

电子间通过交换虚声子所产生的超导基态：费米面附近动量相反自旋相反的电子通过吸引相互作用形成束缚电子对状态。

我们将在 $T=0K$ 下证明 Cooper pair 的能量低于 2 个自由电子。这里费米球内电子用自由电子处理，占据球内所有能级与球外两电子无相互作用。将两电子视为二体问题处理。

Schrodinger equation of two electrons

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla_1^2}{2m} - \frac{\hbar^2 \nabla_2^2}{2m} + V(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \right] \psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = E \psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$$

相对坐标 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$ ，质心坐标 $\vec{R} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2)$ ， $m^* = 2m$ ， $\mu = m/2$

$$\nabla_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R \partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\nabla_2^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R \partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}$$

方程变为 $\left[-\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla_R^2}{2m^*} - \frac{\hbar^2 \nabla_r^2}{2\mu} + V(\vec{r}) \right] \psi(\vec{r}, \vec{R}) = E \psi(\vec{r}, \vec{R})$

$$k^2 = \frac{2m^* E_F}{\hbar^2}$$

分离变量 $\psi(\vec{r}, \vec{R}) = \phi(\vec{R}) \psi(\vec{r}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m^*} \nabla_R^2 \phi(\vec{R}) = E_R \phi(\vec{R}) \Rightarrow \phi(\vec{R}) \propto e^{i\vec{R} \cdot \vec{k}} \\ \left[-\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla_r^2}{2\mu} + V(\vec{r}) \right] \psi(\vec{r}) = E_r \psi(\vec{r}) \quad (\text{relative}) \end{cases}$

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

当 $k=0$ 时，质心动量消失即两电子有相反的动量 $E_r = E$ (下面我们均写成 E)
 外在自旋单态下， $\psi(\vec{r}) = \psi(-\vec{r})$ 。

下面我们对 relative equation 进行 Fourier 变换得到 $\vec{R}$ 空间中的 Schrodinger 方程

$$\phi(\vec{R}) = \int d^3r \psi(\vec{r}) e^{-i\vec{R} \cdot \vec{r}} \quad \psi(\vec{r}) = \sum_{\vec{k}} \phi(\vec{R}) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \quad \text{代入 relative 方程}$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \left[\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2\mu} \phi(\vec{R}) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} + V(\vec{r}) \phi(\vec{R}) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \right] = \sum_{\vec{k}} E \phi(\vec{R}) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

左乘 $\phi^*(\vec{r})$ 并在全空间积分

$$\int \left[\sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2\mu} \phi^*(\vec{R}) \phi(\vec{R}) e^{i\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{R} - \vec{R}')} + \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} V(\vec{r}) \phi^*(\vec{R}) \phi(\vec{R}) e^{i\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{R} - \vec{R}')} \right] d^3r$$

$$= \int \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} E \phi^*(\vec{R}) \phi(\vec{R}) e^{i\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{R} - \vec{R}')} d^3r$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2\mu} \phi^*(\vec{R}) \phi(\vec{R}) \delta(\vec{R} - \vec{R}') + \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \phi^*(\vec{R}) \phi(\vec{R}) \int e^{i(\vec{R} - \vec{R}') \cdot \vec{r}} \frac{V(\vec{r})}{V(\vec{r})} d^3r$$

$$= E \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \phi^*(\vec{R}) \phi(\vec{R}) \delta(\vec{R} - \vec{R}')$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2\mu} \phi^*(\vec{R}) \phi(\vec{R}) + \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \phi^*(\vec{R}) \phi(\vec{R}) \int e^{i(\vec{R} - \vec{R}') \cdot \vec{r}} \frac{V(\vec{r})}{V(\vec{r})} d^3r$$

$$= E \sum_{\vec{k}} \phi^*(\vec{R}) \phi(\vec{R})$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2\mu} \phi(\vec{R}) + \sum_{\vec{k}} \phi^*(\vec{R}) V_{\vec{k}, \vec{R}} = E \phi(\vec{R})$$

$$V_{\vec{k}, \vec{R}} = \int V(\vec{r}) e^{i(\vec{R} - \vec{R}') \cdot \vec{r}} d^3r$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \psi(\vec{k}') V_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} = (E - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}) \psi(\vec{k})$$

上述即 $\vec{k}$ 空间的 Schrödinger 方程

下面我们需要对 $V_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'}$ 进行简化:

$\vec{k}, \vec{k}'$ 是两个电子的相对波矢, 其均处于费米面外通过交换声子 $\vec{q}$ 改变波矢,

$q \leq q_D$ (德拜频率), 故 $k_F < |\vec{k}|, |\vec{k}'| < k_F + q_D$

$$\epsilon_F < \epsilon(\vec{k}), \epsilon(\vec{k}) < \hbar\omega_D + \epsilon_F$$

又 $k_F \gg q_D$ ($\epsilon_F \gg \hbar\omega_D$), 则 $\vec{k}, \vec{k}'$ 只在很小范围内变化

可将 $V_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'}$ 近似简化为

$$V_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} = \begin{cases} -V, & k_F < |\vec{k}|, |\vec{k}'| < k_F + q_D \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

进行方程有

$$-V \sum_{\vec{k}} \psi(\vec{k}') = (E - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}) \psi(\vec{k})$$

$$-VC = (E - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}) \psi(\vec{k})$$

$$\psi(\vec{k}) = \frac{-VC}{E - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}}$$

$$\text{再求和 } \sum_{\vec{k}} \psi(\vec{k}) = C = \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{-VC}{E - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}}$$

$$1 = \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{V}{\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} - E} = \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{V}{2\epsilon(\vec{k}) - E} \quad (\epsilon(\vec{k}) = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m})$$

求和

积分代换

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \rightarrow \int g(\epsilon) d\epsilon \Rightarrow 1 = \int_{\epsilon_F}^{\epsilon_F + \hbar\omega_D} \frac{V g(\epsilon)}{2\epsilon - E} d\epsilon$$

