

ExN are various forms of the polytropic E model when the form of the E is known. If we take

$$E_n = k n w_0 \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

it's called the Keldysh model (Keldysh 1957). The E is given by

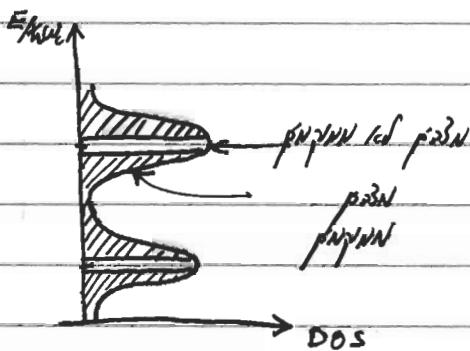
$$E = \frac{cB}{mc} w_0$$

(where  $w_0$  is the value of  $w$  at the center) then the g-factor is

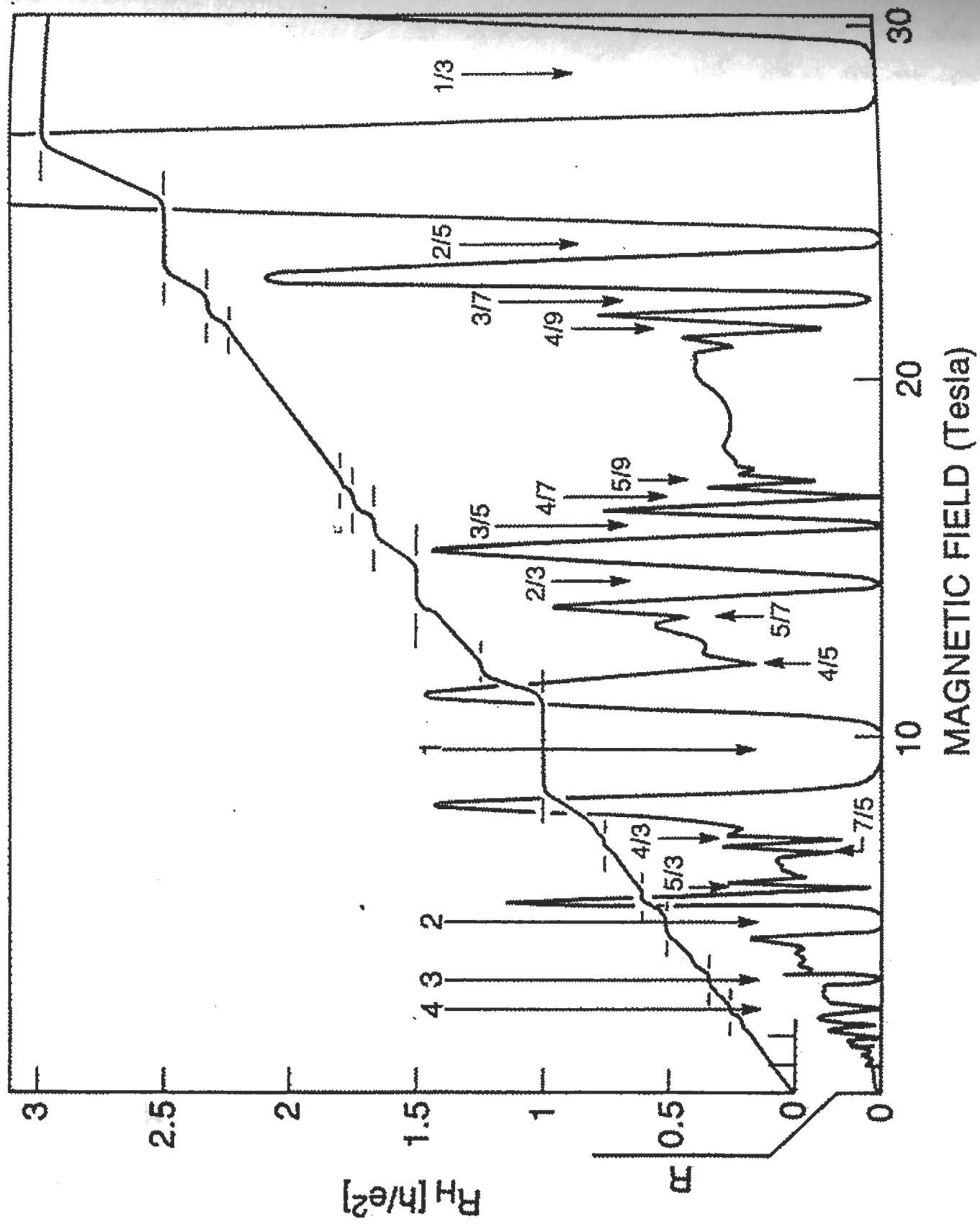
$$g = \frac{\phi_0}{\phi}$$

where  $\phi_0 = \frac{4c}{E}$

• If  $\mu = 0$  then  $R_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{e^2}$  ! when  $R_{xx}$  plus  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{e^2}$  do Cptd  
 (exchange the planes from the wires) - prob. part. is it not perturb. problem as  
 the  $\mu$  is zero there. instead  $\Rightarrow$  planes to same reason would give us Cptd  
 this idea extended when we have two of them give  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{e^2} \mu_1 \mu_2$   
**Exercise**  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{e^2} \mu_1 \mu_2$  "as"



Gravitational potential energy (GPE) is the energy stored in an object due to its position relative to other objects with mass. It is calculated as  $GPE = mgh$ , where  $m$  is the mass of the object,  $g$  is the acceleration due to gravity, and  $h$  is the height above a reference level. The potential energy of a system can be converted into kinetic energy through work done by the force of gravity.



MAGNETIC FIELD (Tesla)

