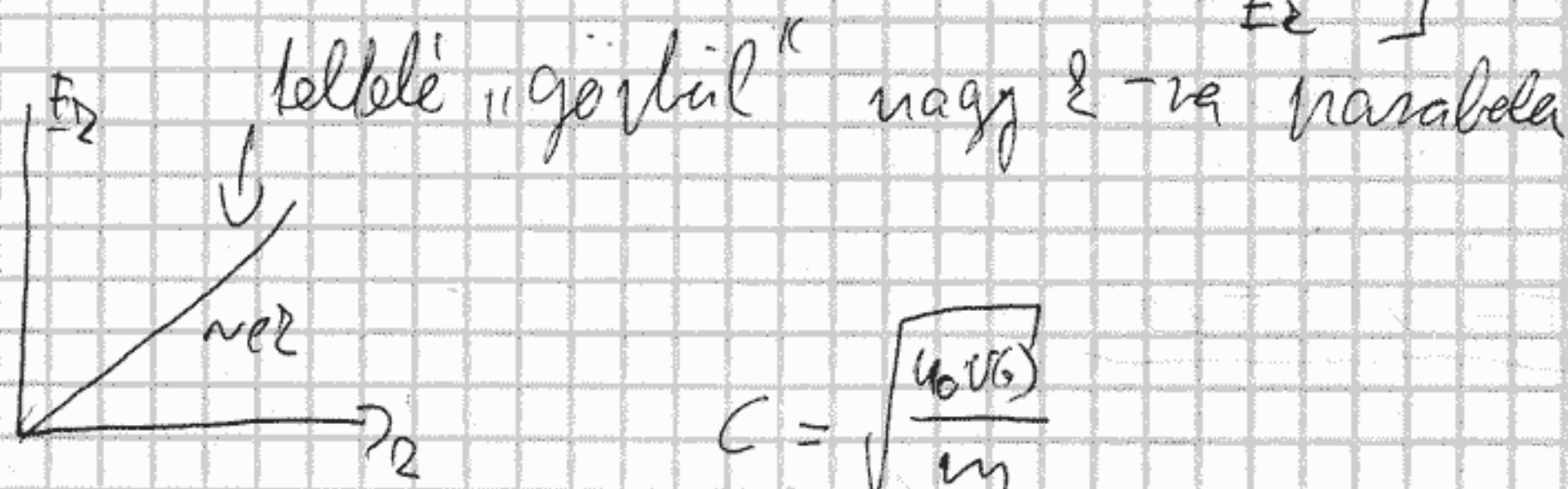
(DE) n_0 most T függvény: $n_0 = n(1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{3/2})$

$$G_{11}^{BH}(k, i\omega_n) = \frac{V_2^2}{i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1} E_2} - \frac{V_2^2}{i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1} E_2}$$

$$G_{12}^{BH}(k, i\omega_n) = -\frac{1}{\hbar} V_2 \left(\frac{1}{i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1} E_2} - \frac{1}{i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1} E_2} \right)$$

$$E_2 = \sqrt{E_1(k_2 + 2n_0 V(0))}$$

$$u_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{Q_2 + n_0 v(0)}{E_2} \right] \quad v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{Q_2 + n_0 v(0)}{E_2} \right]$$



$$C = \sqrt{\frac{u_0 v_0}{m}}$$

$$n_0 \equiv n_0(T) = n \left(1 - \frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2}$$

$T \rightarrow 0$ Boojahor -2ϵ

$T \rightarrow T_c$ $C \rightarrow 0$

A kritikus hőmérsékletnél a Goldstone Bozonok sűrűsége 0-hoz tart!

Kondenzátumok kivélt atomok nem

$$n' = \int \frac{d^3z}{(2\pi)^3} n'(z) \quad \text{ahol} \quad n'(z) = \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_m e^{i \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{m}} g_m(z, i \omega_m) =$$

$$\uparrow = - \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_m e^{i \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{m}} \left[\frac{u_0^2}{i \omega_m - \hbar^{-1} E_2} - \frac{v_0^2}{i \omega_m - \hbar^{-1} E_2} \right] =$$

a "Boze" Green-f

$$= \frac{u_0^2}{e^{\beta E_2} - 1} - \frac{v_0^2}{e^{\beta E_2} - 1} = \frac{u_0^2 + e^{\beta E_2} v_0^2}{e^{\beta E_2} - 1} = v_0^2 + (u_0^2 + v_0^2) \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_2} - 1}$$

enne n' integrálja bevezült, csak határesetekben lehet analitizálni.

akkor már $T=0$: $n'(z) = v_0^2$ $n'|_{T=0} = \frac{9 u_0 (n_0 \hbar^3)^{1/2}}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \right)^{1/2}$

$$v_0(z) = \sqrt{\frac{u_0^2}{m}}$$

$$T = T_c$$

$$E_g = 0$$

$$v_z^2 = 0$$

$$u_0^2 = 1$$

$$n'(z) = n(z)$$

$$T \rightarrow 0 \text{ de } T \neq 0$$

$$n'|_T - n'|_{T=0} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{m}{\hbar^3} (k_B T)^2$$

citt a Bogó hangjelenség

$$c \approx \frac{n v(z)}{m}$$

Érdemes: kivétel anomális Green függvény
váltakozó formalizmus

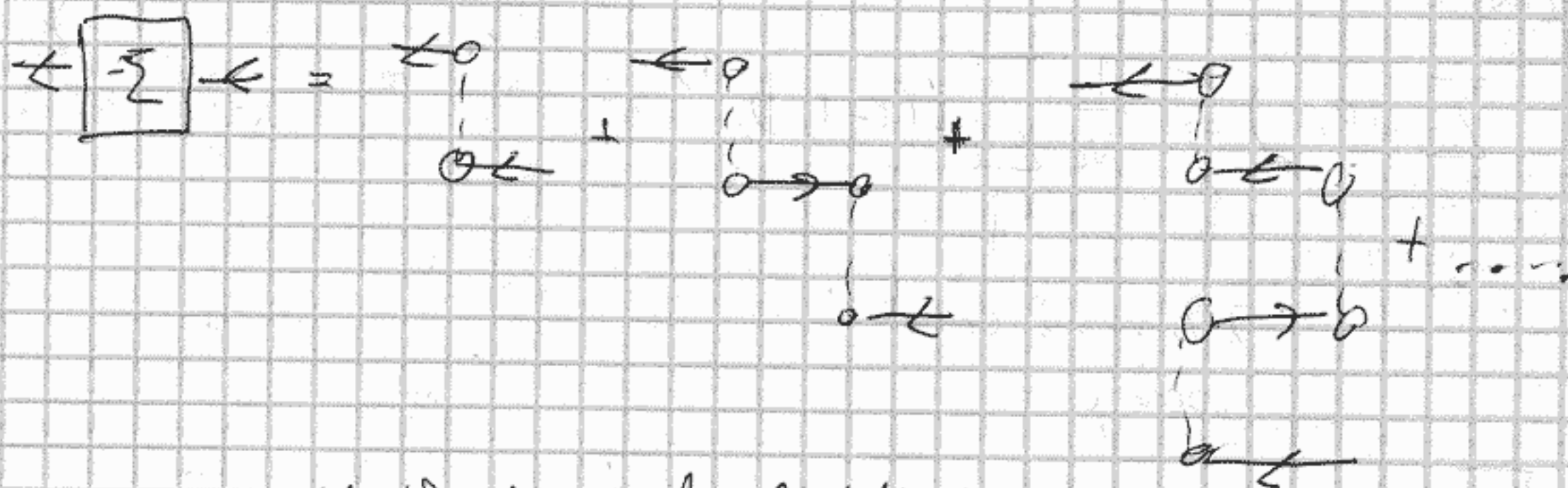
Bogó jár be zérőhöz.

$$G_{\text{gr}}^B(z, i\omega_n) = \frac{i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1}(E_2 + n_0 v(z))}{[i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1}(E_2 + n_0 v(z))][i\omega_n + \hbar^{-1}(E_2 + n_0 v(z))]} =$$

aláhát-e?
ilyesze

$$i\omega_n - \hbar^{-1}E_2 - \hbar^{-1} \rightarrow (z, i\omega_n)$$

(Egy tudniánál kézzelkínál Bogóon egyenletet
inni) IGEN a válasz: $\sum_i^* (z, i\omega_n) = \frac{\hbar^{-1} n_0 v(z)}{1 - \frac{\hbar^{-1} n_0 v(z)}{-i\omega_n \hbar^{-1} E_2}}$



→ ez mérhető 1 csatorna elvételével

→ Ha úgy vesszük ki nem vesszük el anomális csatornát, akkor nem eszét nőt.

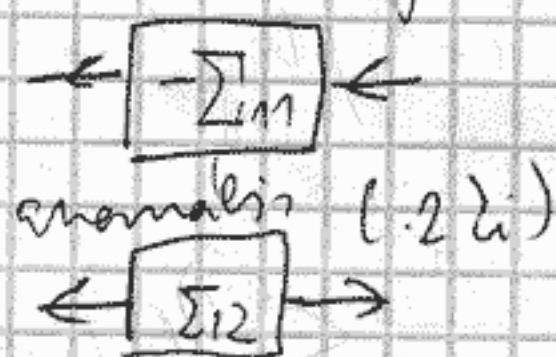
Következő lépésben megmérjük a Goldstone módus (Ha az n. rendben $\forall$ gráfot figyelembe vesszük)

Hugenholtz - Pines tétel

$$\sum_n (0,0) - \sum_n = 0$$

(A perturbáció nem tartalmaz $\forall$ rendjében)

normális sajátenergiás diagramm (1 ki 1 be)



anomális (2 ki)

ν -ed rendű diagram úgy is lehet csatlakozni két különböző részhez de i helyen rendelkezünk

lehető csatorna helyén, j helyen kimenő csatorna helyén

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0,0) = \frac{1}{H_0} \sum_{i,j} \Phi_{ij}$$

1 ki 1 be csatorna

1 ki 2 be csatorna

$$\sum_{12} r(0,0) = \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{ij} i(i-1) \phi_{ij}^{(2)}$$

↑
2 dimenzióú csomópontok

Próbáljuk a ϕ -re.

$$\phi_{0,0}^{(1)} = \text{diagram 1} + \text{diagram 2}$$

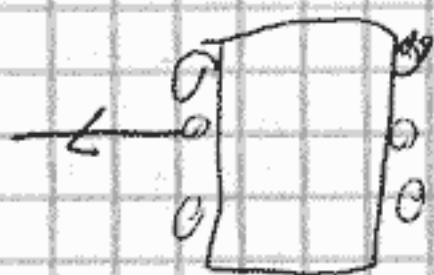
$$\phi_{1,1}^{(0)} = \text{diagram 3} + \text{diagram 4}$$

$$\phi_{ij}^{(2)} = 0 \quad \text{ha } i \neq j$$

Mivel a kémerő - két induló
vonal egy márt helyre
bejövőként érkezik.

$$\sum_{11}^{(0)} (0,0) - \sum_{12}^{(2)} (0,0) = \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{ij} (ij - i(i-1)) \phi_{ij}^{(2)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_i i \phi_{ii}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{N_0} \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_i i \phi_{ii}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{10}^{(2)} (0,0) = 0$$



(b_0 operátor?
csomópontok
közé 0)

Van $k \rightarrow \omega \rightarrow 0$ gerjesztés, $D(k, E) \rightarrow 0$ gerjesztés, mert $D(0,0) = 0$

$$D(0,0) = -\sum_{11} (0,0) \cdot \sum_{22} (0,0) + \sum_{12} (0,0) \sum_{21} (0,0) =$$

Szimmetria összefüggéssel:

$$\sum_{11} (L, i\omega_n) = \sum_{22} (-L, -i\omega_n)$$

$$\sum_{12} (L, i\omega_n) = \sum_{22} (-L, -i\omega_n)$$

L

$$= -\sum_{11}^2 (0,0) + \sum_{12}^2 (0,0) =$$

$$= -\left[\sum_{11} (0,0) - \sum_{12} (0,0)\right] \left[\sum_{11} (0,0) - \sum_{12} (0,0)\right]$$

~~~~~

Kézenként Spices nevű sz 0.

~~A mátrix és a rezonancia amplitúdó kapcsolata~~

40/22



$$= (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} + (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} \cdot (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} - = (0,0)0$$

: lagge isleser isir themm is 2

$$(mw, s)_{ss} \overline{\sum} = (mw, s)_{ss} \overline{\sum}$$

$$(mw, s)_{ss} \overline{\sum} = (mw, s)_{ss} \overline{\sum}$$

$$= (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} + (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} - =$$

$$\left[ (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} - (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} \right] \left[ (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} - (0,0)_{ss} \overline{\sum} \right] - =$$

0 so there is no change

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}_1^2}{2m} + \frac{\hat{p}_2^2}{2m} + V(\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2)$$

$$\hat{H} \Psi(\hat{r}_1, \hat{r}_2) = E \Psi(\hat{r}_1, \hat{r}_2)$$

$$\underline{R} = (\underline{r}_1 + \underline{r}_2)/2 \quad r = |\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2|$$

$$\underline{p} = (\underline{p}_1 + \underline{p}_2) \quad p = \frac{|\underline{p}_1 - \underline{p}_2|}{2}$$

$$H = \frac{p^2}{4M} + \frac{p^2}{m} + V(r)$$

$$\Psi(\underline{R}, r) = \psi(r) e^{i\vec{K}\vec{R}}$$

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2 \Delta_r}{m} + \frac{\hbar^2 K^2}{4M} + V(r) \right] \psi(r) = E \psi(r)$$

$$(\Delta_r + k^2) \psi(r) = V(r) \psi(r)$$

$$k^2 = \frac{m}{\hbar^2} E - \frac{K^2}{4}$$

$$V(r) = \frac{m}{\hbar^2} V(r)$$

$$(\Delta_r + k^2) G_k^{(+)}(\underline{r} - \underline{r}') = -\delta^{(3)}(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')$$

kétszemesített esetben

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(r) = e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}}$$

← ha nincs kétszemesített

kétszemesített esetben:

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\underline{r}) = e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} = \int d^3r' G_k(\underline{r} - \underline{r}') \psi_k^{(+)}(\underline{r}')$$

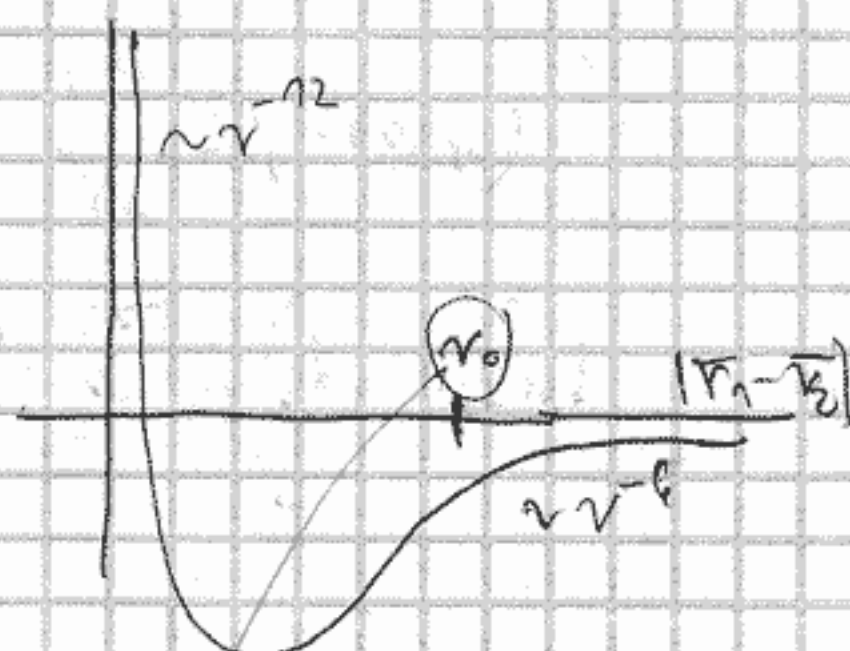
$$G_k^+(\underline{r} - \underline{r}') = \int \frac{d^3q}{2\pi^3} \frac{e^{i\vec{q}(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')}}{q^2 - k^2 - i\epsilon} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{i\vec{k}(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')}}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}$$

Ha  $r \gg r_0$  akkor  $V_0$  rövid hat. táv. miatt.  $\underline{r} - \underline{r}' \approx \underline{r}$

az integrálban

$$|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'| = r \left| \underline{e} - \frac{\underline{r}'}{r} \right| = r - \frac{r r'}{r} + O\left(\frac{r'^2}{r}\right)$$

$$G_k^+(\underline{r} - \underline{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi} e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} / r \cdot \exp(-i\vec{k}\vec{r}'/r)$$



hatótávolság: költő  
 $V \approx 0$



$$\underline{k}' = \frac{k}{r}$$



$$|\underline{k}'| = |\underline{k}|$$

éiméghely  
helyre

$$\psi_{\underline{k}}^+(r) = e^{i\underline{k}r} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{i\underline{k}r}}{r} \int d^3r' e^{-i\underline{k}'r'} V(r') \psi_{\underline{k}}^+(r')$$

szórás amplitúdó

$$f^+(\underline{k}, \underline{k}') = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^3r' e^{-i\underline{k}'r'} \frac{e^{i\underline{k}r}}{r} V(r') \psi_{\underline{k}}^+(r')$$

megjegyzés:

① → a szórás amplitúdó abszolút értéke a határ  
Berentmetre

→ ott ahol  $V(r)$  divergál, a  $\sim$  függvény  
eltér, viszont  $f^+(\underline{k}, \underline{k}')$  egészen marad mindegy  
-lél

② A lentiekkel nem lehetetlen  
lehetőség, mert nem van le  $\psi$ -t 0-ba

$$V(\underline{q}) = \int d^3r e^{-i\underline{q}r} V(r)$$

$$\psi_{\underline{k}}(r) = \int d^3r e^{-i\underline{q}r} \psi_{\underline{k}}^+(r)$$

③ Szűrő hatékony: Green kernel

$$\psi_{\underline{k}}(\underline{q}) = (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\underline{q} - \underline{k}) - \frac{1}{\underline{q}^2 - \underline{k}^2 - i\epsilon} \int \frac{d^3r}{(2\pi)^3} V(r) \psi_{\underline{k}}(\underline{q} - \underline{r})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}^{(+)}(\underline{k}, \underline{k}') &= -4\pi f^{(+)}(\underline{k}, \underline{k}') = \int \frac{d^3r}{(2\pi)^3} V(r) \psi_{\underline{k}}(\underline{k}' - \underline{r}) = \\ &= \int \frac{d^3r}{(2\pi)^3} V(\underline{k}' - \underline{r}) \psi_{\underline{k}}(\underline{r}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{T}^{(+)}(z, z') = V(z-z') + \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{V(z'-p) \tilde{T}^{(+)}(p, p)}{p^2 - k^2 + i\epsilon}$$

Scattering amplitude  
egyenlete

megj: (1) a nem ténylegesen létező értéket is megkapjuk  
(2) Erős tömítő potenciállal leszne iteratív  
V rend divergens

(3) Born közelítés  $\tilde{T}^{(+)}(z, z') = V(z-z')$

(4) Parciális  $\sim$ -ok módszere

$$f(z, k') = -\frac{1}{4\pi} f(z, z) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2l+1}{k} \sin \delta_l P_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$\delta_0 = -k \cdot a$$

$\sim$  hullámra szórási hossz.

általában:  $\delta_l \sim |k a|^{2l+1}$

Ha  $|k \cdot a| \ll 1$  akkor elég az  $\delta_0$ -t nézni

$$f(z, z') = -a(1 + O(|ka|))$$

$$f = 4\pi a$$

$$V(z) = 4\pi a$$

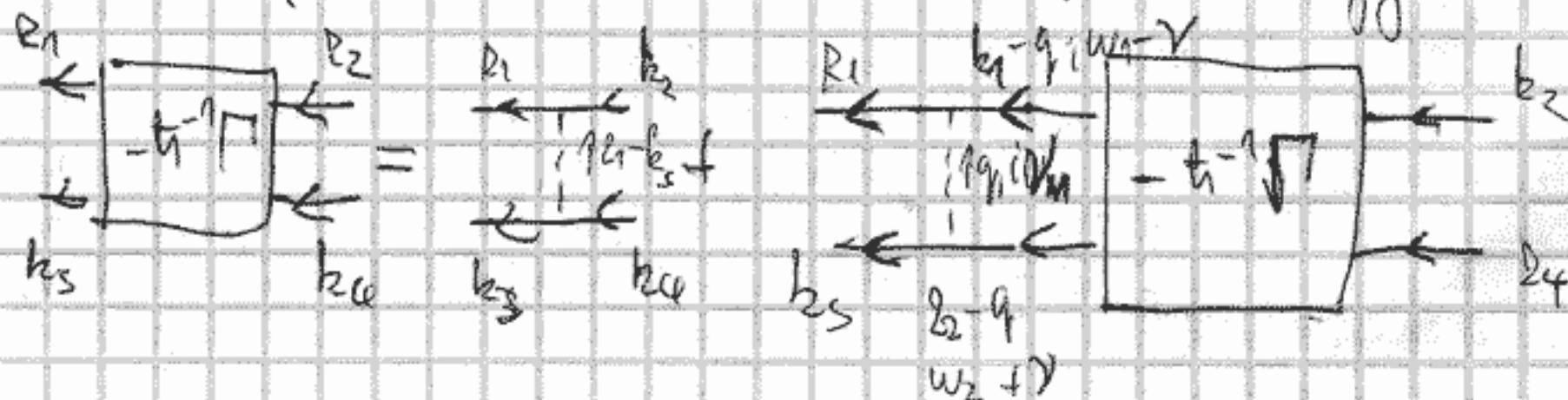
$$\Downarrow \quad V(z) = \frac{4\pi \hbar^2 a}{m}$$

Detrénre való nézés, közelítés

sejtje a divergencia elkerüléséhez a kölcsontárolat Bell "imitchi"



Hasonló, mint a szórási amplitűdó egyenlete.  $\rightarrow$  Riccati





$$k_i = (z_i, w_{ni})$$

$$q = (q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4)$$

lindok 4-es v-nam verbevel

$$G_{\alpha\alpha}(z_i) = \frac{1}{i\omega_{ni} - \hbar^{-1}(z_i - \mu)}$$

$$\Gamma(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{\hbar} V(z_1 - z_3)}_{\text{az esek l\u00e9ve}} - \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\beta \hbar^2} \sum_m v(q) G_{\alpha\alpha}(z_1 - q) G_{\alpha\alpha}(z_2 + q)$$

$$\cdot \Gamma(z_1 - q_1, z_2 + q_1, z_3, z_4)$$

Állítás:  $\Gamma$  nem függ az átadott helyenért\u00e9kekt\u00e9l (HP)

l\u00edgy az el\u00e9g\u00e9szhet\u00f5

$$\frac{1}{\beta \hbar^2} \sum_m G_{\alpha\alpha}(z_1 - q) G_{\alpha\alpha}(z_2 + q) = \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_m \frac{1}{i\omega_{ni} - i\omega_m - \hbar^{-1}(z_1 - q - \mu)}$$

$$\frac{1}{i\omega_{ni} - \omega - \hbar^{-1}(z_2 + q - \mu)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta \hbar^2} \sum_m \frac{1}{i\omega_{ni} + i\omega_2 - \hbar^{-1}(z_1 - q + z_2 + q - 2\mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega_{ni} - i\omega_m - \hbar^{-1}(z_1 - q - \mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega_2 - i\omega_m - \hbar^{-1}(z_2 + q - \mu)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{1 + n^0(z_1 - q) + n^0(z_2 + q)}{i\omega_{ni} + \omega_2 - \hbar^{-1}(z_1 - q + z_2 + q - 2\mu)}$$

$$n^0(z) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(z - \mu)} - 1}$$

$$n^0(z) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(z - \mu)} - 1}$$

S\u00e9megj\u00e9sz\u00e9sm\u00e9nti \u00e9s relat\u00edv koordin\u00e1t\u00e1k:

$$K = k_1 + k_2 (= k_3 + k_4)$$

$$k = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2}$$

$$k' = \frac{k_3 - k_4}{2}$$

$$i\omega_K = i\omega_{n1} + i\omega_{n2} = i\omega_{n3} + i\omega_{n4}$$

$$\hbar^2 E = c^2 \omega_N^2 - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{4m}$$

TKP önterminál

$$\Gamma(z_1, z_2, k_3, z_4) \Rightarrow \Gamma(z, z', k, z)$$

↑ helyi függvény:  $z$  önterminál

$$\Gamma(z, z', k, z) = \delta(z - z') + \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \frac{F_{\oplus}(k, z - q)}{z - z(q - \mu)} \Gamma(z - q, z', k, z) \quad (3)$$

$$F_{\oplus}(k, z - q)$$

$$F_{\oplus}(k, z - q) = 1 + \text{HF}(\frac{1}{2} k \leq z - q) + \hbar^c(\frac{1}{2} k - z + q)$$

HF: ellenőrizni

10.27.

At értéke és a névnyi amplitudó Laprodala

I. Közefüggő névnyel  $\chi(q)$ -cal. analóg mennyiséget vesztünk be

$$\chi(q) \Gamma(z, z', k, z) = \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \chi(z - q, z', k, z)$$

$$\chi(z, z', k, z) = (2\pi)^3 \delta(z - z') + \frac{F_{\oplus}(k, z)}{z - z(q - \mu)} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \chi(z - q, z', k, z) \quad (4)$$

"A rezonancia" létező keresztmetszet

II  $T=0$

$$f_0(k, z) = 1$$

$$\chi_0(z, z', k, z) = (2\pi)^3 \delta(z - z') + \frac{1}{z - z(q - \mu)} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \chi(z - q, z', k, z) \quad (5)$$



$$\Pi_0(z, z', K, z) = \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \chi(z-q, z', K, z)$$

$$[z - 2(\epsilon_2 - \mu)] \chi_0(z, z', K, z) = \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \chi_0(z-q, z', K, z) = (2\pi)^3 \delta(z-z') \cdot [z - 2(\epsilon_2 - \mu)]$$

linnen-Swinger  $d^3 z d^3 z'$  drin (1.) - (2.)  $\rightarrow$