数量级上 $\epsilon_F \sim 10 \text{ eV}$, $\hbar\omega_D \sim 10^{-2} \text{ eV}$ $\epsilon_F \gg \hbar\omega_D$, 我们取 $g(\epsilon) = g(\epsilon_F)$

$$1 = \int_{\epsilon_F}^{\epsilon_F + \hbar\omega_D} \frac{V g(\epsilon_F)}{2\epsilon - E} d\epsilon$$

$$\frac{2}{V g(\epsilon_F)} = \ln \frac{2\epsilon_F + 2\hbar\omega_D - E}{2\epsilon_F - E}$$

$$2\epsilon_F - E = 2\hbar\omega_D \exp\left[-\frac{2}{V_0 \rho(\epsilon_F)}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow E < 2\epsilon_F$$

可见无论相互作用势 V_0 有多小, 其都将开成束缚态 Cooper pair

考虑费米面以上体系

$$H = \sum_k \epsilon_k (C_k^\dagger C_k + C_{-k}^\dagger C_{-k}) - V \sum_{k, k' > k_F} C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger C_{-k} C_k$$

① $T=0K$, 费米球内电子作自由电子处理, 附加电子禁止占据 $k < k_F$

② 完全忽略球内电子散射到球外的情况

③ 只考虑附加电子, 作二体散射问题处理

$$H \text{ 本征态 } |\psi\rangle = \sum_{k > k_F} a(k) C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger |F\rangle$$

下面使用变分法确定待定系数 $a(k)$

$$\bar{H} = \langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle = E$$

$$= 2 \sum_{k > k_F} \epsilon_k |a(k)|^2 - V \sum_{k, k' > k_F} a^*(k') a(k)$$

引入拉氏乘子 λ

$$\delta \bar{H} - \delta \lambda \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 0$$

$$\rightarrow k' = k + q$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a^*(k)} \left\{ 2 \sum_{k > k_F} \epsilon_k a^*(k) a(k) - V \sum_{k, k' > k_F} a^*(k') a(k) - \lambda \sum_k a^*(k) a(k) \right\} = 0$$

$$2 \sum_{k > k_F} \epsilon_k a(k) - V \sum_{k' > k_F} a(k') - \lambda \sum_k a(k) = 0$$

$$2 \epsilon_k a(k) - V \sum_{k' > k_F} a(k') - \lambda a(k) = 0$$

$$(2 \epsilon_k - \lambda) a(k) = \sum_{k' > k_F} V a(k') \quad \text{--- } a(k) \text{ 的极值解是}$$

$$\text{我们令 } \sum_{k' > k_F} a(k') = A$$

$$a(k) = \frac{A}{2 \epsilon_k - \lambda}$$

$$\sum_{k > k_F} a(k) = A = \sum_{k > k_F} \frac{A}{2 \epsilon_k - \lambda}$$

$$1 = V \sum_{k > k_F} \frac{1}{2 \epsilon_k - \lambda} \quad (0 < \epsilon_k < \hbar \omega_D)$$

$$\sum_{k > k_F} \rightarrow \int_0^{\hbar \omega_D} g(\epsilon) d\epsilon : 1 = V \left(\int_0^{\hbar \omega_D} \frac{g(\epsilon) d\epsilon}{2 \epsilon_k - \lambda} \right) = V \int_{\epsilon_F}^{\epsilon_F + \hbar \omega_D} \frac{g(\epsilon) d\epsilon}{2 \epsilon_k - \lambda}$$

电子波矢 $\vec{k}, \vec{k}' \in (k_F, k_F + q_0)$ $\epsilon_F \gg \hbar \omega_D$ 其在 k_F 附近能变 ω_D 的很小
 $\epsilon(k), \epsilon(k') \in (\epsilon_F, \hbar \omega_D + \epsilon_F)$ 范围内变化 $\Rightarrow g(\epsilon) \approx g(\epsilon_F)$
 $\epsilon_F = \epsilon_F$

$$1 = V \int_{\epsilon_F}^{\epsilon_F + \hbar \omega_D} \frac{g(\epsilon_F) d\epsilon}{2\epsilon_k - \lambda}$$

$$\lambda = 2\epsilon_F - \frac{2\hbar \omega_D}{\exp[2g(\epsilon_F)V] - 1}$$

下面我们证明 $\lambda = E$

由 $a(k)$ 的极值方程

$$(2\epsilon_k - \lambda) a(k) = \sum_{k' > k_F} V a(k')$$

$$\sum_{k, k' > k_F} a^*(k) [(2\epsilon_k - \lambda) a(k)] = \sum_{k, k' > k_F} V a^*(k) a(k)$$

$$\sum_{k > k_F} 2\epsilon_k |a(k)|^2 - V \sum_{k, k' > k_F} a^*(k) a(k) = \lambda = E$$

$$\text{即 } E = 2\epsilon_F - \frac{2\hbar \omega_D}{\exp[2g(\epsilon_F)V] - 1}$$

弱耦合条件下 $g(\epsilon_F)V \ll 1$

$$E = 2\epsilon_F - 2\hbar \omega_D \exp\left[\frac{-2}{g(\epsilon_F)V}\right] < 2\epsilon_F$$

电子对基态能量低于 $2\epsilon_F$, 形成束缚态的 Cooper pair

1) 只要电子对间存在有效相互吸引作用, 无论 V 多弱都能形成 Cooper pair

2) 电子对能量低于费米面上的 - 对自由电子。电子将由于形成 Cooper pair 而获取能量, 导致费米球不再稳定分布

3) Cooper pair 结合能 $\Delta E = 2\hbar \omega_D \exp\left[\frac{-2}{g(\epsilon_F)V}\right]$, 无法展开为 V 的幂级数, 不能用微扰论处理