הנורמליזציה של היחסים בין המאגרים נקבעת על ידי  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n$ . מכאן  $\lambda = \frac{m}{m+1}$ .

$$\vec{A} = \frac{B}{2} (y, -x) \Rightarrow \text{Color flip Laughlin} \rightarrow \text{red green blue}$$

$$H = \frac{\hbar^2 m}{2} \left[ \left( -i\ell \partial_x + \frac{y}{2\ell} \right)^2 + \left( -i\ell \partial_y - \frac{x}{2\ell} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$z = \frac{1}{\ell} (x + iy) \quad \partial_z = \ell (2x - i \cdot 2y) \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$z^* = \frac{1}{\ell} (x - iy) \quad \partial z^* = \ell (x_1 + i y_1)$$

$$H = \hbar\omega_c \left[ \left( \frac{Z^*}{2^{3/2}} - \sqrt{2} J_0 \right) \left( \frac{Z}{2^{3/2}} + \sqrt{2} J_0 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\equiv \hbar\omega_c \left( b^\dagger b + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

الله قادر

$$\text{If } \exists \text{ such } f \quad [b, b^+] = 1$$

$$b = \frac{z}{2\pi} + \sqrt{2} \alpha_{2,k} \quad \text{with } \alpha_k \text{ real}$$

$$b^+ = \frac{z^*}{2^{3k}} - \sqrt{2} \partial_2$$

$$a = \frac{z^*}{2^{q_2}} + \sqrt{2} \beta_2$$

$$a^+ = \frac{z - \sqrt{2} \alpha_2}{2^{3/2}} *$$

$$[a,b] = [a,b^+] = 0 \quad ! \quad [a,a^+]=1 \quad pr/pn,$$

$$b\psi = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\left( \frac{z}{2^{3/2}} + \sqrt{2} z_2^* \right) \psi = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \psi = f(z) e^{-\frac{zz^*}{4}}$$

מגניטים אטומריים במקלטים מושפעים על ידי מגנטים חיצוניים.