$$(2\epsilon_2 - 2\epsilon_2 + i\eta) \psi_{z_1}(z) = \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \psi_{z_1}(z-q) = (2\pi)^3 [2\epsilon_2 - 2\epsilon_2 + i\eta] \times + \delta(z-z')$$

aha  $k \neq k_1$

$$\int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \psi_{z_1}^*(k)$$

$$\int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} (z - 2(\epsilon_2 - \mu)) \chi_0(z, z', K, z) \psi_{z_1}^*(k) = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \chi_0(z-q, z', K, z) \psi_{z_1}^*(k)$$

$$\psi_{k_1}^*(z) = [z - 2(\epsilon_2 - \mu)] \psi_{k_1}^*(z')$$

$$k'' = z - q$$

heißt kint?

meistlich tag  $k''$  kreuzt sich mit

2. tag.  $\int \frac{d^3 k''}{(2\pi)^3} \chi_0(z'', z', K, z) \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \psi_{k_1}^*(z''+q)$

$$[2\epsilon_2 - 2\epsilon_2 + i\eta] \psi_{z_1}^*(z'')$$

$k''$  höherer i mit  $z$  ist nicht mit  $z'$  verbunden

$$\int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} [z - 2(\epsilon_2 - \mu) + i\eta] \chi_0(z, z', K, z) \psi_{z_1}^*(k) = [z - 2(\epsilon_2 - \mu)] \psi_{k_1}^*(k)$$

divergiert, weil wenn  $k$  größer, wird kint



$$\int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \chi_0(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z) \psi_{\underline{z}_1}^*(z) = (z - 2\epsilon_{\underline{z}_1} + 2\mu) \frac{\psi_{\underline{z}_1}^*(z')}{z - 2\epsilon_{\underline{z}_1} + 2\mu}$$

in alapheto ment  
z-zel van a vector

kanáljól  $\underline{z} = \underline{z}^* - \epsilon$  teljes ONB -t adhatunk

$$\int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \psi_q(\underline{z}_1) \psi_q^*(\underline{z}_2) = (2\pi)^5 \delta(\underline{z}_1 - \underline{z}_2)$$

$$\int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \psi_{\underline{z}_1}(z')$$

$$\chi_0(\underline{z}'', \underline{z}', K, z) = (z - 2\epsilon_{\underline{z}} + 2\epsilon_{\underline{z}'} + 2\eta) \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\psi_{\underline{z}_1}^*(z') \psi_{\underline{z}_1}(z'')}{z - 2\epsilon_{\underline{z}_1} + 2\mu}$$

$$\psi_{\underline{z}_1}^*(z') = (2\pi)^5 \delta(\underline{z}' - \underline{z}_1) + \frac{I^*(z, z')}{2\epsilon_{\underline{z}_1} - 2\epsilon_{\underline{z}'} - i\eta}$$

$$\chi_0(\underline{z}'', \underline{z}', K, z) = \psi_{\underline{z}_1}(z'') + \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \left[ \frac{1}{2\epsilon_{\underline{z}} - 2\epsilon_{\underline{z}'} - i\eta} + \frac{1}{z - 2\epsilon_{\underline{z}_1} + 2\mu} \right] \psi_{\underline{z}_1}(z'') \times I^*(z, z')$$

$$\int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \delta(\underline{z} - \underline{z}')$$

$$\Gamma_0(\underline{z}_1, \underline{z}', K, z) = I(z, z') + \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \left[ \frac{1}{2\epsilon_q - 2\epsilon_{\underline{z}'} - i\eta} + \frac{1}{z - 2\epsilon_q + 2\mu} \right] \cdot I(z, q) \cdot I^*(z', q)$$

Ha tudjuk a névnyi amplitudókat vákuumban,  
akkor  $\Gamma_0$ -t hermitári  $\underline{z}$ -regeket



$T > 0$

④ átrendezve: mindkét oldalra:  $-\frac{\Gamma(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z)}{z - z_0 + 2\mu}$

$$\chi(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z) = \frac{1}{z - z_0 + 2\mu} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(q) \chi(\underline{z} - \underline{q}, \underline{z}', K, z) =$$

$$= (2\pi)^3 \delta(\underline{z} - \underline{z}') + \frac{F_+(K, z) - 1}{z - z_0 + 2\mu} \Gamma(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z)$$

$$\int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \left[ (2\pi)^3 \delta(\underline{z} - \underline{q}) - \frac{v(\underline{z} - \underline{q})}{z - z_0 + 2\mu} \right] \chi(\underline{q}, \underline{z}', K, z) = \text{---} \text{---}$$

↑  
Hozzáveve  $\chi_0$

$$\int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \chi_0(\underline{z} - \underline{q}, \underline{z}', K, z)$$

$$\left[ \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \left[ (2\pi)^3 \delta(\underline{z} - \underline{q}) - \frac{v(\underline{z} - \underline{q})}{z - z_0 + 2\mu} \right] \chi(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z) = \right.$$

$$\chi(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z) = \chi_0(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z) + \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \chi_0(\underline{z} - \underline{q}, \underline{z}', K, z) \frac{F_+(K, z) - 1}{z - z_0 + 2\mu} \Gamma(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z)$$

$$\int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} v(\underline{z} - \underline{q})$$

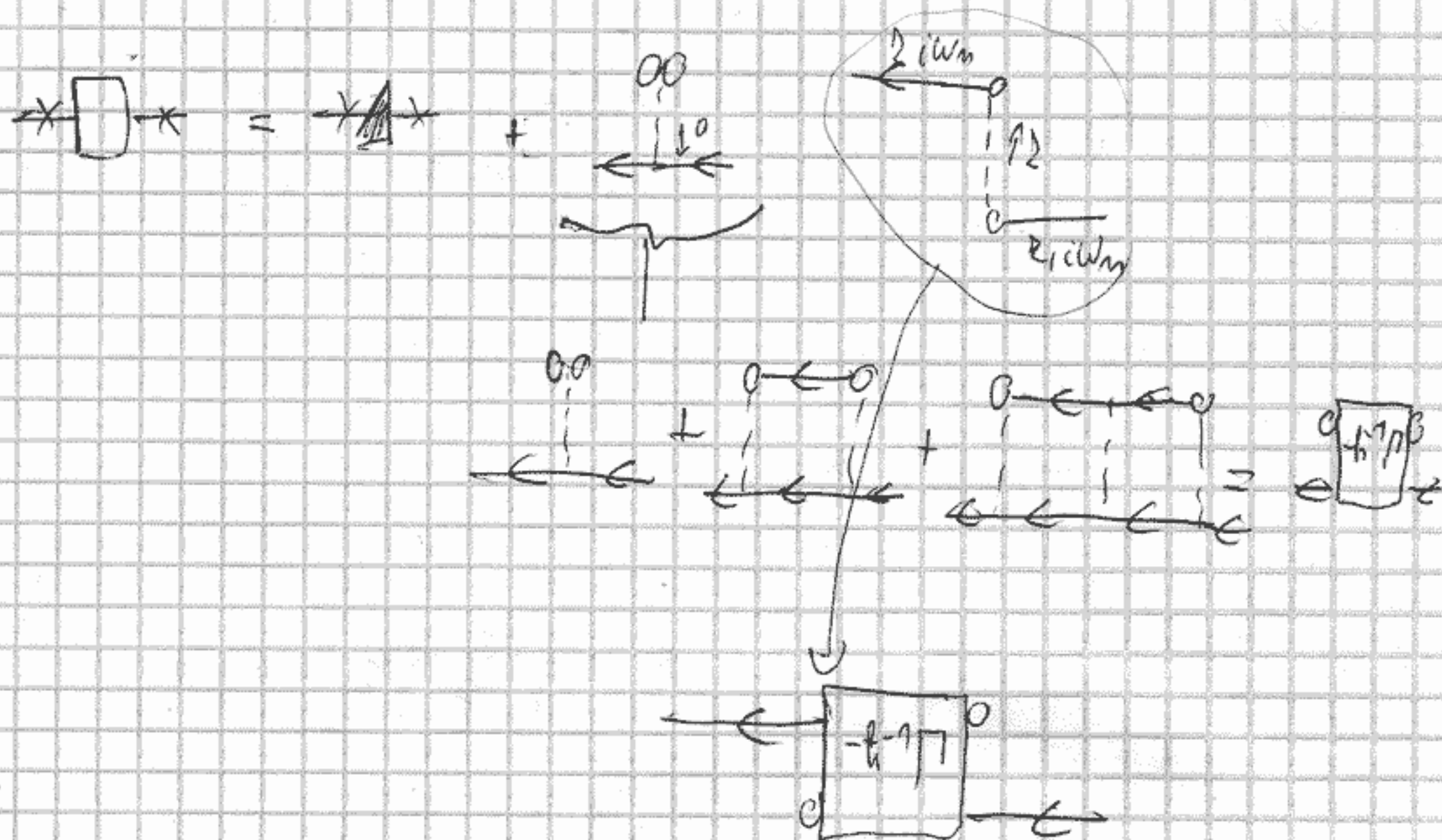
$$\Gamma(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z) = \Gamma_0(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z) + \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \Gamma_0(\underline{z}, \underline{q}, K, z) \frac{F_+(K, z) - 1}{z - z_0 + 2\mu} \cdot \Gamma(\underline{q}, \underline{z}', K, z)$$

$T < 0$   $P_0$ -ból lehet  $T > 0$   $\Gamma$ -at meghatározni.

Samuáság: alacsony energiás névénél

$$\tilde{\Gamma}(\underline{z}, \underline{z}') \approx \frac{4\pi \hbar^2 a}{m} [1 + \sigma(2a)] \Rightarrow \Gamma_0(\underline{z}, \underline{z}', K, z) \approx \sqrt{q_0 q_0}$$

$$\Gamma(R, R', K, z) \approx \Gamma(0, 0, 0, 0) = \frac{4\pi R^2 a}{m}$$



Ahol eddig  $V(R)$  volt add most legyen  $\Gamma(0, 0, 0, 0) = \frac{4\pi R^2 a}{m}$

Sőt akár az összes  $V(R)$  - helyére  $T$  mátrix,

így a formula is lehet  $V(R) = \frac{4\pi R^2 a}{m} \delta(R)$

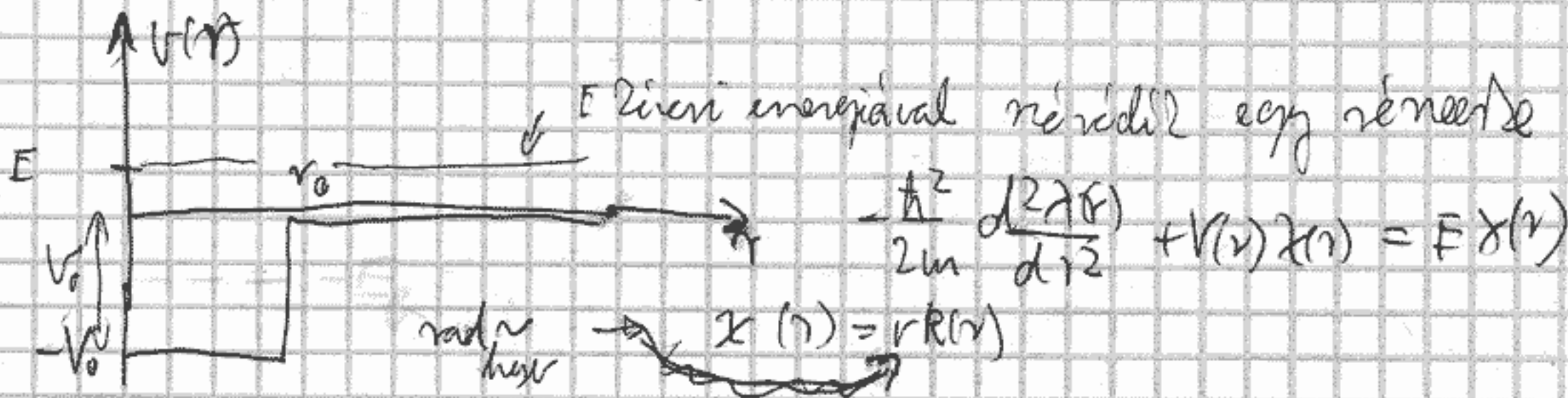
A körüli körző jelentéséről: Alulrezonancia

leírás:

$a > 0$  tanító

$a < 0$  csapda

Ez a kör valójában ámszaltat = nézzük az alul rezonancia esetét.





a) Zetöft allanet

$$E < 0$$

$$r < r_0$$

$$X(r) = \sin(qr) \rightarrow \frac{X'(r)}{X(r)} = q \cot(qr)$$

$$r > r_0: X(r) e^{-\kappa r}$$

$$\left( \frac{X'(r)}{X(r)} \right) = -\kappa$$

illanta letitele:

$$-\kappa = q \cot(qr_0)$$

$$\hbar q = \sqrt{2m(V_0 - E)}$$

$$\hbar \kappa = \sqrt{2m|E|}$$

Ha 3 megalda adur van zetöft allanet

$$q \cot(qr_0) < 0$$

$$E < -E$$

Adur jelenis meg a zetöft all. ha

$$q^* \cot(q^* r_0) = 0$$

$$E_B = 0$$

$$\cot q^* r_0 = 0$$

$$q^* r_0 = \pi/2$$

$$q^{*2} r_0^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

itt jelenis meg a zetöft allanet

$$\frac{2mV_0^*}{\hbar^2} r_0^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

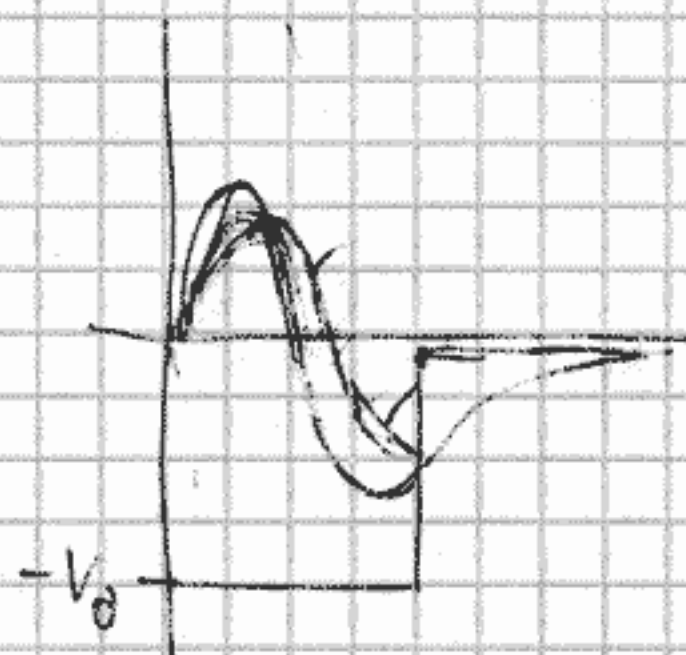
$$V_0^* = \frac{\pi^2}{2m} \frac{\hbar^2}{r_0^2}$$

Ha

$V_0 < V_0^*$  : nincs kötött állapot

$V_0 \geq V_0^*$  : van kötött állapot

11.09.



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 X}{dr^2} + V(r)X(r) = E X(r)$$

$$X(r) = rR(r)$$

$$(1) \dots R(r)$$

a) Kötött állapot.  $E < 0$

I)  $X(r) = \sin(qr)$

$$q = \sqrt{2m(V_0 + E)}$$

II)  $X(r) = e^{-\kappa r}$   
 $\kappa = \sqrt{2m|E|}$

$$\frac{X'(r)}{X(r)} \bigg|_{r_0} = q \operatorname{ctg}(qr_0)$$

$$\frac{X'(r)}{X(r)} = -\kappa$$

$$q \operatorname{ctg}(qr_0) = \kappa$$

Milyen jellemű még éppen a kötött állapot?

$$E = 0$$

$$\kappa = 0$$

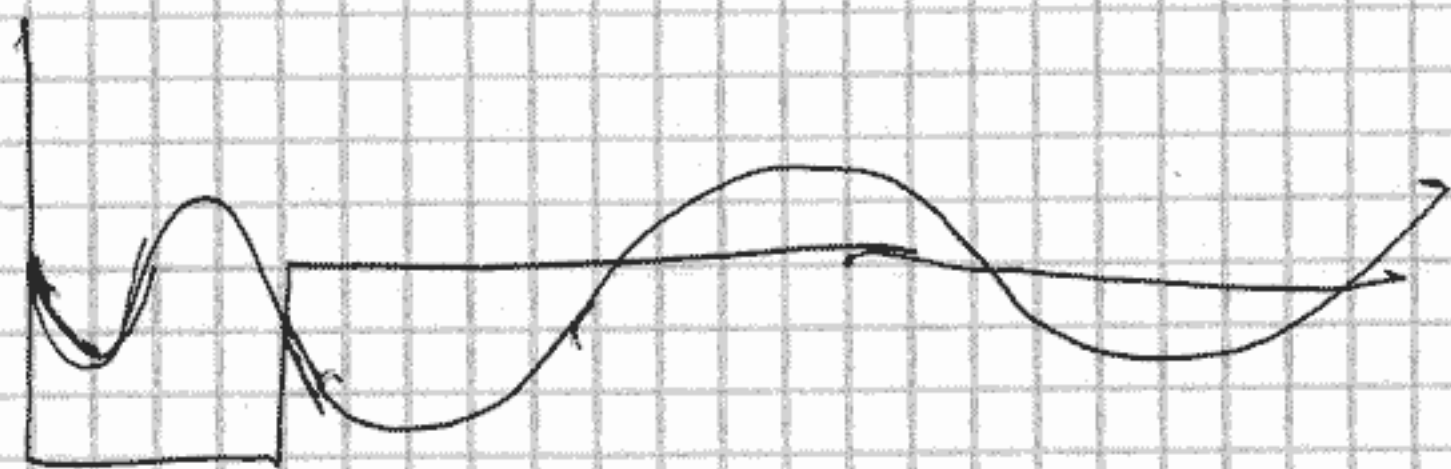
$$q \cdot \operatorname{ctg}(qr_0) = 0$$

$$qr_0 = \pi/2 \Rightarrow q^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4r_0^2} = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}$$

$$V_{0 \min} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{8m r_0^2}$$



$E > 0$  névén állapota



$$\text{I)} \quad \psi(r) = \sin(qr)$$

$$\hbar q = \sqrt{2m(V_0 + E)}$$

$$\text{II)} \quad \psi(r) = \sin(k(r-a))$$

$$ka = \pi$$

$$k = \sqrt{2mE}$$

$$\frac{\psi'(r)}{\psi(r)} = k \frac{\cos(k(r-a))}{\sin(k(r-a))}$$

$$E \approx 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad k \approx 0$$

$$ka \ll 1$$

$$2mV_0 \ll 1$$

helténél

$$\frac{\psi'(r)}{\psi(r)} = \frac{1}{r_0 - a} \approx -\frac{1}{a}$$

nézzük meg amennyiben  $V_0 \ll 1$

$$\frac{1}{a} = -q_0 \operatorname{ctg}(q_0 r_0)$$

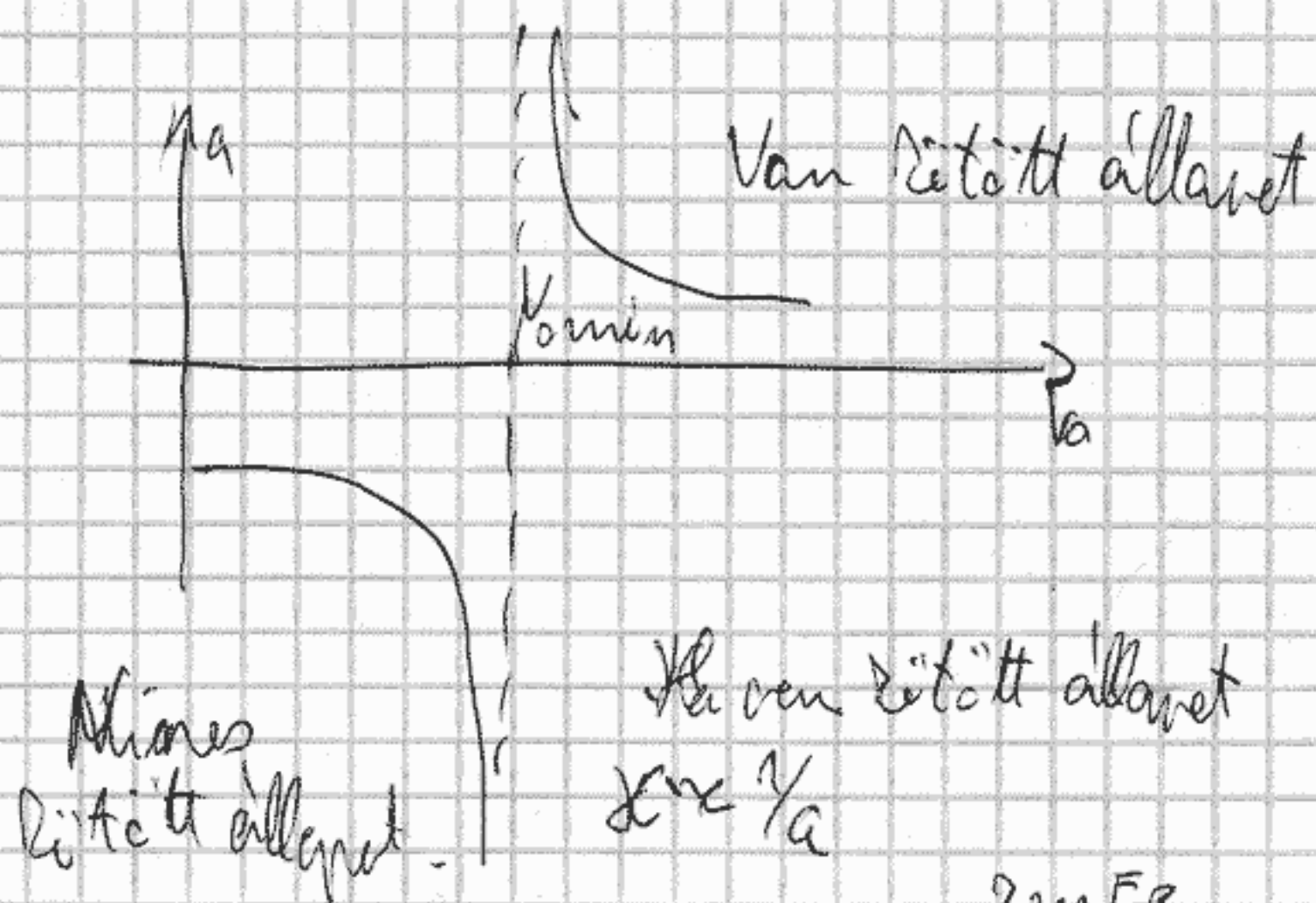
$$\hbar q_0 = \sqrt{2mV_0}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(q_0 r_0) < 0 \quad \rightarrow a > 0 \quad (V_0 > V_{0 \min})$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(q_0 r_0) > 0 \quad \rightarrow a < 0$$

$$\text{Ha } V_0 = V_{0 \min}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} q_0 r_0 = 0 \rightarrow a = \infty$$



$$\frac{A}{a^2} = \frac{2mE_B}{\hbar^2}$$

$$E_B = \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

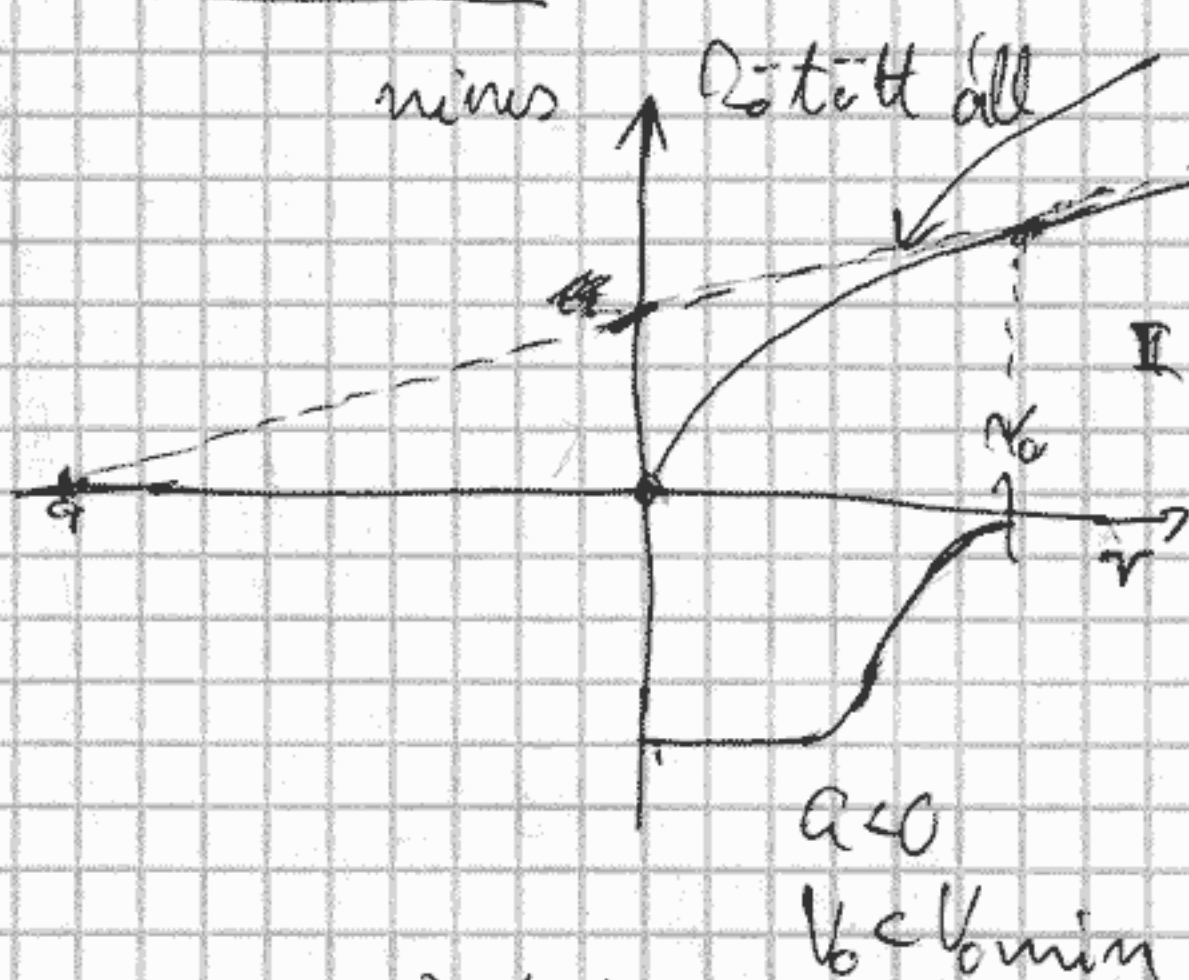
Konst. potenciál

minos

Densit all

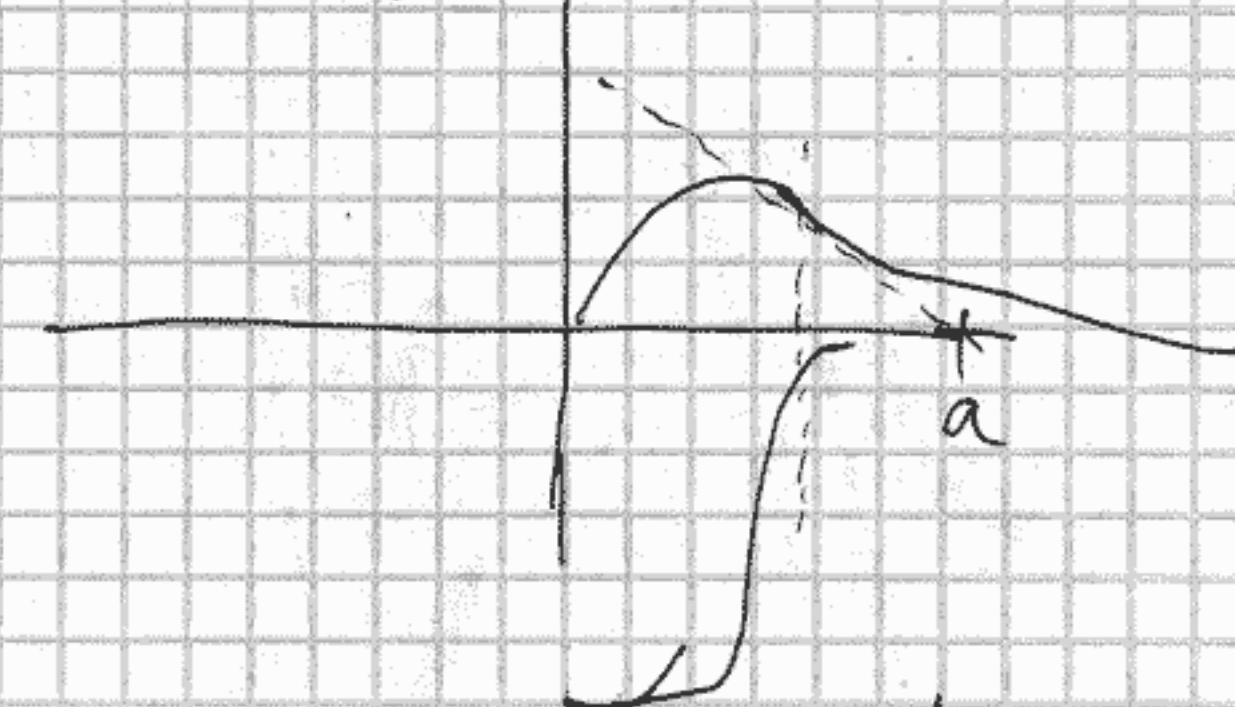
$\sim \log$  érvényes  $a \rightarrow \infty$

$\sim \log$

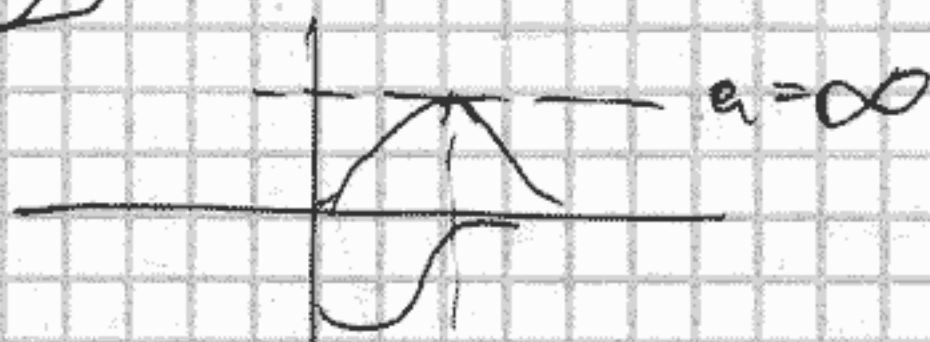


$a < 0$   
 $V_0 < V_{0min}$

van der Waals



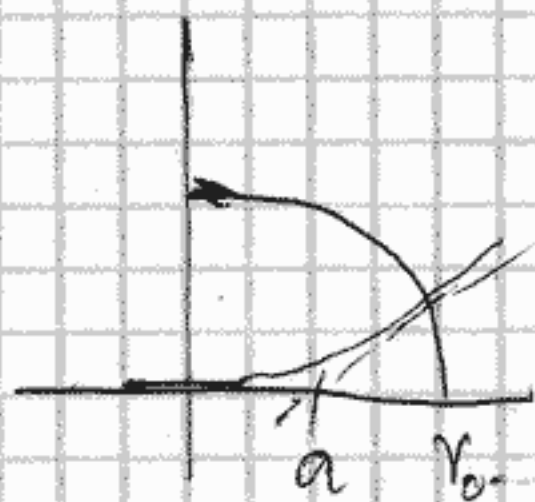
$V_0 = V_{0min}$



$a = \infty$



~ Számítási módszer a részecske fizika mérési lehet.



Atomok, Jéshach rez.

40K → 19 proton  
21 neutron

$10^{20} \frac{1}{m^3} \sim n$   
 $T_F \approx 10^{-8} K$

mm méretű

fermion  
 $e^-$  spin  $1/2$   
magnon: 4

$\frac{9}{2} \sim \frac{3}{2}$

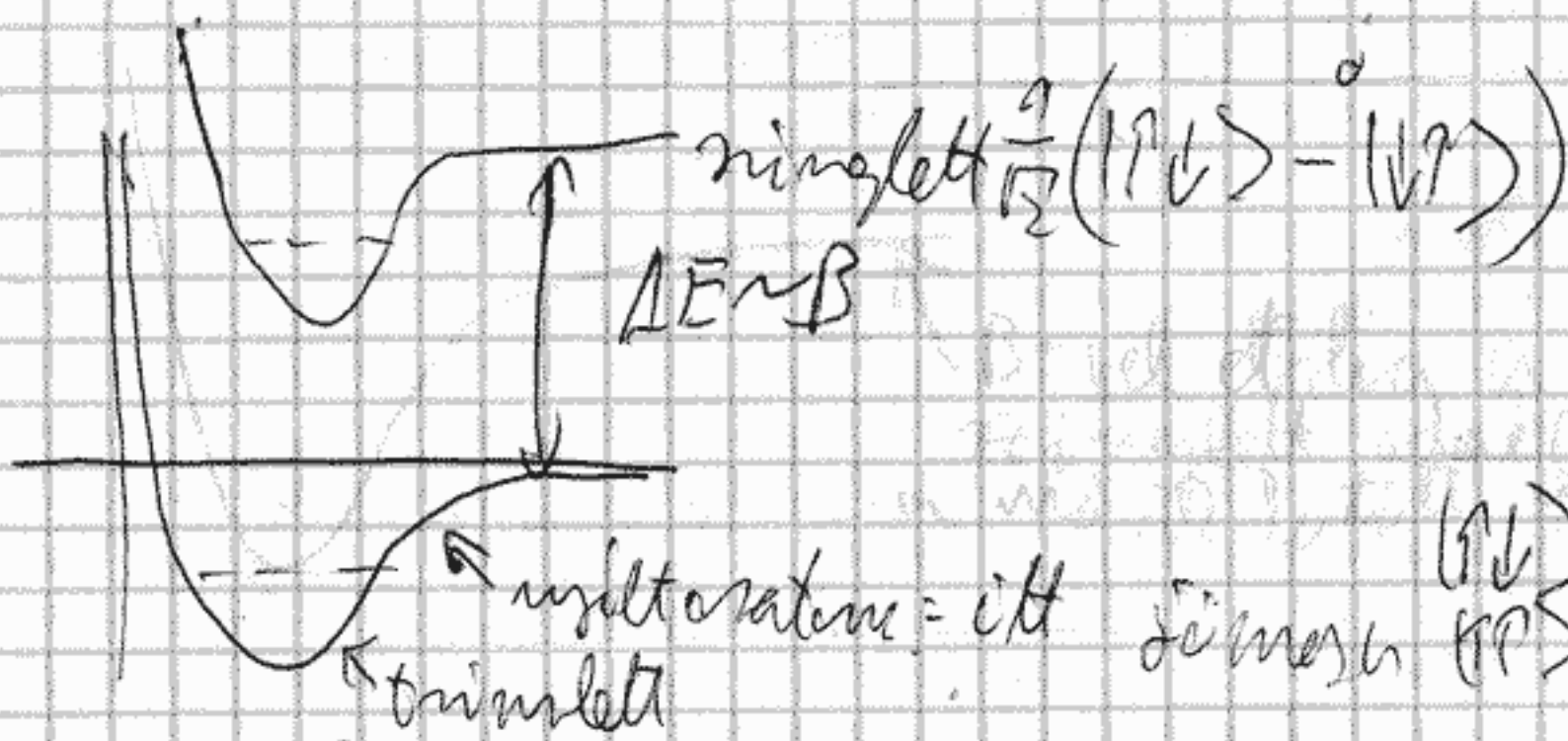
$^6Li$

3 proton  
3 neutron → fermion  
 $e^-$  spin  $1/2$   
magnon 1

$\frac{1}{2} \sim \frac{3}{2}$

let  $1/2$ -es spinű részecske

létszám - 2 csatorna: spin 1

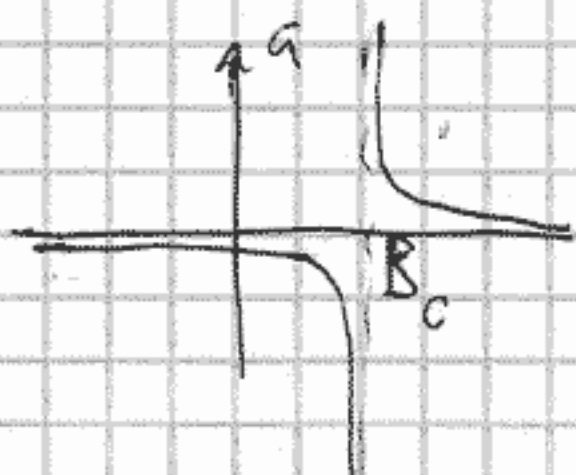


singlet  $\frac{9}{2} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$

$\Delta E \sim B$