4) 尺寸 (多大空间范围内电子可能成对)

$$\Delta x \sim \frac{\hbar}{\Delta p} \quad E = \frac{p^2}{m} \Rightarrow \Delta E \sim \frac{p_F}{m} \Delta p = v_F \Delta p$$

$$\Delta x \sim \frac{\hbar v_F}{\Delta E} \sim \frac{\epsilon_F}{k_F \Delta E} \quad \epsilon_F \sim 1 \text{ eV} \quad \Delta E \sim k_B T_c \sim 10^{-4} \text{ eV} \quad \Rightarrow \Delta x \sim 10^4 \text{ \AA}$$

$$k_F \sim \text{\AA}^{-1} \quad T_c \sim 10 \text{ K}$$

$$v_F = \frac{\hbar k_F}{m} \text{ 费米速度}$$

$$H = H_0 + H_{eff} + H_{coul}$$

$$\text{电子能量 } H_0 = \sum_{k, \sigma} E_k C_{k, \sigma}^+ C_{k, \sigma}$$

$$\text{电子交换虚声子有效相互作用 } H_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q, k_1, k_2} V_{k, q} C_{k+q, \sigma_1}^+ C_{k_2-q, \sigma_2}^+ C_{k_2, \sigma_2} C_{k, \sigma_1}$$

$$V_{k, q} = |D_q|^2 \frac{2\hbar\omega_q}{(E_{k+q} - E_k)^2 - (\hbar\omega_q)^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{费米面附近 } |E_{k+q} - E_k| < \hbar\omega_q \text{ 能壳内} \\ V_{k, q} < 0, H_{eff} \text{ 为吸引相互作用} \\ \text{能壳外 } V_{k, q} > 0 \text{ 为排斥相互作用} \end{cases}$$

近似①

$$V_{k, q} = \begin{cases} -V, & |E_{k+q} - E_k| < \hbar\omega_q \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

考虑 $(\hbar\omega_q)_{max} \approx \hbar\omega_D$ 附近能壳
 $V_{k, q}$ 中厚度随 ω_q 变化的级联区近似用费米面附近厚度为 $2\hbar\omega_D$ 的能壳表示

这里解释一下为何考虑 $\omega_q \approx \omega_D$ 附近的能壳(而不是别处)

首先是电子波矢 k_1, k_2 形成 Cooper pair 需满足的条件 (figure.1)

$$\begin{cases} \text{动量守恒: } k_1 + k_2 = k = k_1 + k_2 \\ (\hbar\omega_q)_{max} = \hbar\omega_D \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \quad d\varepsilon = \frac{\hbar^2 k}{m} dk \quad \text{即 } \Delta k = \frac{m}{\hbar^2 k} \Delta \varepsilon$$

$$\text{极限条件下 } |\Delta \varepsilon| = \hbar\omega_D \Rightarrow |\Delta k|_{max} = \frac{m\omega_D}{\hbar k_F}$$

其次.

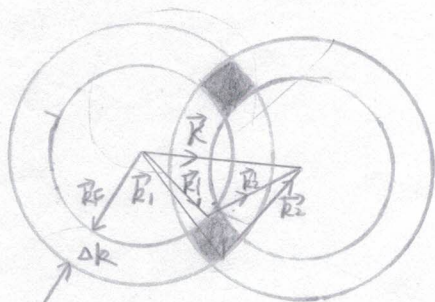
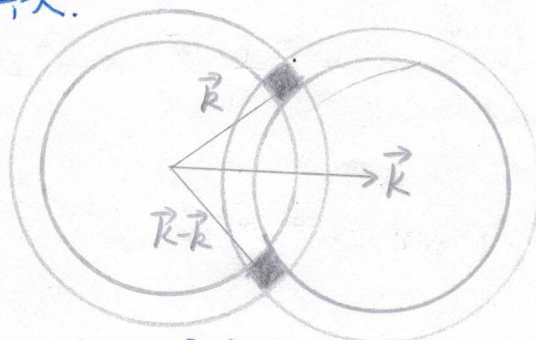


figure.1

因此 k_1, k_2, k_1, k_2 只有落在交叠区才能形成 Cooper pair



2.

对于不同 R 具有吸引相互作用的电子对数目不同由阴影区决定.

当 $R=0$ 时阴影区最大即为 $\Delta \varepsilon = \hbar\omega_D$ 的球壳其大于任何一个 $R \neq 0$ 对的相体积.

我们将会略去任何 $R \neq 0$ 的项.

库仑势 $H_{coul} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{q, k_1, k_2 \\ \sigma_1, \sigma_2}} \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2 + \lambda^2} C_{k_1+q, \sigma_1}^\dagger C_{k_2-q, \sigma_2}^\dagger C_{k_2, \sigma_2} C_{k_1, \sigma_1}$

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近似②: 略去导带能壳外的 H_{coul} ($\rightarrow$ 见 Appendix)

能壳内净吸引相互作用 $(V_{k_1, q} + \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2 + \lambda^2})$ 由常数近似代替

$$H_{eff} + H_{coul} \rightarrow H_{eff} = -\frac{V}{2} \sum_{\substack{q, k_1, k_2 \\ \sigma_1, \sigma_2}} C_{k_1+q, \sigma_1}^\dagger C_{k_2-q, \sigma_2}^\dagger C_{k_2, \sigma_2} C_{k_1, \sigma_1}$$

令 $\vec{k} = \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2$: $H_{eff} = -\frac{V}{2} \sum_{\substack{q, k_1, k_2 \\ \sigma_1, \sigma_2}} C_{k_1+q, \sigma_1}^\dagger C_{k-k_1-q, \sigma_2}^\dagger C_{k-k_1, \sigma_2} C_{k_1, \sigma_1}$

令 $\vec{k} = \vec{k} + \vec{q}$, $\vec{k} = \vec{k}_1$, $\sigma_1 = \sigma$, $\sigma_2 = \sigma'$: 1

$$H_{eff} = -\frac{V}{2} \sum_{\vec{k}, k', k', \sigma, \sigma'} C_{\vec{k}+\vec{q}, \sigma}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}-\vec{k}', \sigma'}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}-\vec{k}', \sigma'} C_{\vec{k}, \sigma} = \sum_{\vec{k}} H_{\vec{k}}$$

$$H_{\vec{k}} = -\frac{V}{2} \sum_{k, k', \sigma, \sigma'} C_{\vec{k}, \sigma}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}-\vec{k}', \sigma'}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}-\vec{k}', \sigma'} C_{\vec{k}, \sigma}$$