$$a\Psi = a f(z) e^{-\frac{zz^*}{4}} = \left( \frac{z^*}{2^{3/2}} + \sqrt{2} z_2 \right) f(z) e^{-\frac{zz^*}{4}} = 0 \Rightarrow f = 1$$

$$(a^+)^m e^{-\frac{zz^*}{4}} = \left( \frac{z - \sqrt{2} \alpha_2^*}{2^{\beta_2}} \right)^m e^{-\frac{zz^*}{4}} \propto z^m e^{-\frac{zz^*}{4}}$$

תְּמִימָנָה וְעַמְּלֵה כְּבָשָׂר וְבָשָׂר כְּבָשָׂר וְבָשָׂר כְּבָשָׂר

✓ FQHE  $\rightarrow$   $E = \pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m$   $\rightarrow$   $\psi_0 \rightarrow$   $S = \pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m$   $\rightarrow$  Laughlin state  
will be filled per  $\pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m$   $\rightarrow$   $\psi_0$   $\rightarrow$   $S = \pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m$   
 $\rightarrow$   $\psi_0$   $\rightarrow$   $N = \pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m$   $\rightarrow$   $\psi_0$   $\rightarrow$   $S = \pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m$

$$\Psi = \prod_{j < k} f(z_j - z_k) e^{-\frac{1}{4} \sum |z_e|^2}$$

reduces the amount of energy available for dispersal and colonisation.

ref. (1) says that the moments are often hard to get when some  $Z_1, \dots, Z_N$  are  $\text{mult}(n)$  p.d. If  $\prod_{j < k} f(Z_j - Z_k) \approx \text{mult}$  effects then  $f = n$  p.d. while  $\text{mult}(n)$  ref. 3.  $Z \approx \text{mult}(n)$  if  $f(z) \approx f_0$

$$f(z) = z^m \quad : z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus M$$

$$|\Psi_m(z_1, \dots, z_N)|^2 = e^{-\beta \phi(z_1, \dots, z_N)}$$

За кога сън по-добър! Всички сън във времето  $\beta = \frac{1}{m}$  за всичко

$$\phi(z_1, \dots, z_n) = -2M^2 \sum_{j < k} \ln |z_j - z_k| + \frac{m}{2} \sum_e |z_e|^2$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \int d^3r' 2\ln|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| P(r')$$

$$V(r) = \frac{1}{2} k r^2 \ln \left| \frac{r-r_i}{r-r_o} \right| P(r)$$

$$\delta_{\text{pr}} \quad \nabla^2 \ln r = 2\pi \delta(r) \quad \text{pr}_{\text{pr}} \quad x_{\text{pr}} \quad y_{\text{pr}}$$

$$\nabla^2 V = 4\pi P(r)$$

then plan  $\cos N$  is  $V = \frac{r^2}{2l^2}$   $\sin N$  is  $\rho$   
 then plan to find  $\sin N$  now  $\phi > 90^\circ$  then  $\rho = \frac{1}{2\pi l^2} \frac{e}{k}$

le plus tard des plus récents est celui où le schéma de la  
plus récente théorie prévoit que  $\mu_{\text{PC}}$  =  $\mu_{\text{PC}}$  pour toutes les  
théories plus tardives.

She has a lot of energy which makes it hard to break  $P_0 = \frac{1}{m \cdot 2\pi l^2}$  gives  
the same form when you take into account the energy: probability to measure something  
which means  $\frac{1}{m}$  is the same as the total number of

3) If you want to calculate the probability of finding an electron per Laughlin  
 $Z_0$  which has a probability of filling up the hole with one electron.

$$\Psi_m^{(2)} = \prod_i (Z_i - Z_0) \Psi_m = \prod_i (Z_i - Z_0) \prod_{i \neq k} (Z_i - Z_k)^m e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{e} \vec{Z}_k}$$