result csatorna = itt  
triplet

fermion  $|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$



$$\epsilon_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2 \epsilon_c} \leftarrow \text{ionok keresztmetszele}$$

$$\epsilon_0^2 = \frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$$

aktív dielektrikus függvény a zelle modellből

$\epsilon_c$  dielektrikus legy (SP 3. lejtű 1.711. sorok 2. szűk)

$$\epsilon_c(0, \omega_p) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$$

$$\omega_p^2 = \frac{4\pi n e^2}{m}$$

Plazma frekvencia

$$\epsilon_{\text{eff}}(2,0) = 1 + \frac{k_{\text{TF}}^2}{k^2}$$

$$k_{\text{TF}}^2 = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{1}{k_F a_0} \frac{a_0^2}{k_F^2 m e^2}$$

$$\text{Ha } \omega \ll k v_F$$

$\epsilon_c(2,0)$  lehet

$$v_F = \left( \frac{2}{\pi n} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$v_F = \frac{\hbar k_F}{m e}$$

$$\omega \gg k v_F$$

tipikus ionsebesség

$$\epsilon_{\text{ion}} = 1 - \frac{\Omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$$

$$\Omega_p^2 = \frac{4\pi n_i (Ze)^2}{M}$$

ionok plazma frekvencia

$$n_i = \frac{n_0}{Z}$$

$$\Omega_p^2 = \left( \frac{Z m}{M} \right) \omega_p^2$$

$$\epsilon = 1 + \frac{k_{\text{TF}}^2}{k^2} - \frac{\Omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$$

és ami még bizonyos tartományban, hogy  $v_F$  nagyobb is lehet.

Mozgó ionok:

$$\epsilon_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{k^2 \epsilon}$$

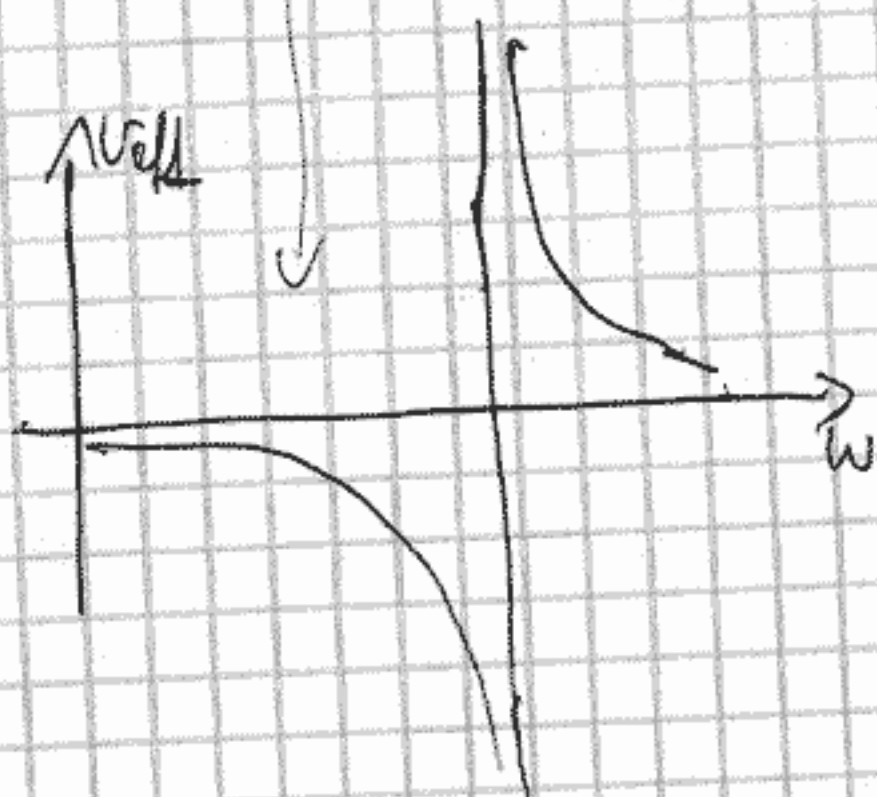


$$\epsilon = \epsilon_e(z, 0) \left[ 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \right] \Rightarrow \omega^2(z) = \frac{\omega_p^2}{\epsilon_e(z, 0)} = \frac{Z m \omega_p^3}{M} \frac{k^2}{k^2 + k_{TF}^2}$$

$$k \ll k_{TF}$$

$$\omega = ck$$

$$c^2 = \frac{Z m}{M} \frac{\omega_p^2}{k_{TF}^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{Z m}{M} \right) v_F^2$$



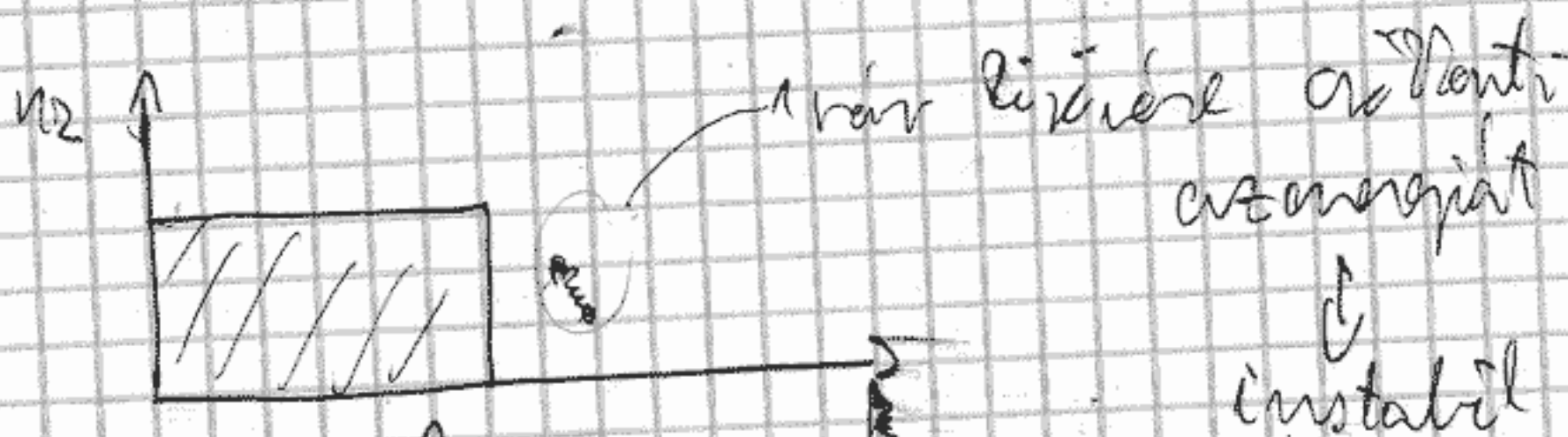
Dyke - dréif, stöðul. háng atamtörs  $/\text{m}^3$

$$k_D^3 = 6\pi n$$

$$\omega_D = ck_D$$

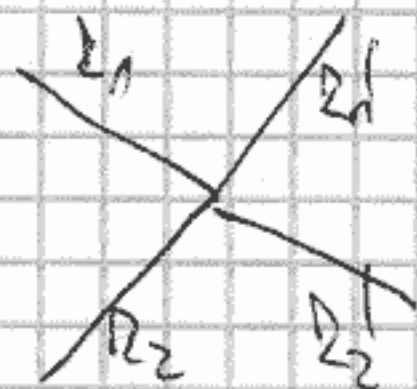
$$\theta_D = \frac{\hbar \omega_D}{k_B}$$

Gættur - löle <sup>sem</sup> "eignar" leirar



$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2) + \hat{C}(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)$$

Þrúgðing operator - sem metalegyl  
e- sem  $k_F$ -ald.



2D-n és relatív koordináták

$$\vec{K} = \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2$$

$$z = z_1 + z_2$$

$$\vec{k}' = \vec{k}_1 - \vec{k}_2$$

$$K' = \frac{z_1' + z_2'}{2}$$

K megmaradó mennyiség.  $\vec{K} = \vec{K}'$

A legmegelőzhető állapot =  $K=0$

↑  
most ezt feltesszük?

$$v(r) = \sum_{\vec{q}} v(\vec{q}) e^{i\vec{q}\vec{r}}$$

$$\psi = e^{i\vec{K} \cdot \frac{(\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2)}{2}} \psi(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \chi(s_1, s_2)$$

$$\chi(s_1, s_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(s_1)\beta(s_2) - \alpha(s_2)\beta(s_1)]$$

$$\psi(r) = -\psi(r)$$

$$\psi(r_1 - r_2) = \sum_{\vec{k}} c(\vec{k}) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot (r_1 - r_2)}$$

$$\psi(r) = \psi(-r) \Rightarrow c(\vec{k}) = c(-\vec{k})$$

$$c(\vec{k}) = 0 \quad \forall \vec{k} \neq 0$$

Schrödinger egyenlet a  $\psi(r)$ -re

$$-\frac{\hbar^2 \Delta}{m} \psi(r) + P(r) \psi(r) = \underbrace{(2E_F + \Delta)}_E \psi(r)$$



$$P_V(r) \psi(r) = \sum_{\substack{b', q \\ |\bar{q} + \bar{b}'| > 2F}} c(b') v(q) e^{i(\bar{q} + \bar{b}')r} =$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{b', D \\ |2, \bar{b}'| > 2F}} c(b') v(2 - \bar{b}') e^{i\bar{b}'r}$$

$$\hat{H}\psi(r) = \sum_{b'} \frac{\hbar^2 b'^2}{m} c(b') e^{i\bar{b}'r} + \sum_{\bar{b}''} c(b'') v(2 - \bar{b}'') e^{i\bar{b}''r} =$$

$$= (-\Delta + 2E_F) \sum_{\bar{b}'} c(b') e^{i\bar{b}'r}$$

11.17.  $\frac{\hbar^2 b^2}{m} c(b) + \sum_{\bar{b}'} v(2 - \bar{b}') c(b') = (-\Delta + 2E_F) c(b)$

↑  
v(2, \bar{b}')

↑  
 $\hbar\omega_D$  jónéi akkor  
 $2E_F - \hbar\omega_D$  létezik a vár  
energiája közelében.

$$v(2, \bar{b}') = \begin{cases} -\frac{v}{V} & \frac{\hbar^2 b^2}{2m} < E_F + \hbar\omega_D \text{ és } \frac{\hbar^2 \bar{b}'^2}{2m} < E_F + \hbar\omega_D \end{cases}$$

↑  
ez egy nem  
közvetlen  
 $2-2$  kötés.

$$A = -\frac{v}{V} \sum_{\bar{b}'} c(b')$$

$$\sum_{\bar{b}'} c(b') = \sum_{\bar{b}'} c(b')$$



$$\frac{\hbar^2 b^2}{2m} < \frac{\hbar^2 \bar{b}'^2}{2m} < E_F + \hbar\omega_D$$

$$C(k) = \frac{-A}{\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m} + \Delta - 2E_F}$$

Er is de A-basis van C-2.

A definitieve waarde

$$A = -\frac{C}{V} \sum_k \frac{1}{\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m} + \Delta - 2E_F}$$

$$1 = \frac{C}{V} \sum_k \frac{1}{\Delta + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m} - 2E_F}$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\hbar} (2mE)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{V} \sum_k \rightarrow \frac{\int d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \rightarrow \int \nu(E) dE$$

$C(k)$  - van  
naar  $k^2$  - van

$$\nu(E) = \frac{4\pi k^2}{(2\pi)^3} \left( \frac{dk}{dE} \right) = \frac{m^{3/2} E^{1/2}}{\sqrt{2} \pi^2 \hbar^3}$$

$$\nu(E) \approx \nu(E_F)$$

integral met Fermi's rule

$$\frac{1}{V} \sum_k \rightarrow \int_{E_F}^{E_F + \hbar\omega_D} \nu(E) dE \approx \nu(E_F) \int_0^{\hbar\omega_D} d\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = E - E_F$$

$$\nu(E_F) = \frac{m^{3/2} E_F^{1/2}}{\sqrt{2} \pi^2 \hbar^3}$$

$$= \frac{m p_F}{2 \pi^2 \hbar^3}$$

$$\frac{p_F^2}{2m} = E_F$$

$$1 = V \nu(E_F) \int_0^{\hbar\omega_D} d\varepsilon \frac{1}{\Delta + 2\varepsilon} = V \nu(E_F) \left[ \frac{\ln \frac{\Delta + 2\varepsilon}{2}}{2} \right]_0^{\hbar\omega_D} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} V \nu(E_F) \ln \left( \frac{\Delta + 2\hbar\omega_D}{\Delta} \right)$$



$$e^{\frac{2}{U-V(E_F)}} = \frac{\Delta + 2\hbar\omega_D}{\Delta} \approx 1 + \frac{2\hbar\omega_D}{\Delta}$$

$$V(E_F)U \ll 1$$

Gyenge csatolás,

$$e^{\frac{2}{V(E_F)U}} \approx \frac{2\hbar\omega_D}{\Delta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \approx 2\hbar\omega_D e^{-\frac{2}{V(E_F)U}}$$

$U > 0$   
mert a  $\psi$   
bl. - has  
-  $U$  - t érint.

majd

$\Delta$  exa. létezését  
keresik.

Átmeneti létezését  $U$ -hoz egy létezőt  
állapot leg tartozni,

$E_c$  vált az egy - vár. létezőtől költ válnak.

$$\varphi(1,2) = \varphi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) \chi(s_1, s_2) \quad (P_{\uparrow\uparrow} = 0)$$

"Miközben létezik az  $\chi=0$  mértékben"

$$A \{ \varphi(1,2) \varphi(3,4) \}$$

$$N = n_1 n_2$$

$$\varphi(1,2,\dots,N) = A \{ \varphi(1,2) \varphi(3,4) \dots \varphi(N-1,N) \}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) = \sum_i c(\vec{r}_i) e^{i\vec{r}_i \cdot (\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j)}$$

$c(\vec{r}) = c(-\vec{r})$   
antim. v.

$$\psi(1 \dots N) = \sum_{\substack{\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_{N-1} \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ (1,3) \quad (N-1, N)}} c(\epsilon_1) c(\epsilon_2) \dots c(\epsilon_{N-1})$$

$\psi(r_1, r_2) = \psi(r_1, r_2) \alpha(s_1) \alpha(s_2)$  is ja, men  
 äggs antisymmetriska.

$$\psi(1 \dots N) = \sum_{\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_N} c(\epsilon_1) \dots c(\epsilon_N) \times SD$$

Salter Det

$$S(D) = \hat{A} \left\{ e^{i\epsilon_1 r_1} \alpha(s_1) e^{-i\epsilon_1 r_1} \beta(s_2) \dots e^{i\epsilon_{N-1} r_{N-1}} \alpha(s_N) e^{-i\epsilon_{N-1} r_N} \beta(s_N) \right\}$$

$$a_{\epsilon_1}^+ a_{\epsilon_2}^+ \dots a_{\epsilon_{N-1}}^+ a_{\epsilon_N}^+ |0\rangle$$

töls när orden:

$$|\psi_N\rangle = \sum_{\epsilon_1} \sum_{\epsilon_2} \dots \sum_{\epsilon_{N-1}} c(\epsilon_1) \dots c(\epsilon_{N-1}) a_{\epsilon_1}^+ a_{\epsilon_2}^+ \dots a_{\epsilon_{N-1}}^+ a_{\epsilon_N}^+ |0\rangle$$

$$T(u_2 + u_2 a_{\uparrow}^{\dagger} a_{\downarrow}^{\dagger}) |0\rangle$$

$\rightarrow$  ingallitjul be haeg N laeggen  $(\sum a_{\epsilon}^{\dagger} a_{\epsilon})$

$$u(|2\rangle) \quad v(|2\rangle)$$

$$|BCS\rangle = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \gamma_N |\psi_N\rangle$$



Variációs elmélet

$$E = \text{akt } u_2 = ? \quad u_3 = ?$$

-  $n \uparrow$   $n \downarrow$

ilyenkor betölthető az összes állapot

$E = \text{akt}$   
 $\downarrow$

ennek van a neve H. állapot.

→ Feltehető  $u_2, u_3$  valós  $\epsilon_0$  csak  $|k| = \epsilon_0$

húgy.

↓  
 ha nincs mágneses tér

→ Szakad gátra

$$\left. \begin{matrix} u_2 = 1 \\ u_3 = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \epsilon \leq \epsilon_F$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} u_2 = 0 \\ u_3 = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ha } \epsilon > \epsilon_F$$

→  $\langle BCS | BCS \rangle = 1$  ha  $u_2^2 + u_3^2 = 1$   $u_2 = -u_3$

$$\prod_k (u_k + v_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger) |0\rangle$$

↑  
 tehát a normál.