$H_{\vec{k}}$ 只对系统中总波矢为 $\vec{k}$ 的电子对作用

由 figure. 2 我们只取 $\vec{k} = 0$, 另外考虑泡利不相容原理取 $\sigma' = -\sigma$

$$H_{\vec{k}} \rightarrow H' = -\frac{V}{2} \sum_{k, k', \sigma} C_{\vec{k}, \sigma}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}, -\sigma}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}, -\sigma} C_{\vec{k}, \sigma}$$

综上 $\hat{H} = H_0 + H' = \sum_{k, \sigma} E_k C_{k, \sigma}^\dagger C_{k, \sigma} - \frac{V}{2} \sum_{k, k', \sigma} C_{k, \sigma}^\dagger C_{k, -\sigma}^\dagger C_{k, -\sigma} C_{k, \sigma}$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\vec{k}} E_{\vec{k}} (C_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}\uparrow} + C_{\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}\downarrow})$$

$$- \frac{V}{2} \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} (C_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'\downarrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'\downarrow} C_{\vec{k}\uparrow} + C_{\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'\uparrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'\uparrow} C_{\vec{k}\downarrow})$$

上式右边最后一项 $(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') \rightarrow (-\vec{k}, -\vec{k}')$, 又 $E_{\vec{k}} = E_{-\vec{k}}$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} C_{-\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'\uparrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'\uparrow} C_{\vec{k}\downarrow}$$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\vec{k}} E_{\vec{k}} (C_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}\uparrow} + C_{\vec{k}\downarrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}\downarrow}) - V \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} C_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'\downarrow}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'\downarrow} C_{\vec{k}\downarrow}$$

取 $(\vec{k}, \uparrow) \equiv k$, $(-\vec{k}, \downarrow) \equiv -k$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\vec{k}} E_{\vec{k}} (C_{\vec{k}}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}} + C_{-\vec{k}}^\dagger C_{-\vec{k}}) - V \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} C_{\vec{k}}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'}^\dagger C_{-\vec{k}'} C_{-\vec{k}}$$

当考虑费米面以上时 $\hat{H} = \sum_{\vec{k}} E_{\vec{k}} (C_{\vec{k}}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}} + C_{-\vec{k}}^\dagger C_{-\vec{k}}) - V \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}' > k_F} C_{\vec{k}}^\dagger C_{\vec{k}'}^\dagger C_{-\vec{k}'} C_{-\vec{k}}$

$$E_{\vec{k}} = E_{\vec{k}} - E_F$$

V 仅在 k, k' 方向不为 0

Many Cooper pairs: BCS state

有效哈密顿量

$$H = \sum_k \epsilon_k (C_k^\dagger C_k + C_{-k}^\dagger C_{-k}) - V \sum_{k, k' \neq F} C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger C_{-k'} C_{k'}$$

超导基态变分试探函数

$$|0\rangle = \prod_k (u_k + v_k C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger) |vac\rangle$$

u_k 对状态未被占据的概率

v_k 对状态被占据的概率

为求解 H 的本征矢与本征值, 我们将引入平均场近似以及玻戈留

变换 (当然对于超导基态的求解我们也可以使用BCS变分法)

1) 本征值

平均场近似 (Cooper pair 组成超导基态): $|0\rangle$ 未知

$$\langle C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger C_k C_{-k} \rangle \approx \underbrace{\langle C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger \rangle}_{\text{对应于一个 Cooper pair}} \langle C_k C_{-k} \rangle + \langle C_k C_{-k} \rangle \langle C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger \rangle - \langle C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger \rangle \langle C_k C_{-k} \rangle$$

对应于一个 Cooper pair

另外我们定义 gap function: $\Delta = \sum_k \langle C_k C_{-k} \rangle$ $\rightarrow \Delta$ 与 k 无关 解释见后更)

$$\Delta = \Delta_k = \sum_k \langle C_k C_{-k} \rangle$$

$$H = \sum_k \epsilon_k (C_k^\dagger C_k + C_{-k}^\dagger C_{-k}) - \sum_k \Delta (C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger + C_k C_{-k}) + \frac{\Delta^2}{V} \rightarrow \text{严格可解 model}$$

Bogoliubov transformation: 对角化上述 model

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \gamma_k &= u_k C_k - v_k C_{-k}^\dagger, & \gamma_k^\dagger &= u_k C_k^\dagger - v_k C_{-k} \\ \gamma_{-k} &= u_k C_{-k} + v_k C_k^\dagger, & \gamma_{-k}^\dagger &= u_k C_{-k}^\dagger + v_k C_k \end{aligned} \right\}$$

对易关系: (满足反对易关系)

$$\{\gamma_k, \gamma_{k'}^\dagger\} = u_k u_{k'} \{C_k, C_{k'}^\dagger\} + v_k v_{k'} \{C_{-k}^\dagger, C_{-k'}\} = \delta_{kk'} (u_k^2 + v_k^2) = \delta_{kk'}$$

$$\{\gamma_k, \gamma_{-k'}\} = u_k v_{k'} \{C_k, C_{k'}^\dagger\} - v_k u_{k'} \{C_{-k}^\dagger, C_{-k'}\} = \delta_{kk'} (u_k v_k - u_k v_k) = 0$$

$$C_k = u_k \gamma_k + v_k \gamma_{-k}^\dagger, \quad C_k^\dagger = u_k \gamma_k^\dagger + v_k \gamma_{-k}$$

$$C_{-k} = u_k \gamma_{-k} - v_k \gamma_k^\dagger, \quad C_{-k}^\dagger = u_k \gamma_{-k}^\dagger - v_k \gamma_k$$