So, instead,  $Z_0 = 0$  since there is no hole for  $Z_0$  which is quasi-hole +  $\frac{1}{m}$  times  
- the hole will be filled by one electron  $\Psi_m^{(2)}$  > will have a chance of filling up the hole  
This is the case where there is no probability to find another electron there.  
which makes sense since it is the case when the probability is zero at that point.

$$\phi \rightarrow \phi - 2m \sum_i \ln |Z_i - Z_0|$$

$Z_0$  is just the place where there is no hole for the other particles and so  
we can just ignore the fact that there is no hole for the other particles  
which is why  $m \cdot P_0$  is zero which makes the probability zero  
 $Z_0$  is just  $\frac{1}{m}$  plus all the other cases which are not possible

which is why  $\phi$  is zero at  $Z_0$  since  $\phi$  is zero at  $Z_0$  and  $\phi$  is zero at  $Z_0$  and  $\phi$  is zero at  $Z_0$   
which makes  $\phi$  zero at  $Z_0$  and  $R$  which means  $\phi$  is zero at  $Z_0$  and  $\phi$  is zero at  $Z_0$   
so  $\phi$  is zero at  $Z_0$  and  $\phi$  is zero at  $Z_0$  and  $\phi$  is zero at  $Z_0$

$$\chi = \frac{e^*}{\hbar c} \oint \vec{A} d\vec{l} = 2\pi \frac{e^*}{\hbar c} \frac{\phi}{\phi_0}$$

(which means  $H(z)$ ):  $z$  which is the position vector to the Berry  
 $\psi(t)$  which is  $E(t)$  and  $\int E(t) dt$  from now until today  
which means  $\chi$  is zero and zero

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = i \langle \psi(t) | \frac{d\psi(t)}{dt} \rangle$$

$$\frac{d\psi_m^{+z_0}}{dt} = \sum_i \frac{d}{dt} \ln [z_i - z_0(t)] \cdot \psi_m^{+z_0}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = i \langle \psi_m^{+z_0} | \frac{d}{dt} \sum_i \ln [z_i - z_0(t)] | \psi_m^{+z_0} \rangle$$

$\rho^{z_0}(z) = \langle \psi_m^{+z_0} | \sum_i \delta(z_i - z) | \psi_m^{+z_0} \rangle$  in quasi-hole  $\rightarrow$  sharp jump near  $z_0$  per

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = i \int d^2r \rho^{z_0}(z) \frac{d}{dt} \ln [z - z_0(t)]$$

then  $\rho_0 = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\phi}{\phi_0}$   $\Rightarrow \rho^{z_0}(z) = \rho_0 + \delta\rho^{z_0}(z)$  per  
 $z > R$  per  $R$  then pole here  $z_0$  per  $\rho_0 N$  near zero sum  
 $\delta\rho$ . when  $|z| > R$  there is  $2\pi i$  near  $|z| < R$  per  
 $\rho_0 = i \int_{|z| < R} d^2r \rho_0 \cdot 2\pi i = -2\pi \langle N \rangle = -2\pi \frac{1}{m} \frac{\phi}{\phi_0}$

$$\psi_m^{z_a, z_b} = \prod_i (z_i - z_a)(z_i - z_b) \psi_m$$

$z_N$  per hole then  $z_0$  near  $z_0$  per  $\rho$  NIC so for near  $\delta\rho^{z_0}(z)$  o per  
 $\left(\frac{e}{R}\right)^2$  per  $2\pi i$  near  $z_0$  when both sum of per

$$-2\pi \frac{1}{m} \frac{\phi}{\phi_0} = 2\pi \frac{e^*}{e} \frac{\phi}{\phi_0} \Rightarrow e^* = \frac{e}{m}$$

is then quasi-hole per particle  $e^*$  and  $m$  per mass per  
 $z_b, z_a$  per quasi-holes in sum per

$$\psi_m^{z_a, z_b} = \prod_i (z_i - z_a)(z_i - z_b) \psi_m$$

per  $z_b = R$  then  $z_a$  per  $z_a$  per  $R$  per  $z_a$  per  $z_b$  per  $z_a$  per  $z_b$   
 $z_a$  per  $z_b = |z_b| - R \leq \ell$  per  $N$  per  $m$  per  $e^*$  per