$$\langle BCS | = \prod_k \langle 0 | (u_k + v_k a_{k\downarrow} a_{k\uparrow})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (u_k + v_k a_{k\downarrow} a_{k\uparrow}) (u_k + v_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger) = \\ & = u_k^2 + u_k v_k (a_{k\downarrow} a_{k\uparrow} + a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger) + v_k^2 \underbrace{a_{k\downarrow} (1 - a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\uparrow}) a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger}_{=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle BCS | BCS \rangle = \prod_{\substack{\vec{k}, \vec{k}' \\ \vec{k}, \vec{k}' \neq \vec{0}}} (u_{\vec{k}} + v_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}\downarrow} a_{\vec{k}'\uparrow}) \left[ u_{\vec{k}} + v_{\vec{k}} + (i\epsilon) u_{\vec{k}} \right] \cdot (a_{\vec{k}} + v_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}'\uparrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}} | 0)$$

võttes teie  
lahu v. jaha  
vise 0- at ad.

$$\prod (u_{\vec{k}}^2 + v_{\vec{k}}^2) = 1$$

↑  
ka tagant teie 1. alluv @

— e —

Boojumlar Valatuv trale

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger &= u_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger - v_{\vec{k}} a_{-\vec{k}\downarrow} \\ \alpha_{\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger &= u_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger + v_{\vec{k}} a_{-\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_{\vec{k}\uparrow} &= u_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}\uparrow} - v_{\vec{k}} a_{-\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger \\ \alpha_{\vec{k}\downarrow} &= u_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}\downarrow} + v_{\vec{k}} a_{-\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger \end{aligned} \right\}$$

| $\{ \}$                               | $\alpha_{\vec{k}\uparrow}$  | $\alpha_{\vec{k}\downarrow}$ | $\alpha_{-\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger$ | $\alpha_{-\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger$ |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| $\alpha_{\vec{k}\uparrow}$            | 0                           | 0                            | $\sqrt{2} \delta_{\vec{k}}$         | 0                                     |
| $\alpha_{\vec{k}\downarrow}$          | 0                           | 0                            | 0                                   | $\sqrt{2} \delta_{\vec{k}}$           |
| $\alpha_{-\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger$   | $\sqrt{2} \delta_{\vec{k}}$ | 0                            | 0                                   | 0                                     |
| $\alpha_{-\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger$ | 0                           | $\sqrt{2} \delta_{\vec{k}}$  | 0                                   | 0                                     |

$$= a_{-\vec{k}\downarrow} a_{-\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger + a_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger a_{-\vec{k}\downarrow} a_{\vec{k}\uparrow} a_{-\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger$$

$$\sim 1 - a_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}\uparrow} + a_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger a_{-\vec{k}\downarrow} a_{\vec{k}\uparrow} a_{-\vec{k}\downarrow}$$



$$\{\alpha_{k\uparrow}^\dagger, \alpha_{k\downarrow}^\dagger\} = \{u_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger - v_k a_{k\downarrow}, u_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger + v_k a_{k\uparrow}\} =$$

$$= -v_k u_k \delta_{k,k'} + u_k v_k \delta_{k,-k'} = \delta_{k,-k'} (u_k v_k + u_k v_k) = 0$$

$$\{\alpha_{k\uparrow}, \alpha_{k'\uparrow}^\dagger\} = \{u_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger - v_k a_{k\downarrow}, u_{k'} a_{k'\uparrow}^\dagger - v_{k'} a_{k'\downarrow}\} =$$

$$= u_k u_{k'} \delta_{k,k'} + v_k v_{k'} \delta_{k,-k'} = \delta_{k,k'} \quad (15)$$

$$\alpha_{k\uparrow} |BCS\rangle = 0$$

$$\alpha_{k\downarrow} |BCS\rangle = 0$$

→ a BCS ~ 1 Teil  
a Vakuumzustand

hier

$$\prod_{k' \neq 0} (u_{k'} + v_{k'} a_{k'\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k'\downarrow}^\dagger) (\overbrace{u_k a_{k\uparrow} - v_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger}^{\alpha_{k\uparrow}})$$

$k' \neq 0$

$$(u_k + v_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger) |0\rangle$$

$$(-u_k v_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger + u_k v_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger) |0\rangle$$

$$(1 - a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\uparrow}) a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$-u_k v_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger + u_k v_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = 0$$

Skalarprodukt

$$\alpha_{k\uparrow}^\dagger \dots \alpha_{k\uparrow}^\dagger |BCS\rangle$$

more trials

$$\begin{aligned} a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger &= u_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger - v_k a_{k\downarrow} \\ a_{k\downarrow} &= v_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger + u_k a_{k\downarrow} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger &= \frac{1}{2} a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger + \frac{1}{2} a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger \\ a_{k\downarrow} &= \frac{1}{2} a_{k\downarrow} - \frac{1}{2} a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger \end{aligned} \right\}$$

↑  
anticommuting operators

↑  
fermion operators

$$\begin{aligned} a_{k\uparrow} &= u_k a_{k\uparrow} + v_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger \\ a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger &= u_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger - v_k a_{k\uparrow} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle BCS | a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger | BCS \rangle &= \langle (u_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger + v_k a_{k\downarrow}) (u_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger - v_k a_{k\uparrow}) \rangle_{BCS} \\ &= u_k v_k \langle 1 - a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow} \rangle_{BCS} = u_k v_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle BCS | a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\uparrow} | BCS \rangle &= \langle (u_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger + v_k a_{k\downarrow}) (u_k a_{k\uparrow} + v_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger) \rangle_{BCS} \\ &= u_k^2 \quad \text{--- occupancy} \\ &= \langle BCS | a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow} | BCS \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle BCS | \hat{N} | BCS \rangle &= \sum_k \langle BCS | a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{k\uparrow} + a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger a_{k\downarrow} | BCS \rangle = \\ &= 2 \sum_k u_k^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{N}^2 = 4 \sum_k u_k^2 \sum_{k'} u_{k'}^2$$

↙ Azért érdekes mert ellenőrizni  
alacsony hőmérsékleten  
hivatalos a feladat.

$$k \neq k' \quad \langle BCS | n_{k\downarrow} n_{k'\uparrow} | BCS \rangle = u_k^2 u_{k'}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} k=k' \quad \langle BCS | n_{k\downarrow} n_{k\uparrow} | BCS \rangle &= \\ &= \langle BCS | (u_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger + v_k a_{k\downarrow}) (u_k a_{k\uparrow} + v_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger) (u_k a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger + v_k a_{k\downarrow}) (u_k a_{k\downarrow}^\dagger - v_k a_{k\uparrow}) | BCS \rangle \end{aligned}$$



$$= v_b^2 \langle \alpha_{2\uparrow} (u_2 \alpha_{2\uparrow} + v_2 \alpha_{2\downarrow}^\dagger) (u_2 \alpha_{2\uparrow}^\dagger + v_2 \alpha_{2\downarrow}) \alpha_{2\downarrow}^\dagger \rangle_{BCS}$$

$$= v_b^2 (u_2^2 + v_2^2)$$

$$\frac{\langle BCS | N^2 | BCS \rangle - \langle BCS | N | BCS \rangle \langle BCS | N | BCS \rangle}{\langle BCS | N | BCS \rangle^2} =$$

~~not b=1~~  
eliminated

$$= \frac{4 \left( \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} + \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} \right) \langle n_{2\uparrow} n_{2\downarrow} \rangle - 2 \left( \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} n_{2\uparrow} \right) \left( \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} n_{2\downarrow} \right)}{4 \left( \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} n_{2\uparrow} \right)^2}$$

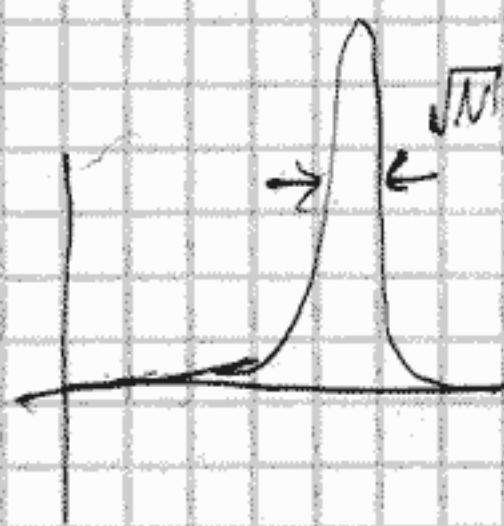
$$\stackrel{=4}{=} \frac{4 \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} (v_b^2 u_b^2 + \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} u_b^2 (u_b^2 + v_b^2)) - 4 \left( \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} u_b^2 \right) \left( \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} v_b^2 \right)}{4 \left( \sum_{\substack{2\uparrow \\ 2\downarrow}} n_{2\uparrow} \right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \sum_b u_b^2 v_b^2}{4 \left( \sum_b u_b^2 \right)^4} = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} u_b^2 v_b^2}{\left( \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} u_b^2 \right)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{FDL}} 0$$

$\sum_b = V \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3}$   
( $V \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $p = \text{all}$ )

hier a. Plotsch

$$|BCS\rangle = \sum_n c_n |n\rangle$$



$|BCS\rangle \rightarrow$  wenn  $V$  groß ist.

$\rightarrow$  nimmt man an, hier

$\rightarrow$  FDL - Gen  $|BCS\rangle$  normalisiert