代入 H 中

$$\epsilon_k (C_k^\dagger C_k + C_{-k}^\dagger C_{-k})$$

$$= \epsilon_k [U_k^2 \delta_k^\dagger \delta_k + U_k V_k \delta_k^\dagger \delta_{-k}^\dagger + V_k U_k \delta_{-k} \delta_k + V_k^2 \delta_{-k} \delta_{-k}^\dagger + U_k^2 \delta_{-k}^\dagger \delta_{-k} - U_k V_k \delta_{-k}^\dagger \delta_k^\dagger - V_k U_k \delta_k \delta_{-k} + V_k^2 \delta_k \delta_k^\dagger]$$

$$= \epsilon_k [2(U_k^2 - V_k^2)(\delta_k^\dagger \delta_k + \delta_{-k}^\dagger \delta_{-k}) + 2V_k^2 + 2U_k V_k(\delta_k^\dagger \delta_{-k}^\dagger + \delta_{-k} \delta_k)]$$

$$\Delta (C_k^\dagger C_{-k}^\dagger + C_{-k} C_k)$$

$$= \Delta [U_k^2 \delta_k^\dagger \delta_{-k}^\dagger - U_k V_k \delta_k^\dagger \delta_k + V_k U_k \delta_{-k} \delta_k^\dagger - V_k^2 \delta_{-k} \delta_{-k}]$$

$$+ U_k^2 \delta_{-k} \delta_k + U_k V_k \delta_{-k} \delta_{-k}^\dagger - V_k U_k \delta_k^\dagger \delta_{-k} - V_k^2 \delta_k^\dagger \delta_{-k}^\dagger]$$

$$= \Delta [(U_k^2 - V_k^2)(\delta_k^\dagger \delta_{-k}^\dagger + \delta_{-k} \delta_k) - 2U_k V_k(\delta_k^\dagger \delta_k + \delta_{-k}^\dagger \delta_{-k}) + 2UV]$$

$$H = \sum_k \{ [\epsilon_k (U_k^2 - V_k^2) + 2\Delta U_k V_k] (\delta_k^\dagger \delta_{-k}^\dagger + \delta_{-k} \delta_k) +$$

$$[2\epsilon_k U_k V_k - \Delta (U_k^2 - V_k^2)] (\delta_k^\dagger \delta_{-k}^\dagger + \delta_{-k} \delta_k) \}$$

$$+ \sum_k [2\epsilon_k V_k^2 - 2U_k V_k \Delta] + \frac{\Delta^2}{V}$$

要求非对角项 $(\delta_k^\dagger \delta_{-k}^\dagger + \delta_{-k} \delta_k)$ 系数为 0

$$\Delta (U_k^2 - V_k^2) = 2\epsilon_k U_k V_k + (U_k^2 + V_k^2 = 1)$$

$$U_k^4 - U_k^2 + \frac{\Delta^2}{4\xi_k^2} = 0 \quad \xi_k = \sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2} \quad \epsilon_k = E_k - E_F$$

$U_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \frac{\epsilon_k}{\xi_k})$, 正负号的选择参考正常态 $\Delta=0$ 的情况

$$\text{取 } U_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \frac{\epsilon_k}{\xi_k}) \quad V_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{\epsilon_k}{\xi_k})$$

当 $\Delta=0$ 时 $\xi_k = |\epsilon_k|$

$$U_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \frac{\epsilon_k}{|\epsilon_k|}) = \begin{cases} 1 & (k > k_F) \\ 0 & (k < k_F) \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_k^\dagger = \begin{cases} C_k^\dagger & (k > k_F) \text{ 球外产生电子} \\ C_{-k} & (k < k_F) \end{cases}$$

$$V_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{\epsilon_k}{|\epsilon_k|}) = \begin{cases} 0 & (k > k_F) \\ 1 & (k < k_F) \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_k = \begin{cases} C_k & (k > k_F) \text{ 球外湮灭电子} \\ C_{-k}^\dagger & (k < k_F) \end{cases}$$

完全等价于自由电子气中费米球的电子激发产生空穴的问题。

当 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时

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U_k 与 V_k 在球外同时出现, δ_k 代表电子与空穴的混合
在物理上理解为有效势破坏了费米球分布, 以致 $T=0K$ 时
 $k < k_F$ 区可产生空穴, $k > k_F$ 区也可产生空穴

对角化后

$$\hat{H} = \sum_k [\epsilon_k (U_k^2 - V_k^2) + 2\Delta U_k V_k] (\delta_k^\dagger \delta_k + \delta_{-k} \delta_{-k}^\dagger) + 2\epsilon_k V_k^2 - 2U_k V_k \Delta + \frac{\Delta^2}{V}$$

$$\text{又 } \epsilon_k (U_k^2 - V_k^2) + 2\Delta U_k V_k = \xi_k = \sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}$$

$$\text{则 } H = \sum_k \sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2} (\delta_k^\dagger \delta_k + \delta_{-k} \delta_{-k}^\dagger) + E_s(0)$$

$$\epsilon_k = \epsilon_k - \epsilon_F$$

$$E_s(0) = 2 \sum_k \epsilon_k V_k^2 - 2\Delta \sum_k U_k V_k + \frac{\Delta^2}{V}$$

当 $k \rightarrow k_F$ 时, $\xi_k = \Delta$, 此时由 H 可知从费米面激发一个准粒子至少需要 Δ 能量

2. 基态波函数 $|0\rangle$ 推导

由上述种种可知, 在 Bogoliubon transformation 下, $\delta_k^\dagger | \delta_k$ 变成了超导态的电子/空穴产生算符

$$\delta_k |0\rangle = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \delta_k = U_k C_k - V_k C_{-k}^\dagger$$

$$\text{则 } U_k C_k |0\rangle = V_k C_{-k}^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (\text{基态条件式})$$

我们现在将 BCS 基态写成 Cooper pairs 的任一组态

$$|0\rangle = N \prod_q e^{\sigma_q C_q^\dagger C_{-q}^\dagger} |Vac\rangle$$

N 为归一化常数

σ_q 待定

由 $\{C_{k_1}, C_{k_2}^\dagger\} = 0$ 可得 $C_{k_1} C_{k_2}^\dagger \equiv 0$ 只有当 $k_1 = k_2$ 时才起作用

$$\text{故对于 } C_k |0\rangle = N C_k \prod_q e^{\sigma_q C_q^\dagger C_{-q}^\dagger} |Vac\rangle$$