רוצ' מודולו 10 נעל פהו שמיינטן או  $-\frac{1}{m}$  ישייע  $\langle n \rangle_k$  כ- $\frac{1}{m}$

$$\Delta\gamma = \frac{2\pi}{m}$$

$m \rightarrow m-1$  var : fractional statistics between quasi-holes  $\rightarrow$  odds

$$\text{area of } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base } AB \times \text{height from } C \text{ to } AB$$

228 . 223-222 រូបភាព រាយក្រឹង និង ១.  $\frac{2\pi}{3} = \pi$  តើ នេះ នៅ 223  
នៅ នូវភាព :  $e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$  តើ នេះ នៅ នូវបី សម្រាប់ រាយក្រឹង និង នៅ នូវ  
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quasi-electrons & de Lillo and Laughlin

$$\Psi_m^{z_0} = \prod_i \left( \frac{z}{z_i} - z_0 \right) \Psi_m$$

Se puro quasi elettrone è  $\psi_0 + \frac{e}{m}$  per cui non c'è stato per NBS perché  $e^{-i\frac{\pi}{m}}$  non può essere scritto per

בנוסף לכך מטרת ה-FOHE היא לסייע לאנשים מפוקח עליהם לאפשרותם לשלב בוגרים מפוקחים עם מטרת ה-FOHE. מטרת ה-FOHE היא לסייע לאנשים מפוקחים עליהם לאפשרותם לשלב בוגרים מפוקחים עם מטרת ה-FOHE.

(Chern-Simons class) ו- (ג'רמי גודמן ו- ג'ון טולס) מגדירים ש-  $\Omega$  הוא פוטנציאל גראונט-פונקטיאלי (gravitational potential) אם קיימת פונקציית גראונט-פונקטיאלית  $\phi$  כך ש-  $\Omega = \nabla\phi$ . מכאן ש-  $\Omega$  הוא פוטנציאל גראונט-פונקטיאלי אם ורק אם קיימת פונקציית גראונט-פונקטיאלית  $\phi$  כך ש-  $\Omega = \nabla\phi$ .

↳ New statistical transmutation  $\rightarrow$  CS with 22M1 p(0.00383).  
 ↳ old: 21M1 with 87.6% rest Jordan-Wigner transformation  $\rightarrow$  20M1

$$\phi(r) = e^{i\Lambda(r)} \psi(r) \quad , \quad \Lambda(r) = \int d^3r' f(r-r') P(r')$$

$$\rho(r) = \psi^\dagger(r)\psi(r) = \phi^\dagger(r)\phi(r)$$

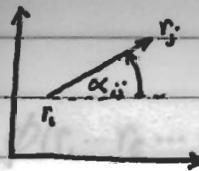
given  $\phi(r)$  problem  $\Rightarrow$  Baker Hausdorff would come into play  
 & points exist in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $f(r-r) \in \text{supp } \psi(r)$  so in the definition

$$f(r-r') = f(r'-r) + \tilde{\phi}\pi$$

is the  $\phi$  zero please add which you  $\phi(r)$  will be  $\phi$  zero  
anyone you  $\phi(r)$  is  $\phi$  zero.  $r^2 - 100$  which you  $\phi(r)$

$$f(r_i - r_j) = \frac{\theta}{\pi} \alpha_{ij}$$

$f(r_i - r_j)$  is often zero  
if  $r_i - r_j$  falls for some reason



reduces prob if  $i$  has  $\neq \pi$ , then  $\alpha_{ij}$  is prob  
statistical angle  $\theta$  between  $r_i$  &  $r_j$

sin theta >

also per ~~which~~ prob is same prob of  $r_i$  &  $r_j$  after exchange so prob is same  
exp  $\Psi(r_1 \dots r_N)$  applies to

$$\Psi(r_1 \dots r_n \dots r_e \dots r_N) = -\Psi(r_1 \dots r_e \dots r_u \dots r_N)$$

so we expect to have odd disk poles

$$U(r_1 \dots r_N) = e^{i \sum_{ij} \frac{\theta}{\pi} \alpha_{ij}} \quad \left( f(r_i - r_j) = \frac{\theta}{\pi} \alpha_{ij}, \quad P(r) = \sum_j \delta(r - r_j) \right)$$