$$[H, N] = 0$$

weil  $N$  kommutiert  
also.

# Green functions technique

$$\hat{K} = \sum_{\vec{p}\sigma} \epsilon_{\vec{p}} a_{\vec{p}\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{p}\sigma} + \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\substack{\vec{p}, \vec{q}, \vec{r} \\ \sigma, \sigma'}} V(\vec{q}) a_{\vec{p}+\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{p}-\vec{q}, \sigma'}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{p}, \sigma'} a_{\vec{p}, \sigma}$$

$\vec{p} = \uparrow, \downarrow$

$$K = H - \mu N \Rightarrow \epsilon_{\vec{p}} = \frac{\hbar^2 \vec{p}^2}{2m} - \mu$$

$$\sigma(\tau) = e^{\frac{\hat{K}\tau}{\hbar}} \hat{\sigma}(0) e^{-\frac{\hat{K}\tau}{\hbar}}$$

$$K(\tau) = K(0)$$

Heisenberg representation:

$$\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \sigma(\tau) = [\hat{K}, \sigma(\tau)]$$

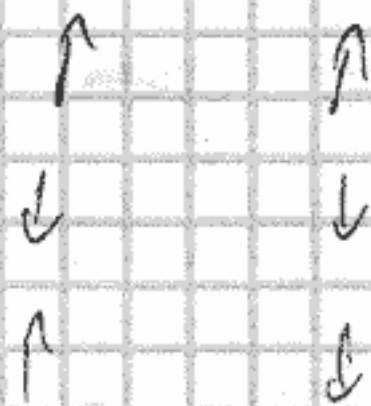
$$\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} a_{\vec{p}\sigma}(\tau) = [\hat{K}, a_{\vec{p}\sigma}(\tau)]$$

Heisenberg picture

$$[\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3] = \sigma_1 \{\sigma_2, \sigma_3\} - \{\sigma_3, \sigma_1\} \sigma_2$$

$$\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} a_{\vec{p}\sigma}(\tau) = \overset{V(\vec{q}) \text{ q-lin terms}}{-\epsilon_{\vec{p}} a_{\vec{p}\sigma} - \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{p}', \vec{q}, \sigma'} V(\vec{q}) a_{\vec{p}-\vec{q}, \sigma'}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{p}', \sigma'} a_{\vec{p}, \sigma}}$$

$$G(\vec{p}, \tau - \tau') = - \langle T_{\tau} a_{\vec{p}\sigma}(\tau) a_{\vec{p}\sigma}^{\dagger}(\tau') \rangle$$



$\leftarrow G - t$  is  
even indexed  
odd indexed  
determinant

kernel Bethe method

$$\uparrow \uparrow = \downarrow \downarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow \downarrow \uparrow = \uparrow \downarrow = 0$$

$$G_{\text{ret}}(\vec{p}, \tau - \tau') = - \langle T_{\tau} a_{\vec{p}\sigma}(\tau) a_{\vec{p}\sigma}^{\dagger}(\tau') \rangle = \frac{\delta}{\delta c} \langle T_{\tau} a_{\text{ret}}(\tau) \rangle$$



$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} G(p, \tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\gamma}') = -i \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} \left[ \theta(\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\gamma}') (a_{p0}(\tilde{\gamma}) a_{p0}^\dagger(\tilde{\gamma}') - \theta(\tilde{\gamma}' - \tilde{\gamma}) a_{p0}^\dagger(\tilde{\gamma}') a_{p0}(\tilde{\gamma})) \right] =$$

$$\boxed{\langle \dots \rangle = \sum_i \langle Q_i | \frac{1}{2} \tilde{O}^{PR} \dots | Q_i \rangle}$$

↑  
kérni végsőre  
Széktör.

$$= -i \delta(\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\gamma}') \langle \{ a_{p0} a_{p0}^\dagger(\tilde{\gamma}') \} \rangle + \langle T_{\tilde{\gamma}} \left[ i \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} a_{p0}(\tilde{\gamma}) + a_{p0}^\dagger(\tilde{\gamma}') \right] \rangle$$

$$= -i \delta(\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\gamma}') - \epsilon_p G(p, \tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\gamma}') - \frac{1}{V} \sum_{p, q, \sigma'} v(q) \langle T_q \dots \rangle$$

$$i \delta(\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\gamma}') = - \left( i \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} + \epsilon_p \right) G(p, \tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\gamma}') + \frac{1}{V} \sum_{p, q, \sigma'} v(q) \langle T_{\tilde{\gamma}} a_{p-q, \sigma'}^\dagger(\tilde{\gamma})$$

$$a_{p, \sigma}(\tilde{\gamma}) a_{q, \sigma}(\tilde{\gamma})$$

$$a_{p0}^\dagger(\tilde{\gamma}') = \otimes$$

↑  
M. a green box

Kérlek - Kérlek (Kérlek)



$$\langle T_\tau a_{p-q\uparrow}^\dagger(\tau) a_{p\downarrow}(\tau) a_{p-q\downarrow}(\tau) a_{p\uparrow}^\dagger(\tau) \rangle$$

$$\stackrel{\text{H}}{\sim} \langle a_{p\downarrow}(\tau) a_{p-q\uparrow}(\tau) \rangle \langle T_\tau a_{p-q\downarrow}^\dagger(\tau) a_{p\uparrow}^\dagger(\tau) \rangle$$

itt csak a félt nemzetségek, azaz spin, a zéró szórás  
 kintre - csak tagokat elhagyunk

$$= \int_{-p}^p \int_{-q}^q \langle a_{-p+q,\uparrow}^\dagger(\tau) a_{p-q,\downarrow}(\tau) \rangle \langle T_\tau a_{p-q,\downarrow}^\dagger(\tau) a_{p,\uparrow}^\dagger(\tau) \rangle$$

↑  
 elterjedési  
 impulzusai

↑  
 azaz Green f-funkció

$$\chi_{\uparrow\downarrow}^+(z, z') = \langle T_\tau a_{\uparrow\downarrow}^\dagger(z) a_{\downarrow\uparrow}^\dagger(z') \rangle$$

$$\chi_{\downarrow\uparrow}^-(z, z') = \langle T_\tau a_{\downarrow\uparrow}^\dagger(z) a_{\uparrow\downarrow}^\dagger(z') \rangle$$

$$= -\delta_{-p', p-q} \delta_{\tau', \tau} \mathcal{F}(p-q, 0) \chi^+(p, \tau - \tau')$$

$$\textcircled{\otimes} = -\left(\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \varepsilon_F\right) G(p, \tau - \tau') - \frac{1}{V} \sum_q U(q) \mathcal{F}(p-q) \chi^+(p, \tau - \tau') + \text{elhagyott tagok}$$

A négy tagokat belső kört kerüli egy HF-al  
 effektív tömcségek, valamint a termi

Vettség

$$+\uparrow \quad -\downarrow \quad \leftarrow \quad +\uparrow \quad -\downarrow$$

$$E_p \rightarrow E_p^* = \frac{p^2}{2m^*} - \mu^*$$

\*: károsító ártalmak



Y mazzgaregyankto

$$\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \tilde{F}^+(r, \tau - \tau') = \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left[ \theta(\tau - \tau') \langle a_{p\uparrow}^+(r) a_{-p\downarrow}^+(\tau') \rangle - \theta(\tau' - \tau) \langle a_{-p\downarrow}^+(r) a_{p\uparrow}^+(\tau') \rangle \right]$$

$$= \delta(\tau - \tau') \langle \underbrace{[a_{p\uparrow}^+(r) a_{-p\downarrow}^+(r)]}_0 \rangle +$$

$$+ \langle T_{\tau} \left[ \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} a_{p\uparrow}^+(r) \right] a_{-p\downarrow}^+(r') \rangle$$

$$\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} a_{p\uparrow}^+ = [R, a_{p\uparrow}^+(r)]$$

$$0 = \left( -\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \tilde{F}^+(r, \tau - \tau') + \varepsilon_p \right) \tilde{F}^+(r, \tau - \tau') + \frac{1}{V} \sum_{p', q, \sigma} \varepsilon(q) \langle T_{\tau} a_{p+q, \sigma}^+(r) a_{p', \sigma}^+(r) a_{p', \sigma}^-(r') \rangle$$

$$a_{-p\downarrow}^+(r')$$

$$F^+(r=q, \tau)$$

$$\delta_{p', \downarrow} \delta_{p-p'} \langle a_{p-q, \uparrow}^+(r) a_{-p+q, \downarrow}^+(r') \rangle$$

$$-G(r, \tau - \tau') \rightarrow T_{\tau} a_{p\downarrow}(r) a_{-p\downarrow}^+(r')$$



$$0 = \left(-\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \varepsilon_p\right) F^+(p, \tau - \tau') - \frac{1}{V} \sum_q V(q) F(p, \tau - \tau')$$

$$\Delta^+(p) = -\frac{1}{V} \sum_q V(q) F^+(p, \tau=0) = \Delta^*(p)$$

(igazán)  $\Delta(p) = -\frac{1}{V} \sum_q V(q) F(p, \tau=0)$   
 $B = H = 0$   $\Delta^* = \Delta^+ = \Delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{cases} -\left(\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \varepsilon_p\right) G(p, \tau - \tau') + \Delta(p) F^+(p, \tau - \tau') = \hbar \delta(\tau - \tau') \\ -\left(\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \varepsilon_p\right) F^+(p, \tau - \tau') + \Delta(p) G(p, \tau - \tau') = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta(p) = -\frac{1}{V} \sum_q V(q) F(p - q, \tau = 0)$$

12.07

$\tau$ -ban  $B$  hál periodikus a Green függvény Matsubara felírás.

$$G(p, \tau) = \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_{\omega_n} e^{i\omega_n \tau} G(p, i\omega_n)$$

Meg lehet mutatni  $F$  is periodikus

$$F(p, \tau) = \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_{\omega_n} e^{-i\omega_n \tau} F(p, i\omega_n)$$

$$F^+(p, \tau) = \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_{\omega_n} e^{i\omega_n \tau} F^+(p, i\omega_n)$$

$$\begin{cases} -(i\hbar\omega_n + \varepsilon_p) G(p, i\omega_n) + \Delta(p) F^+(p, i\omega_n) = \hbar & (*) \\ \Delta(p) G(p, i\omega_n) + (i\hbar\omega_n + \varepsilon_p) F^+(p, i\omega_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$G(p, i\omega_n) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \hbar & \Delta(p) \\ 0 & i\hbar\omega_n + \epsilon_p \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} i\hbar\omega_n - \epsilon_p & \Delta(p) \\ \Delta(p) & i\hbar\omega_n + \epsilon_p \end{pmatrix}} =$$

$$= - \frac{\hbar (i\hbar\omega_n + \epsilon_p)}{(\hbar\omega_n)^2 + \epsilon_p^2 + \Delta(p)^2}$$

$$\tilde{\chi}(p, i\omega_n) = \frac{\hbar \Delta(p)}{(\hbar\omega_n)^2 + \epsilon_p^2 + \Delta(p)^2}$$

De a  $\Delta$  is függ az  $\tilde{\chi}$ -től.

Free:  $\Delta = 0$  (normal állapot) ( $T \geq T_c$ )

$\otimes$ : a normal Green függvény megg. csejz.

$$G(p, i\omega_n) = \frac{\hbar}{i\hbar\omega_n - \epsilon_p} = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \underbrace{\epsilon_p/\hbar}_{(\epsilon_p - \mu)/\hbar}}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\frac{\hbar^2 p^2}{2m}$

$$\chi = \chi^\dagger = 0$$

$$\Delta(p) \neq 0 \quad T \leq T_c$$

$$\tilde{\chi}(p, \gamma=0) = \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_n \frac{\hbar \Delta(p)}{(\hbar\omega_n)^2 + \epsilon_p^2}$$

$$\epsilon_p = \sqrt{\epsilon_p^2 + \Delta(p)^2}$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{\pi(2n+1)}{\beta \hbar}$$

$$\sum_n \frac{e^{i\omega_n \tau}}{i\omega_n - \tau^{-1} E} = \frac{\beta \hbar}{e^{\beta E} + 1} \quad \text{erst budget}$$

Loop Hamiltonian kleinen variablen  $\tau$  Adhäre  