我们只需关注 $k=q$ 的展开项

$$C_k e^{\delta_k C_k^\dagger C_k} |Vac\rangle = C_k e^{\theta_k} |Vac\rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_k \theta_k^n}{n!} |Vac\rangle$$

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$$[C_k, \theta_k] = \delta_k [\{C_k, C_k^\dagger\} C_k^\dagger - C_k^\dagger \{C_k, C_k^\dagger\}] = \delta_k C_k^\dagger$$

$$C_k \theta_k |Vac\rangle = (\delta_k C_k^\dagger + \theta_k C_k) |Vac\rangle = \delta_k C_k^\dagger |Vac\rangle$$

$$C_k \theta_k^2 |Vac\rangle = ([C_k \theta_k, \theta_k] + \theta_k C_k \theta_k) |Vac\rangle$$

$$= \theta_k ([C_k, \theta_k] + C_k \theta_k) |Vac\rangle = 2\theta_k \delta_k C_k^\dagger |Vac\rangle$$

$$C_k \theta_k^n |Vac\rangle = n \theta_k^{n-1} \delta_k C_k^\dagger |Vac\rangle$$

$$C_k e^{\delta_k C_k^\dagger C_k} |Vac\rangle = \delta_k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\theta_k^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} C_k^\dagger |Vac\rangle$$

$$= \delta_k C_k^\dagger \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\theta_k^n}{n!} |Vac\rangle$$

$$= \delta_k C_k^\dagger e^{\delta_k C_k^\dagger C_k} |Vac\rangle$$

$$[C_k^\dagger, \theta_k] = 0$$

代入基态条件式

$$U_k C_k |0\rangle = U_k N C_k e^{\delta_k C_k^\dagger C_k} |Vac\rangle$$

$$= U_k N \delta_k C_k^\dagger e^{\delta_k C_k^\dagger C_k} |Vac\rangle$$

$$= \delta_k U_k N \prod_q e^{\delta_q C_q^\dagger C_q} |Vac\rangle$$

$$= U_k \delta_k C_k^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$= V_k C_k^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$\delta_k = \frac{V_k}{U_k}$$

$$\text{则 } |0\rangle = N \prod_k e^{\frac{V_k}{U_k} C_k^\dagger C_k} |Vac\rangle$$

$$= N \prod_k (1 + \frac{V_k}{U_k} C_k^\dagger C_k) |Vac\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow |0\rangle = \prod_k (U_k + V_k C_k^\dagger C_k) |Vac\rangle$$

对上式归一化:

$$\langle 0 | (1 + \frac{V_k^*}{U_k^*} C_k C_k) (1 + \frac{V_k}{U_k} C_k^\dagger C_k^\dagger) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | 1 + \frac{|V_k|^2}{|U_k|^2} C_k C_k C_k^\dagger C_k^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | 1 + \frac{|V_k|^2}{|U_k|^2} | 0 \rangle \quad N = \prod_k U_k$$

上述我们导出

$$|0\rangle = \prod_k (u_k + v_k c_k^\dagger c_{-k}) |vac\rangle$$

超导基态下电子占据数算符 $c_k^\dagger c_k$ 求平均 ($T=0K$)

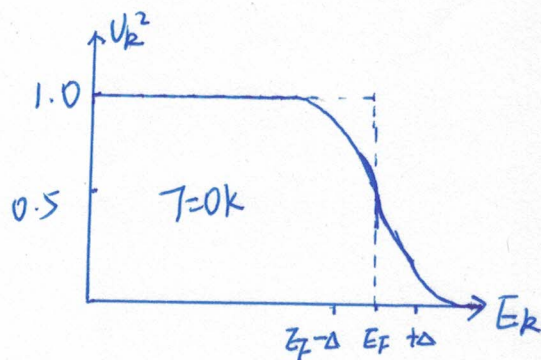
$$n = \langle 0 | c_k^\dagger c_k | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | (u_k \delta_{k^+} + v_k \delta_{-k}) (u_k \delta_k + v_k \delta_{-k}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= v_k^2 \langle 0 | \delta_{-k} \delta_{-k}^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

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

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



超导基态下且在 $T=0K$ 时电子的分布与有限温度的费米分布相似。

即在 $T=0K$ 时, 由于 Cooper pair 的形成导致了费米面的模糊化

3) gap function ($T=0K$)

$$\Delta = V \sum_k \langle c_{-k} c_k \rangle$$

$$= V \sum_k u_k v_k$$

$$= \frac{V}{2} \sum_k \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

$$1 = \frac{V}{2} \sum_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

$$\sum_k \rightarrow \int_{-\hbar\omega_D}^{\hbar\omega_D} g(\epsilon) d\epsilon \quad 1 = \frac{V}{2} \int_{-\hbar\omega_D}^{\hbar\omega_D} g(\epsilon) \frac{d\epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 + \Delta^2}} \quad \Delta \approx 2\hbar\omega_D \exp\left[\frac{-2}{Vg(E_F)}\right]$$

这里说明一下为何是对 $\int_{-\hbar\omega_D}^{\hbar\omega_D}$, 而在 Cooper pair 中为 $\int_0^{\hbar\omega_D}$

在一对 Cooper pair 中, 考虑费米面以上体系由体系哈密顿量可知

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_k \epsilon_k (c_k^\dagger c_k + c_{-k}^\dagger c_{-k}) - V \sum_{k,k'} c_k^\dagger c_{k'}^\dagger c_{k'} c_k$$

在 many cooper pairs 体系中, 我们从 BCS 约化哈密顿量出发

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_k \epsilon_k (c_k^\dagger c_k + c_{-k}^\dagger c_{-k}) - V \sum_{k,k'} c_k^\dagger c_{k'}^\dagger c_{k'} c_k$$

在(1)中 $E_s(0) = 2 \sum_k \epsilon_k v_k^2 - 2 \Delta \sum_k u_k v_k + \frac{\Delta^2}{V}$

