

AL: 转移矩阵

} ordering parameter
 sym breaking.

3d

$c_i \rightarrow 1d$ $1d$ \rightarrow 对称阵

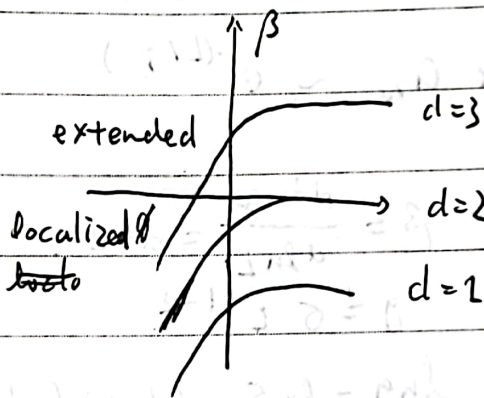
$\rightarrow 3d$ $-1d$.

~~///~~ 块 = 对称阵.

} $-t c_i^+ c_{i+1} \Rightarrow -c_i^+ [t] c_{i+1}$
 $-V_i c_i^+ c_i \Rightarrow c_i^+ [t] c_i$

Thouless

标度率: $\beta = \frac{d \ln g}{d \ln L}$



$\beta = \frac{d \ln g}{d \ln L} \Rightarrow \ln g = \beta \ln L + \ln g_0$

$g = g_0 L^\beta \propto \frac{1}{R}$

超导

二次型 Hamiltonian \Rightarrow 线性代数 $Y = X^T A X$

$= \sum A_{ij} x_i x_j$

Boson \Rightarrow Bogoliubov 变换

Fermion \Rightarrow Bardeen, Cooper, Schrieffer

本征 $\rho = 0$ (超导) | Meissner effect, Landau eq
 cooper pair

Ginzburg-Landau theory.

$$\psi \rightarrow \Delta$$

$$\psi \rightarrow (\Delta c_{i\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i\downarrow}^\dagger + h.c.) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{超导中关键的一项}$$

$$+ (\Delta c_{i\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i\uparrow}^\dagger + h.c.)$$

eg: 0-0

$$-t (c_1 + c_2 + h.c.) + \epsilon_1 c_1^\dagger c_1 + \epsilon_2 c_2^\dagger c_2$$

$$= (c_1^\dagger, c_2^\dagger) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 & -t \\ -t & \epsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

0-0-0

$$H = (c_1^\dagger, c_2^\dagger, c_3^\dagger) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 & -t & 0 \\ -t & \epsilon_2 & -t \\ 0 & -t & \epsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = -t c_1^\dagger c_2 - t c_2^\dagger c_1 + \epsilon_1 c_1^\dagger c_1 + \epsilon_2 c_2^\dagger c_2 + \Delta c_1 + c_2^\dagger + \Delta^\dagger c_2 c_1$$

$$c_1 \rightarrow X_1 + iX_2, \quad c_1^\dagger \rightarrow X_1 - iX_2$$

$$c_2 \rightarrow X_3 + iX_4, \quad c_2^\dagger \rightarrow X_3 - iX_4$$

$$H(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) = \text{二次型}$$

$(c_1^\dagger c_1, c_2 + c_2^\dagger)$ 多体相互作用, 无法用这种方法

-#-# [012]

off-diag block
-pairing

$$H = (c_1^\dagger \ c_2^\dagger \ c_1 \ c_2) \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_1^\dagger \\ c_2^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -t c_1^\dagger c_2 - t c_2^\dagger c_1 + \epsilon_1 c_1^\dagger c_1 + \epsilon_2 c_2^\dagger c_2 + \Delta c_1^\dagger c_2^\dagger + \Delta^* c_2 c_1$$

基本要求: ① Hermitian

② 算式成立

③ particle-hole duality

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$H = (c_1^\dagger \ c_2^\dagger \ c_1 \ c_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & & \\ & x_3 & & \\ -x_2 & -x_3 & y_1 & -y_2 \\ & & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_1^\dagger \\ c_2^\dagger \end{pmatrix} + \text{const.}$$

$$= x_1 c_1^\dagger c_1 + x_3 c_2^\dagger c_2 + y_1 c_1 c_1^\dagger + y_3 c_2 c_2^\dagger$$

$$+ x_2 c_1^\dagger c_2 + x_2 c_2^\dagger c_1 + y_2 c_1 c_2^\dagger + y_2 c_2^\dagger c_1 + \text{const.}$$

$$= (x_1 + y_1) c_1^\dagger c_1 + (x_3 + y_3) c_2^\dagger c_2$$

$$+ (x_2 - y_2) c_1^\dagger c_2 + (x_2 - y_2) c_2^\dagger c_1 + \text{const.}$$

$$+ (y_1 + y_3)$$

$$= -t c c + h.c) + \epsilon_1 c_1^\dagger c_1 + \epsilon_2 c_2^\dagger c_2$$

有无穷多组解. 空间被扩大了, 有更多的固定参数

→ 有无穷多能谱

解法方法. 加一些约束.