Zell Kontinuum

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}(p, \tau=0) &= -\Delta(p) \beta \hbar \sum_n \frac{e^{i\omega_n \tau}}{(i\hbar\omega_n)^2 - E_p^2} = -\frac{\Delta(p) \beta \hbar}{2E_p} \sum_n \left( \frac{e^{i\omega_n \tau}}{i\hbar\omega_n - E_p/\hbar} - \frac{e^{i\omega_n \tau}}{i\hbar\omega_n + E_p/\hbar} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\Delta(p)}{2E_p} \beta \hbar \sum_n \left( \frac{e^{i\omega_n \tau}}{i\omega_n - iE_p/\hbar} - \frac{e^{i\omega_n \tau}}{i\omega_n + E_p/\hbar} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{\Delta(p)}{2E_p} \left( \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_p} + 1} - \frac{1}{e^{-\beta E_p} + 1} \right) = \\ &\quad \frac{e^{\beta E_p}}{1 + e^{\beta E_p}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{\Delta(p)}{2E_p} \frac{1 - e^{\beta E_p}}{1 + e^{\beta E_p}} = \frac{\Delta(p)}{2E_p} \frac{e^{\beta E_p} - 1}{e^{\beta E_p} + 1} = \frac{\Delta(p)}{2E_p} \frac{e^{\frac{\beta E_p}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\beta E_p}{2}}}{e^{\frac{\beta E_p}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\beta E_p}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta(p)}{2E_p} \operatorname{th} \left( \frac{\beta E_p}{2} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}(p, \tau=0) = \frac{\Delta(p)}{2E_p} \operatorname{th} \left( \frac{\beta E_p}{2} \right)$$

$$\Delta(p) = -\frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{p}'} v(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{p}') \mathcal{Z}(\mathbf{p}', \tau=0) \quad (\#)$$

Anal. megoldás Zaphat's separálható polinomális  
 $v(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{p}') \rightarrow v(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}') = \begin{cases} -g \hbar a & \text{ha } |\mathbf{p}| < \hbar\omega_D \\ 0 & \text{egyébként} \end{cases}$   
 $\epsilon_p = \epsilon_p - \mu$   
 $\text{a } |\mathbf{p}| < \hbar\omega_D$



$\Delta(p)$  - val laktas

$$\Delta(p) = \begin{cases} 1 \equiv \Delta(p_F) & \text{ha } |\varepsilon_p| \leq \hbar \omega_D \\ 0 & \text{egyébként} \end{cases}$$

$\varepsilon_F \mu \gg \hbar \omega_D \gg \Delta$  energiaskalák  
néhány nagyságrenddel.

Mindezen ismeretek vannak olyan  
integrálalok mellett a hatást

alvív  $\omega$ -be

⊗ - be kerülve a 2 lezártság  
→  $\Delta$ -csal egyenértékű

$$1 = -\frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{p}'} \int_{|\varepsilon_{\mathbf{p}'}| < \hbar \omega_D} \frac{d^3 p'}{(2\pi)^3} (-g) \frac{\Delta}{2\varepsilon_{\mathbf{p}}} \tanh\left(\frac{\beta \varepsilon_{\mathbf{p}}}{2}\right)$$

$$1 = g \int_{-\hbar \omega_D}^{\hbar \omega_D} d\varepsilon \underbrace{\nu(\varepsilon + \varepsilon_F)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{állapot} \\ \text{szűrő}}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\varepsilon_F^2 + \Delta^2}}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Evanszám}}} \tanh\left(\frac{\beta \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + \Delta^2}}{2}\right)$$

$$1 \equiv g \nu_F \int_{-\hbar \omega_D}^{\hbar \omega_D} d\varepsilon \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + \Delta^2}} \tanh\left(\frac{\beta \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + \Delta^2}}{2}\right)$$

(Ha  $V(q)$  nem csomó és elég gyorsan: gyorsan divergál UV divergencia)

$T_c$  kérdés: adott  $\beta$ -hoz van-e  $\Delta$ ?

$T_c$ : mely van megadva  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$

$$1 = g \mathcal{V}_F \int_0^{k_{WD}} \frac{d\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\beta \varepsilon}{2}\right)$$

új változó:  $x = \frac{\beta \varepsilon}{2}$

első határ:  $Q = \frac{k_{WD}}{2k_B T_c}$

záró határ: gyors exponenciális elcsúszás

$$\int_0^Q \frac{1}{x} \tanh x \, dx = \left[ \ln x \tanh x \right]_0^Q - \int_0^Q dx \ln x \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

$Q \gg 1$

$$\approx \ln Q - \int_0^\infty dx \ln x \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

$$\int_0^\infty dx \ln x \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = -\ln \frac{4\pi}{\pi}$$

$$1 = g \mathcal{V}_F \int_0^{k_{WD}/2k_B T_c} dx \frac{1}{x} \tanh x = g \mathcal{V}_F \ln \left( \frac{k_{WD}}{2k_B T_c} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{\pi} \right)$$

$\ln \pi = C = 0.577$   
Euler konstans.

$$k_B T_c = e^{-\frac{1}{g \mathcal{V}_F}} \cdot k_{WD} \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} k_{WD} e^{-\frac{1}{g \mathcal{V}_F}}$$

záró (gyenge kölcsön)

(gyenge záró:  $g \mathcal{V}_F \ll 1$ )  
valószínűleg fermion



$$T=0$$

$$\Delta_0 = \Delta(T=0)$$

konstantes  $\gamma_F$

$$1 = g \gamma_F \int_0^{\hbar \omega_D} \frac{d\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + \Delta^2}} = g \gamma_F \left[ \ln \left( \varepsilon + \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + \Delta^2} \right) \right]_0^{\hbar \omega_D} \approx$$

letz. macht leicht

$$\hbar \omega_D \gg \Delta$$

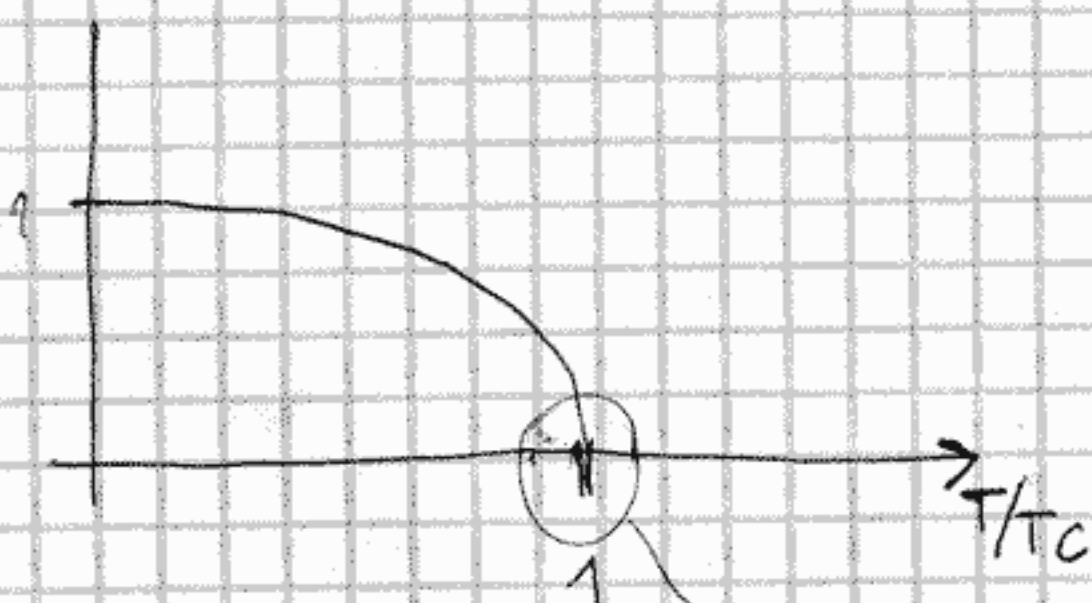
$$\approx g \gamma_F \ln \left( \frac{2 \hbar \omega_D}{\Delta_0} \right)$$

$$\Delta_0 = \Delta(T=0) = 2 \hbar \omega_D e^{-\frac{1}{g \gamma_F}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta_0}{k_B T_C} = \frac{2 \gamma}{\pi \gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\pi} = 1,76 \quad \leftarrow \text{Anzahl N\u00e4hepunkte}$$

$$\Delta_0 \stackrel{\text{ist}}{=} \Delta(T=0)$$

$$12.08 \frac{\Delta(T)}{\Delta_0}$$



$$\Delta(T) \approx 3,06 k_B T_C \left( 1 - \frac{T}{T_C} \right)^{1/2} \quad (\beta = 1/2)$$

na  
bestimmung

$$|T_C - T| \ll T_C$$

$$g(p, i\omega) = - \frac{\hbar (i\hbar\omega_n + \Sigma_{\text{EP}})}{(\hbar\omega_0^2 + E_p^2)} = \frac{\hbar \Delta}{E_p}$$

$$E_p = \sqrt{\Delta^2 + E_F^2}$$

$$E_F = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m}$$

$$= \hbar \left( \frac{u_p^2}{i\hbar\omega_n - E_p} + \frac{v_p^2}{i\hbar\omega_n + E_p} \right) \quad \textcircled{*}$$

$$E_p = \sqrt{\Delta^2 + E_F^2}$$

$$u_p^2 (i\hbar\omega_n + E_p) + v_p^2 (i\hbar\omega_n - E_p) = i\hbar\omega_n + E_p$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} u_p^2 + v_p^2 = 1 \\ u_p^2 - v_p^2 = \frac{E_p}{E_F} \end{cases}$$

$$u_p = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{E_p}{E_F} \right)}$$

$$v_p = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{E_p}{E_F} \right)}$$

$$2u_p v_p = \sqrt{1 - \frac{E_F^2}{E_p^2}} = \frac{\Delta}{E_p}$$

Anomalous Green func:

$$F(p, i\omega_n) = \frac{\hbar \Delta}{(\hbar\omega_n)^2 + E_p^2}$$

$$F(p, i\omega_n) = F^+(p, i\omega_n) \stackrel{\text{Keldysh?}}{=} -\hbar u_p v_p \left\{ \frac{1}{i\hbar\omega_n - E_p} - \frac{1}{i\hbar\omega_n + E_p} \right\}$$



Mia dűnűség?

$$g = \langle T_j a_0(x) a_0^\dagger(x) \rangle$$

Éll majd:

$$\frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_n \frac{e^{i\eta \omega_n}}{i\omega_n - \epsilon^{-1} E} = \frac{1}{e^{\beta E} + 1}$$

$$n_\sigma(p) = g(p, \zeta = 0 - \eta) = \frac{1}{\beta \hbar} \sum_n g(p, i\omega_n) e^{i\omega_n \eta}$$

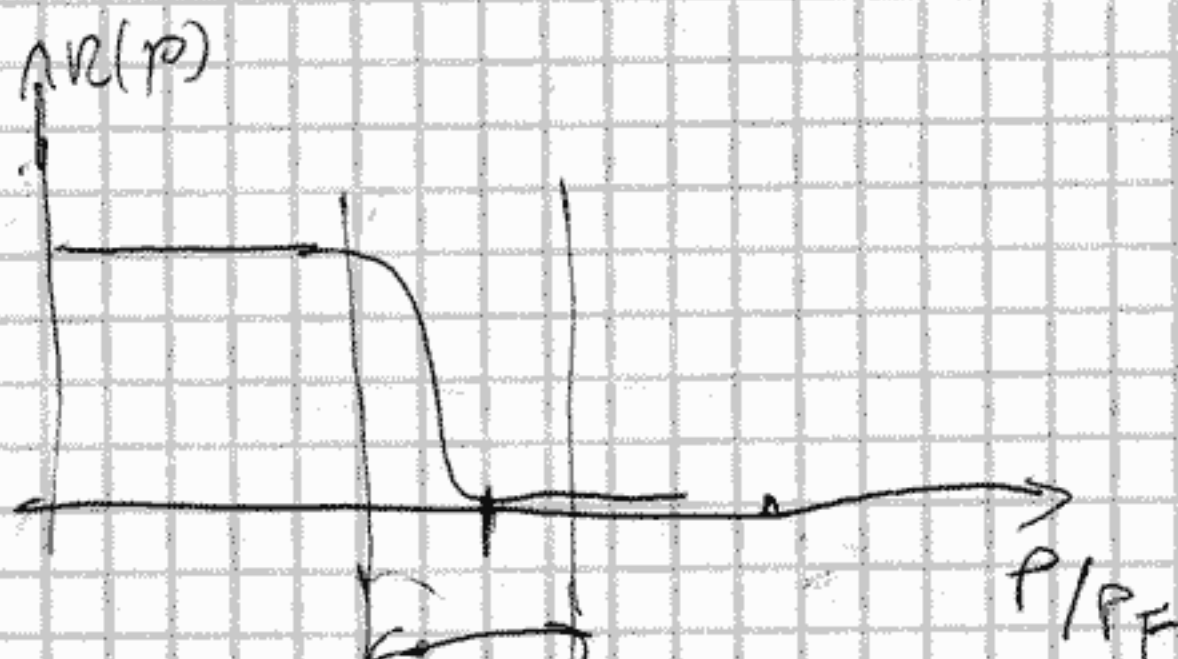
$$= v_p^2 \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_p} + 1} + v_p^2 \frac{1}{e^{-\beta E_p} + 1} =$$



$$\frac{e^{\beta E_p}}{e^{\beta E_p} + 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_p} + 1}$$

$$= \left\{ v_p^2 + (v_p^2 - v_p^2) \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_p} + 1} \right\} = n_\sigma(p)$$

Free T=0



$\left( \frac{\Delta p}{e p} \right)^{1/2} \leftarrow$  Zéróhoz közeli létezés

$$\Delta_c \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$$

$$e_p = \frac{\hbar^2 p^2}{2m} \approx 2-10 \text{ eV}$$

$$N = 2 \sum_k v_k^2$$

↑  
spin

$$v_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_k}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}} \right)$$

$$N_s - N_n = V \int \frac{d^3x}{(2\pi)^3} \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_k}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}} \right) - 1 + \frac{\epsilon_k}{|\epsilon_k|} \left( \epsilon_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} - \mu \right)$$

↑  
normál

↑  
magyar

$$= V \int \frac{d^3x}{(2\pi)^3} \left( \frac{\epsilon_k}{|\epsilon_k|} - \frac{\epsilon_k}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}} \right) = V \int d\epsilon V(\epsilon) \left( \frac{\epsilon}{|\epsilon|} - \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 + \Delta^2}} \right) =$$

~ 0 →  
Az energia  
változása  
a-rel  
eltérő  
az integrálás  
módszerével

$$= V \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\epsilon V(\epsilon) \left( \frac{\epsilon}{|\epsilon|} - \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 + \Delta^2}} \right) = 0$$

ε-ban narratívum

$$N_s - N_n \approx 0 \leftarrow T_c - n \text{ átmenet nincs rendeződés}$$

↑  
villamosítás

$$T=0 \quad \mu_s = E_F = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m}$$

$$(k^2 - k_F^2)^2 = (k - k_F)^2 (k + k_F)^2 \approx 4k_F^2 (k - k_F)^2$$

~ 4k\_F^2

magyarul a levezetés  
bontás.



$$\Delta^2 = \left( \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} - \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m} \right)^2$$

$$(\delta k)^2 = (k - k_F)^2 = \frac{4\epsilon_F^2 m^2}{4\epsilon_F^2 \hbar^4} \Rightarrow \delta k = \frac{\Delta m}{\hbar^2 \epsilon_F} = \frac{\Delta}{\hbar v_F}$$

$v_F = \frac{\hbar k_F}{m}$

Területi mérete a Cooper pároknak