基态能

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

$$= \sum_k \epsilon_k - \sum_k \frac{\epsilon_k^2}{\xi_k} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta^2 \sum_k \frac{1}{\xi_k}$$

$$= \sum_k \left(\epsilon_k - \frac{2\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}{2\xi_k} \right)$$

正常态费米球分布能量 $E_n(0) = \sum_{k < k_F} 2\epsilon_k$

凝聚能 $E_s(0) - E_n(0)$

$$= \sum_{k < k_F} \left(\epsilon_k - \frac{2\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}{2\xi_k} \right) + \sum_{k < k_F} \left(\epsilon_k - \frac{2\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}{2\xi_k} \right) - \sum_{k < k_F} 2\epsilon_k$$

$$= 2 \sum_{k < k_F} \left(\epsilon_k - \frac{2\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}{2\xi_k} \right)$$

$$= 2 g(\epsilon_F) \int_0^{\hbar\omega_D} \epsilon - \frac{2\epsilon^2 + \Delta^2}{2\sqrt{\epsilon^2 + \Delta^2}} d\epsilon$$

$$= g(\epsilon_F) (\hbar\omega_D)^2 \left[1 - \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta}{\hbar\omega_D}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$\approx -\frac{1}{2} g(\epsilon_F) \Delta^2 < 0$$

即超导基态能量低于正常态能量

5.7 元激发

由BCS对角化哈密顿量

$$H = E_s + \sum_k \xi_k (\sigma_k^\dagger \sigma_k + \sigma_{-k}^\dagger \sigma_{-k})$$

对于单个准粒子

激发态 $|1\rangle = \sigma_k^\dagger |0\rangle$... [激发 k "电子" 而不是 $-k$ "电子"]
 - 一定要写成 $|1_k\rangle$ 而不是 $|1\rangle$

元激发能量 $\langle 1_k | H | 1_k \rangle - \langle 0 | H | 0 \rangle$

$$= \frac{E_s + \sum_k \xi_k}{N} - \frac{E_s}{N}$$

N 为总粒子数.

$$= \xi_k = \sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}$$

证明:

$$\langle 1_k | H | 1_k \rangle$$

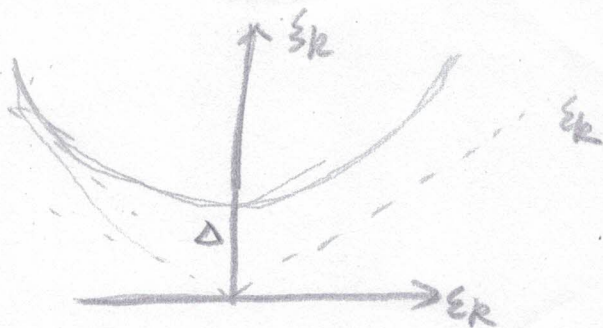
$$= \sum_k \xi_k \langle 1_k | \sigma_k^\dagger \sigma_k + \sigma_{-k}^\dagger \sigma_{-k} | 1_k \rangle$$

$$= \sum_k \xi_k \langle 1_k | \sigma_k^\dagger \sigma_k | 1_k \rangle \quad \text{不作用}$$

$$= \sum_k \xi_k \langle 0 | 0 \rangle = \sum_k \xi_k$$

$$\xi_k = \sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2} \quad \text{如图}$$

$\epsilon_k = E_k - E_F$ 是从费米面算起的自由电子能量



在费米面上 $\epsilon_k = 0$, $\xi_k = \Delta$, 激发一个准粒子所需的能量为 Δ

同样减少一个准粒子也需 Δ

考虑系统总粒子数守恒, 需要在激发一个准粒子("电子型")时, 减少一个

准粒子("空穴型"), 即超导准粒子总是成对激发的

$$\text{激发态 } |2\rangle = \sigma_k^+ \sigma_{-k} |0\rangle$$

$$\langle 2 | H | 2 \rangle - \langle 0 | H | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{k'} \xi_{k'} \langle 0 | \sigma_{-k} \sigma_k (\sigma_{k'}^+ \sigma_{k'} + \sigma_{-k'}^+ \sigma_{-k'}) \sigma_k^+ \sigma_{-k} | 0 \rangle$$

$$|2\rangle = \sigma_k^+ \sigma_{-k} |0\rangle : \quad \text{--- } \sigma_{-k} \text{ --- } |0\rangle$$

$$\sigma_k^+ \sigma_{k'} |2\rangle \quad (k'=k) : \quad \text{--- } \sigma_{-k} \text{ --- } |0\rangle \quad \text{湮灭又产生} \\ = |2\rangle$$

$$\text{则 } \langle 2 | H | 2 \rangle - \langle 0 | H | 0 \rangle$$

$$= 2\xi_k = 2\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2}$$

在费米面上激发能最小为 2Δ

5.7 超电流

对每一对 Cooper pair $(\vec{k}, -\vec{k})$, 当外场作用使费米球移动 $\delta\vec{k}$

相应 Cooper pair $(\vec{k} + \delta\vec{k}, -\vec{k} + \delta\vec{k})$

总动量为 $2\delta\vec{k}$, 质心速度 $\frac{\hbar\delta\vec{k}}{m}$

Cooper pair 运动的电流密度

$$j_s = \frac{n}{2}(-2e)\frac{\hbar\delta\vec{k}}{m} = -\frac{ne\hbar\delta\vec{k}}{m}$$

撤去外场, 超导体仍保持上述组态

J_s 不衰减 $\Rightarrow$ Cooper pair 对负载电流是无阻电流

J_s 存在上限, 这里我们推导一番:

费米球 δk 的位移引起动能增加

$$\delta \varepsilon = \frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2m \left(\frac{\hbar \delta k}{m} \right)^2 = \frac{n \hbar^2 (\delta k)^2}{2m}$$