$\phi(r_1 \dots r_N) = U^{-1}(r_1 \dots r_N) \Psi(r_1 \dots r_N)$  to solve over st prob  
where  $\Psi$  is over standard basis so apply like prob  $U^{-1}\Psi$  to get  $\phi$   
(use  $\delta$  function properties of

$$U(r_1 \dots r_n \dots r_e \dots r_N) = \exp \left\{ -i \frac{\theta}{\pi} \left[ \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ i \neq n,e}} \alpha_{ij} + \sum_{\substack{j=n+1 \\ j \neq e}} \alpha_{nj} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \alpha_{in} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \sum_{j=e+1}^N \alpha_{ej} + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq n}}^{e-1} \alpha_{ie} + \alpha_{ne} \right] \right\}$$

$$U^{-1}(r_1 \dots r_n \dots r_e \dots r_N) = U^{-1}(r_1 \dots r_n \dots r_e \dots r_N)$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ -i \frac{\theta}{\pi} \left[ \sum_{m=n+1}^e (\alpha_{em} - \alpha_{ne} + \alpha_{nm} - \alpha_{en}) + (\alpha_{en} - \alpha_{ne}) \right] \right\}$$

$$\alpha_{ij} - \alpha_{ji} = \pm \pi$$

e prob

$$U^{-1}(r_1 \dots r_e \dots r_n \dots r_N) = U^{-1}(r_1 \dots r_n \dots r_e \dots r_N) e^{-i\frac{\theta}{\pi} \left[ \sum_{m=n+1}^N (\pm 2\pi \text{ or } 0) \pm \pi \right]}$$

dps  $\Psi(r_1 \dots r_N)$  le n3gocia eure pr

$$\phi(r_1 \dots r_e \dots r_n \dots r_N) = -e^{\pm i\theta} \psi(r_1 \dots r_n \dots r_e \dots r_N)$$

$$\text{v1do } \phi : \theta = (2k+1)\pi \Leftarrow$$

v1do  $\phi$

$$\text{v1ndo } \phi : \theta = 2k\pi$$

$$(\phi_0 = \frac{2\pi}{e} \Leftarrow k=c=1) \quad \text{le n3gocia eure pr}$$

$$H = \sum_i \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \vec{p}_i + e\vec{A}(r_i) \right]^2 + \sum_i eA_0(r_i) + \sum_{i>j} V(r_i - r_j)$$

$$H\Psi(r_1 \dots r_N) = E\Psi(r_1 \dots r_N) \quad \text{eure pr}$$

$$\Rightarrow HU\phi(r_1 \dots r_N) = UE\phi(r_1 \dots r_N)$$

$H' = U^{-1}HU$  le n3gocia eure  $\phi$  E eure pr  $H$  le n3gocia eure  $\Psi$  pr