$$\sim \frac{1}{\delta k} = \frac{\hbar v_F}{\Delta} = \frac{\hbar^2 \epsilon_F^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\Delta} \frac{2}{\epsilon_F} = \frac{\epsilon_F}{\Delta} \cdot \frac{2}{\epsilon_F}$$

$$\sim 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$$

$$\sim 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$1000 \text{ nm}$$

4 nagyírópennel  
nagyított az átlagos  
e-e távolsággal.

Cooper párak száma

$$\frac{N_C}{N} \approx \frac{\Delta}{E_F}$$

keves  
amit  
nem számolunk végig

$\Delta$  hőmérséklet függése Tc körül.

$$\Delta = \frac{g}{4\pi^2} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n \frac{1}{(\hbar a_n)^2 + \epsilon_q^2 + \Delta^2}$$

nál 2x WD van  
gy. m. h. g. z.

$$1 = \frac{g}{B}$$

$$W_n = (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{\hbar B}$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\pi \epsilon_F T_c$$

$$3\pi \epsilon_F T_c$$

$\Delta$   $T_c$  körül lineár mint mások

$\Delta$  pedig  $\rightarrow 0$

$$= \frac{g}{\beta} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n \frac{1}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + \varepsilon_q^2} \left( 1 - \frac{\Delta^2}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + \varepsilon_q^2} \right) + O\left(\frac{\Delta^4}{k_B T_C}\right)$$

$T_C$  hőmérsékleten  $\Delta = 0$  volt

$$1 = \frac{1}{\hbar \beta} g \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n \frac{\hbar}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + \varepsilon_q^2} = g \nu_F \ln \left( \frac{\hbar \omega_D}{2 k_B T_C} \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \right)$$

Ezért az első tag

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g}{\beta} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n \frac{1}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + \varepsilon_q^2} &= g \nu_F \ln \left[ \frac{\hbar \omega_D}{2 k_B T_C} \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \right] = \\ &= g \nu_F \ln \left[ \frac{\hbar \omega_D}{k_B T_C} \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \cdot \frac{T_C}{T} \right] = 1 + g \nu_F \ln \frac{T_C}{T} \end{aligned}$$

A második tag beírás: ( $\beta \approx \beta_C$ -vel)

$$-g \left( \frac{\Delta}{k_B T_C} \right) \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n \frac{(k_B T_C)^3}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + \varepsilon_q^2} =$$

$$= -g \left( \frac{\Delta}{k_B T_C} \right)^2 (k_B T_C)^3 \nu_F^2 \sum_n \int_0^{\hbar \omega_D} d\varepsilon \frac{1}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + \varepsilon^2} = \text{##}$$

$$\int_0^{\hbar \omega_D} d\varepsilon \frac{1}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + \varepsilon^2} = \left[ \frac{\frac{\hbar \omega_D \varepsilon}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + \varepsilon^2} + \arctan \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{\hbar \omega_n} \right) \right]_0^{\hbar \omega_D} =$$

? =  $\frac{\hbar \omega_D}{\hbar \omega_n} \frac{(\hbar \omega_D)}{(2n+1)\pi k_B T_C}$  ————— deha ha  $\hbar \omega_D \gg \hbar \omega_n$  akkor  $\frac{\hbar \omega_D}{\hbar \omega_n} \gg 1$  és  $\arctan \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{\hbar \omega_n} \right) \approx \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\text{sgn}(\hbar \omega_n^0)}{2(\hbar \omega_n^0)^3} = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{|\hbar \omega_n^0|^3}$$

$$\textcircled{\# \#} = -\frac{\pi}{2} g \nu_F \left( \frac{\Delta}{2k_B T_c} \right)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} =$$

$$2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi^2} g \nu_F \left( \frac{\Delta}{k_B T_c} \right)^2 \frac{7}{8} \zeta(3)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^3} = \frac{7}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} = \frac{7}{8} \zeta(3)$$

$T_c$  ile ilgili san deneyler.

$$0 = 1 - 1 - g \nu_F \ln \left( \frac{T}{T_c} \right) - \frac{1}{\pi^2} g \nu_F \left( \frac{\Delta}{2k_B T_c} \right)^2 \frac{7}{8} \zeta(3)$$

$$\frac{7}{8} \frac{\zeta(3)}{\pi^2} g \nu_F \left( \frac{\Delta(T)}{k_B T_c} \right)^2 = -g \nu_F \ln \left( \frac{T_c + \delta T}{T_c} \right)$$

$$T = T_c + \delta T$$

$$\ln \left( 1 + \frac{\delta T}{T_c} \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{\delta T}{T_c} = \frac{T - T_c}{T_c}$$

$$\frac{7}{8} \frac{\zeta(3)}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{\Delta(T)}{k_B T_c} \right)^2 = \frac{T_c - T}{T_c}$$

$$\Delta(T) \approx \underset{\uparrow}{k_B T_C} \underbrace{\left( \frac{8\pi^2}{7^2(3)} \right)^{1/2}}_{3.0632} \left( 1 - \frac{T}{T_C} \right)^{1/2}$$

Gyenge csatlak:  $T_C$  kicsi a  $\omega_L - \omega_J$   
 könnyű  $\omega_L - \omega_J$  jó.

12.15.

Stabilitás a szupravezető állapot

$\Delta = 0$  mindig megoldás

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{q} \in \text{BZ} \\ \sigma \in \uparrow, \downarrow}} v(\mathbf{q}) a_{\mathbf{r}+\mathbf{q}}^{\uparrow} a_{\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{q}}^{\downarrow} a_{\mathbf{r}}^{\uparrow} a_{\mathbf{r}}^{\downarrow}$$

$H_{\text{eff}} = \langle H_1 \rangle$

A tölthi (HF tagok) m-ben  $\mu$ -be

$$\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \mathbf{r} \quad \sigma \rightarrow -\sigma$$

csak a keresztm. vána

$$\sum_{\mathbf{r}} \langle a_{\mathbf{r}\uparrow} a_{\mathbf{r}\downarrow} \rangle$$

$a_{\mathbf{r}\uparrow}^{\dagger}$  elment  $\downarrow$  és  $\uparrow$  minak

$$\langle H_1 \rangle = -\frac{g}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{r}} \langle a_{\mathbf{r}\uparrow}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{r}\downarrow}^{\dagger} \rangle \sum_{\mathbf{r}} \langle a_{\mathbf{r}\uparrow} a_{\mathbf{r}\downarrow} \rangle = -\frac{g}{V} \Delta^2(g)$$

$$\Delta(\mathbf{q}) = -\frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} v(\mathbf{q}) \langle a_{\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\downarrow} a_{\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\uparrow} \rangle$$

A helyre visszahelyezés:

$$\Delta = -\frac{g}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{r}} \langle a_{\mathbf{r}\downarrow} a_{\mathbf{r}\uparrow} \rangle$$

$$\Omega_S - \Omega_N = \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{1}{V} \langle \mathcal{H}_1 \rangle_{\mathbf{r}} = \bigotimes$$

$d\mathbf{r} = \frac{1}{g} d\mathbf{q}$   $\mathbf{r} \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{q}$  az változó ("lato csatlak állomai")



$$\frac{1}{2} \langle \Delta H \rangle = \frac{g}{g_1} \left( - \frac{1}{g_1} \Delta g_1 \right)$$

$$\otimes = \int_0^g \frac{dg_1}{g_1} \left( - \frac{1}{g_1} \Delta g_1 \right) = - \int_0^g \frac{dg_1}{g_1^2} \Delta^2(g_1) =$$

$$g_1 \rightarrow \Delta$$

$\Delta \rightarrow g_1$  integrálható!  $\Delta$  konstans

$$= - \int_0^g \frac{d\Delta}{\Delta} \left( \frac{d\Delta}{d\Delta} \right) \frac{\Delta^2}{g_1^2} = \int_0^g \frac{d\Delta}{\Delta} \left( \frac{\Delta^2}{g_1^2} \right) \frac{d\Delta}{d\Delta}$$

Gap egyenlet:  $\Delta = \frac{g}{V} \sum_i \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n \frac{\Delta}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + E_g^2}$

$$E_g^2 = \Delta^2 + \frac{\hbar^2 \omega_n^2}{2m} \mu$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 \omega_n^2}{2m} \mu$$

$$\frac{1}{g} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_i \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n \frac{1}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + E_g^2}$$

$$\frac{d(1/g)}{d\Delta} = - \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n \frac{2\Delta}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + E_g^2}$$

$$\frac{\Omega_S - \Omega_N}{V} \approx - \frac{2}{\beta} \int_0^{\Delta} d\Delta' \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n \frac{\Delta'^3}{(\hbar \omega_n)^2 + E_g^2} = \text{Tot}$$

$\Delta$  numerikailag állapít stabilabb mint a normál,







ij Green function.

$$G(p, \tau) = - \langle T_\tau a_{2\uparrow}(\tau) a_{2\uparrow}^\dagger(0) \rangle = - \langle T_\tau (u_2 a_{2\uparrow}(\tau) - v_2 a_{2\downarrow}^\dagger(\tau))$$

$$(u_2 a_{2\uparrow}^\dagger(0) - v_2 a_{2\downarrow}(0)) \rangle = -u_2^2 \langle T_\tau a_{2\uparrow}(\tau) a_{2\uparrow}^\dagger(0) \rangle$$

$$+ u_2 v_2 \langle T_\tau a_{2\downarrow}^\dagger(\tau) a_{2\uparrow}^\dagger(0) \rangle + u_2 v_2 \langle T_\tau a_{2\uparrow}(\tau) a_{2\downarrow}(0) \rangle$$

$$- v_2^2 \langle T_\tau a_{2\downarrow}^\dagger(\tau) a_{2\downarrow}(0) \rangle =$$

$$= u_2^2 G(R, \tau) - u_2 v_2 F(R, \tau) - u_2 v_2 F(R, -\tau) - v_2^2 G(R, -\tau)$$

$$G(p, i\omega_n) = u_2^2 G(R, i\omega_n) - v_2^2 G(R, -i\omega_n) - 2u_2 v_2 F(R, i\omega_n)$$

$$G(k, i\omega_n) = \frac{\hbar}{i\omega_n - E_2} (u_2^4 + 2u_2^2 v_2^2 + v_2^4) + \frac{\hbar}{i\omega_n - E_2} \cdot 0 =$$

$(u_2^2 + v_2^2)^2 = 1$

$$= \frac{1}{i\omega_n - E_2/\hbar}$$

valid all states

$$g(z, \omega) = \frac{1}{\omega - E_2/\hbar + i0}$$

calculate  
 $i\omega_n \rightarrow \omega + i0$

$$\hbar \omega_n = E_2 \quad \text{a pole}$$

$$E_2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\hbar^2 g^2}{2m} - \mu\right)^2 + \Delta^2}$$

$T=0$



normal non-dimer spectrum

$\Delta=0$   
normal all states

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (g^2 + k_F^2)$$

$$\mu(T=0) = \frac{\hbar^2 g^2}{2m}$$