向 $t=0$.

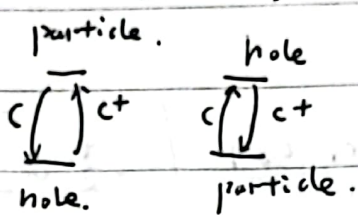
$$\Rightarrow (c_1 + c_2 + c_1 c_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y_1 & 0 \\ & & 0 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_1^+ \\ c_2^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

本征值 $x_1, x_3, y_1, y_3 + \text{const.}$

真实的本征值 $\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_1, -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_2, -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_1, -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_2$.

Fermion $\{c, c + \gamma = 1\} \Rightarrow c c^+ + c^+ c = 1$.

$c \rightarrow c^+, c^+ \rightarrow c$ 对号入座.



$$H = \sum c^+ c = \sum (c_1 - c c^+) = \epsilon - \sum c c^+$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1, x_3, y_1, y_3) = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, -\epsilon_1, -\epsilon_2)$$

本征值 $(0, \epsilon)$

$$\Rightarrow \pm \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_1, x_3 = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_2, y_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_1, y_3 = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_2$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} c_1 + c_1 + \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} c_2 + c_2 - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_1 c_1 c_1^+ - \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} c_2 c_2^+ + \text{const.}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} c_1 + c_1 + \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} c_2 + c_2 - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_1 + \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} c_1 + c_1 - \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} c_2 + c_2$$

$$= \epsilon_1 c_1 + c_1 + \epsilon_2 c_2 + c_2 + \text{const.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{const} = \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$$

另一个情况 $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = \Delta = 0$.

$$H = (c c_1 + c_2 + c_1 c_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_2 & 0 \\ x_2 & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & - \\ 0 & 0 & y_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_1^+ \\ c_2^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

本征值 \leq

$$= -t (c_1 + c_2 + c_1 + c_1)$$

$$= (c_1 + c_2 + c_1 + c_1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -t \\ -t & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = t c_1 + t c_1 - t c_2 - t c_2$$

本征值 ±t

$$\begin{matrix} t & - \\ - & t \end{matrix}$$

同时要求 $x_2 + y_2 = -t$

解: $x_2 = y_2 = -\frac{t}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow H = (c_1 + c_2 + c_1, c_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{t}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{t}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{t}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_1 + c_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = (c_1 + c_2 + c_1, c_2) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t}{2} & -\frac{t}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{t}{2} & \frac{t}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{t}{2} & -\frac{t}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 \\ c_2 + c_1 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

单位化

$$= \frac{1}{2} (c_1 + c_2 + c_1, c_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_1 + c_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

同时对: $\lambda = 0, t = 0$

$$H = (c_1 + c_2 + c_1, c_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & z_1 \\ z_2 & 0 \\ * & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_1 + c_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= z_1 c_1 + c_2 + z_2 c_2 + c_1 = (z_1 - z_2) c_1 + c_2 = \Delta c_1 + c_2$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = \Delta, \quad z_1 = \frac{\Delta}{2}, \quad z_2 = -\frac{\Delta}{2}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} (c_1 + c_2 + c_1^\dagger, c_2^\dagger) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 & -t & 0 & \Delta \\ -t & \epsilon_2 & -\Delta & 0 \\ 0 & -\Delta^\dagger & -\epsilon_1 & t \\ \Delta^\dagger & 0 & t & -\epsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_1^\dagger \\ c_2^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$

1311 25 ↑ 格子: 10×10

n ↑ site $2n \times 2n$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} H_0 & \Delta \\ \Delta^\dagger & -H_0^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta^\dagger = -\Delta$$

$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 & -t & & \\ -t & \epsilon_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \epsilon_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Delta & & \\ -\Delta & 0 & \Delta & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{ij} c_i^\dagger c_j^\dagger, i < j$$

$$H(i, j+L) = \Delta_{ij}$$

$$H(j, i+L) = -\Delta_{ij}$$

显然 $H(i, i+L) = 0$

考试: 16^号 01-15号

作业下下期交