为保持超导相的稳定, 必须要求

$\delta \varepsilon$ 小于凝聚能

$$\delta \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2} g(E_F) \Delta^2 \Rightarrow |\delta k| \text{ 的临界值 } \frac{m \Delta}{\hbar^2 k_F} \quad g(E_F) = \frac{3n}{4E_F}$$

$$j_s(j_s)_{\text{max}} = \frac{ne\hbar}{m} |\delta k| \approx \frac{ne\Delta}{\hbar k_F}$$

另外持续电流的存在要求

$$\delta k < \frac{m \Delta}{\hbar^2 k_F}$$

$$\Rightarrow j_s = \frac{ne\hbar}{m} \delta k < \frac{ne\Delta}{\hbar k_F}$$

有限温度情况

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$T > 0K$ 时存在准粒子的热激发 $\langle \delta_k^+ \delta_k \rangle$

$$\Delta(T) = V \sum_k \langle G_k C_k \rangle$$

$$= V \sum_k \langle (U_k \delta_k - V_k \delta_k^+) (U_k \delta_k + V_k \delta_k^+) \rangle$$

$$= V \sum_k \langle U_k V_k (\delta_k \delta_k^+ - \delta_k^+ \delta_k) \rangle$$

$$= V \sum_k U_k V_k (1 - \langle \delta_k^+ \delta_k \rangle - \langle \delta_k \delta_k^+ \rangle)$$

满足费米分布

$$\langle \delta_k^+ \delta_k \rangle = \langle \delta_k \delta_k^+ \rangle = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \tilde{\epsilon}_k} + 1}$$

$$\tilde{\epsilon}_k = \sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2(T)}$$

$$\Delta(T) = V \sum_k U_k V_k (1 - \frac{2}{e^{\beta \tilde{\epsilon}_k} + 1}) = V \sum_k U_k V_k \frac{e^{\beta \tilde{\epsilon}_k} - 1}{e^{\beta \tilde{\epsilon}_k} + 1}$$

$$U_k V_k = \frac{\Delta(T)}{2 \sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2(T)}}$$

$$\Delta(T) = V \sum_k \frac{\Delta(T)}{2 \sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2(T)}} \frac{e^{\beta \tilde{\epsilon}_k} - 1}{e^{\beta \tilde{\epsilon}_k} + 1}$$

$$1 = V \sum_k \frac{\tanh(\frac{1}{2} \beta \tilde{\epsilon}_k)}{2 \sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2(T)}}$$

T_c 的确定

由过去的推导可知 当 $\Delta=0$ 时 $\tilde{\epsilon}_k \rightarrow |\epsilon_k|$, 超导元激发 $\rightarrow$ 正常态

我们试图确定 T_c , $\Delta(T_c)=0$, 即转变温度

$$T_c \text{ 时 } 1 = V \sum_k \frac{\tanh(\frac{1}{2} \beta_c \epsilon_k)}{2 \epsilon_k}$$

$$1 = V \int_0^{\hbar \omega_D} \frac{g(\epsilon_F) \tanh(\frac{1}{2} \beta_c \epsilon)}{\epsilon} d\epsilon$$

$$1 = V \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} \beta_c \hbar \omega_D} \frac{g(\epsilon_F) \tanh x}{x} dx$$

$$1 = V g(\epsilon_F) \left\{ \ln x \tanh x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2} \beta_c \hbar \omega_D} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} \beta_c \hbar \omega_D} dx \ln x \operatorname{sech}^2 x \right\}$$

由于 $\hbar\omega_D \gg k_B T$

我们将第二项积分上限改为 $+\infty$

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$$\int_0^{\infty} \ln x \operatorname{sech}^2 x \, dx = -\ln \frac{4e\gamma}{\pi}$$

$$1 = g(E_F) V \ln \left[\left(\frac{2e\gamma}{\pi} \right) \left(\frac{\hbar\omega_D}{k_B T_c} \right) \right]$$

$$k_B T_c = \frac{2e\gamma}{\pi} \hbar\omega_D \exp \left[-\frac{1}{g(E_F) V} \right] \\ \approx 1.13 \hbar\omega_D \exp \left[-\frac{1}{g(E_F) V} \right]$$

同位素效应

$$\omega_D \sim M^{-1/2}$$

$\Rightarrow T_c M^{1/2} = \text{常数}$ 的同位素效应公式

表明超导与晶格振动有关

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由 $\Delta(T) = V \sum_k \frac{\Delta(T)}{2\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2(T)}} \frac{e^{\beta\epsilon_k} - 1}{e^{\beta\epsilon_k} + 1}$ 得

$$1 = \frac{V}{2} \sum_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2(T)}} - V \sum_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2(T)}} \times \frac{1}{e^{\beta\epsilon_k} + 1} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

当 $T \rightarrow 0$ 时 上式第二项 ($\beta = 1/T$) $\rightarrow 0$

$$1 = \frac{V}{2} \sum_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2(0)}} = g(E_F) V \ln \frac{2\hbar\omega_D}{\Delta(0)} \quad \text{与过去所求一致.}$$

由此我们将 $\frac{V}{2} \sum_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k^2 + \Delta^2(T)}}$ 写为 $g(E_F) V \ln \frac{2\hbar\omega_D}{\Delta(T)}$

对 $\textcircled{2}$ 式有 π 时

$$g(E_F) V \ln \frac{2\hbar\omega_D}{\Delta(0)} = g(E_F) V \ln \frac{2\hbar\omega_D}{\Delta(T)} - 2V \int_0^{\hbar\omega_D} \frac{g(\epsilon) \frac{d\epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 + \Delta^2(T)}}}{e^{\beta\sqrt{\epsilon^2 + \Delta^2(T)}} + 1}$$

$$\ln \frac{\Delta(T)}{\Delta(0)} = -2 \int_0^{\hbar\omega_D/k_B T} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta(T)}{k_B T}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{[\exp \sqrt{x^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta(T)}{k_B T}\right)^2} + 1]}$$

$$= -2 \int_0^{\infty} dx \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta}{k_B T}\right)^2} (\exp \sqrt{x^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta}{k_B T}\right)^2} + 1)}$$

数值结果有

