

平均场理论和自洽计算.

有介质的应用

$$AB = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B} - \bar{A}\bar{B} + \underbrace{\delta A \delta B}_{\text{丢失了关联}}$$

$$x^2 + ax^{15} = b$$

一个近似是

$$x_{\text{new}}^2 = b - ax_{\text{old}}^{15}$$

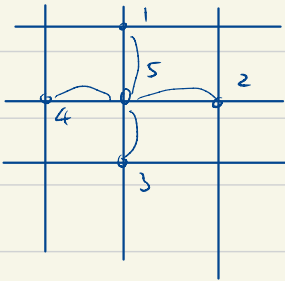
另一个近似.

$$x^2 + ax^2 x^{13} = b$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{b}{1+ax^{13}}$$

Ising Model.

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j - h \sum_i \sigma_i$$

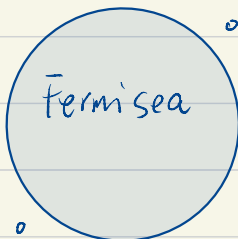


自旋5感受到的周围自旋对它的相互作用

$$-J \sigma_5 (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4)$$

$$= -\sigma_5 H_{\text{eff}}$$

超导理论. (BCS理论)



在费米海上的两个电子间的经交换的吸引相互作用都会使得它们形成一个新的束缚态.

cooper pair.

$$H = H_0 + V$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{ks} \left( \frac{k^2}{2m} - \mu \right) C_{ks}^\dagger C_{ks}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int dx dy \bar{\psi}_\uparrow^\dagger(x) \bar{\psi}_\downarrow^\dagger(y) V(x-y) \psi_\downarrow(y) \psi_\uparrow(x) && g > 0 \\ &= g \int dx \bar{\psi}_\uparrow^\dagger(x) \bar{\psi}_\downarrow^\dagger(x) \psi_\downarrow(x) \psi_\uparrow(x) && \text{令 } V(x-y) = g \delta(x-y) \\ &= -g \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4} C_{k_1 \uparrow}^\dagger C_{k_2 \downarrow}^\dagger C_{k_3 \downarrow} C_{k_4 \uparrow} \int dx e^{-i(k_1 + k_2 - k_3 - k_4)x} \\ &= -g \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4} C_{k_1 \uparrow}^\dagger C_{k_2 \downarrow}^\dagger C_{k_3 \downarrow} C_{k_4 \uparrow} \delta(k_1 + k_2 - k_3 - k_4) \\ &= -g \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_3} C_{k_1 + k_3 \uparrow}^\dagger C_{k_2 - k_3 \downarrow}^\dagger C_{k_2 \downarrow} C_{k_1 \uparrow} \end{aligned}$$

考虑主导的散射的过程.

$$V = -g \sum_{kp} \underline{C_{k \uparrow}^\dagger C_{k \downarrow}^\dagger C_{-p \downarrow} C_{p \uparrow}}$$

$$H = \sum_{ks} \left( \epsilon_{ks} - \mu \right) C_{ks}^\dagger C_{ks} - g \sum_{kp} C_{k \uparrow}^\dagger C_{k \downarrow}^\dagger C_{-p \downarrow} C_{p \uparrow}$$

平均场的处理

$$\sum_{kp} \left( C_{k \uparrow}^\dagger C_{k \downarrow}^\dagger \right) \left( C_{-p \downarrow} C_{p \uparrow} \right) = \Delta \sum_p C_{p \downarrow} C_{p \uparrow} + \Delta^\dagger \sum_p C_{p \uparrow}^\dagger C_{-p \downarrow}^\dagger - |\Delta|^2$$

$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} (\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} - \mu) C_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^\dagger C_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} - g \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (C_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger C_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow} \Delta + \Delta^* C_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow} C_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}) + N g |\Delta|^2$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} H_{\mathbf{k}} + N g |\Delta|^2$$

$$\text{而 } H_{\mathbf{k}} = (\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow} - \mu) C_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger C_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow} + (\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}\downarrow} - \mu) C_{\mathbf{k}\downarrow}^\dagger C_{\mathbf{k}\downarrow} - g \Delta C_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger C_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow} - g \Delta^* C_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow} C_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}$$

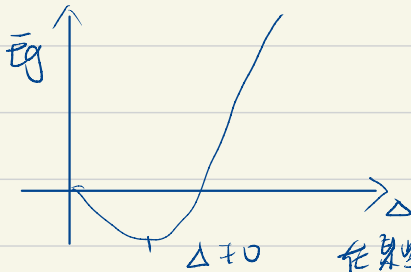
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BdG方程或者 Bogoliubov 变换求解

$$E_{\mathbf{k}} = \pm \sqrt{(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} - \mu)^2 + g^2 |\Delta|^2}$$

相交点由  $C=0$  来确定

$$E_{\mathbf{k}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^2 + g^2 |\Delta|^2} + g |\Delta|^2 \rightarrow B + C |\Delta|^2 + D |\Delta|^4$$



相交点  $\rightarrow \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left( \frac{1}{g} + \frac{g}{2(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} - \mu)} \right) = 0$

在某些情况下

应用: Tight-Binding Model.

相互作用形式

$$U N_{i\uparrow} N_{i\downarrow} + V N_{i\sigma} N_{j\sigma}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \bar{\pi}_r C_{i0}^\dagger C_{i0} + \bar{\pi}_b C_{i1}^\dagger C_{i1}, \text{ 排斥}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Delta C_{i1}^\dagger C_{i0}^\dagger + \text{h.c.} - \frac{|\Delta|^2}{u} \text{ 吸引}$$