,  $\vec{A}(r_i)$  pr wch 1000 zefi  $r_i$  j3t3t at ne p3n3t n3gocia eure  $U$  e pr  
d3f3t  $V(r_i - r_j)$  !  $A_0(r_i)$

$$U^{-1}\vec{p}_i U = U^{-1}(-i\vec{\nabla}_i U) + U^{-1}U(i\vec{\nabla}_i)$$

$$= e^{-i\sum_{j>i} \frac{\theta}{\pi} \alpha_{ij}} \sum_{j>i} \frac{\theta}{\pi} (\vec{\nabla}_i \alpha_{ij}) e^{i\sum_{j>i} \frac{\theta}{\pi} \alpha_{ij}} + \vec{p}_i$$

$$= e\vec{a}(r_i) + \vec{p}_i$$

3) If  $\mu$  statistical vector potential  $\rightarrow$  zero

$$\vec{a}(r_i) = \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \frac{\theta}{\pi} \sum_{j \neq i} \vec{r}_i \alpha_{ij} = \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \frac{\theta}{\pi} \left[ \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{y_j - y_i}{|r_j - r_i|^2}, - \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{x_j - x_i}{|r_j - r_i|^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \frac{\theta}{\pi} \frac{1}{r} \hat{e}_4$$

$$H' = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \vec{p}_i + e \left( \vec{A}(r_i) + \vec{\alpha}(r_i) \right) \right]^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N e A_0(r_i) + \sum_{i < j} V(r_i - r_j)$$

Given  $\vec{v}$  the wind &  $\vec{w}$  inc. it is for winds from sea in  $\vec{v}$   
 $\vec{w}$  is to  $\vec{v}$  as  $\vec{w}$  is  $\vec{v}$ . when  $\vec{v}$  is curl  $\vec{w}$  is  $\vec{v}$  to  
 $\vec{w}$  strokes plus curl  $\vec{v}$ . that is  $\vec{w}$  plus  $\vec{v}$  plus curl  $\vec{v}$   $\leftarrow$

$$\oint d^2r \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{a}(r) = \oint \vec{a}(r) \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\phi_0}{2\pi} \frac{\theta}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} r \cdot \frac{1}{r} d\varphi = \phi_0 \cdot \frac{\theta}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{a}(r) = \phi_0 \frac{\theta}{\pi} \delta(\vec{r}) \hat{z}$$

The Nelly  $\theta$  is also pr. given the ipd  $\pi_{\theta}$  pr. in si ppr. ppr. pr. nels  
with initialles  $\pi_{\theta}^0$  and pr.  $\pi_{\theta}^1$  which is ppr. to pr. to pr. The ip

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot e \oint \vec{a} (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) d\vec{r}_2 = \frac{e}{2} \phi_0 \frac{\epsilon_0}{4\pi} = \theta$$

when  $\theta$  is an odd multiple of  $\pi$ ,  $\theta = (2k+1)\pi$  for some integer  $k$ ,  
 electrons + flux lines = composite particles produced by pair creation

$$\pi + \theta = 2(k+1)\pi$$

• p3) pinc disease  $\Rightarrow$  composite bosons  $\rightarrow$   $p_{\text{coll}}^{\text{obs}}$   $\propto$   $p_{\text{coll}}^{\text{obs}}$   $\propto$   $p_{\text{coll}}^{\text{obs}}$

$f(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}') = f(\mathbf{r}'-\mathbf{r}) + \vec{\phi} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')$  at  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\phi} = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\int d\mathbf{r} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\phi} = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\vec{\phi}$  is irrotational  
 and  $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\phi}$  follows when  $\vec{\phi}$  is regular.  $\vec{\phi}$  is not good when there is a  
 regular gauge transformation of  $\vec{\phi}$ .  $\vec{\phi} \rightarrow \vec{\phi} + \vec{g}$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} g = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{g} = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $g$  is not good when  $f$  is not good.  $f \rightarrow f + g$   
 $\therefore$  Good when  $f = \phi_0$  when  $\vec{\phi}$  is good when  $\vec{g}$  is good.

$$\vec{\phi}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d^2 \mathbf{r}' \vec{\nabla} f(\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}) P(\mathbf{r}')$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\phi} = \phi_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} P(\mathbf{r}) \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\phi} = 0 \quad (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f = 0 \text{ by } p_N) \quad \text{looking at } \vec{\phi} \text{ if } f \text{ is not good}$$

$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{g} = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\vec{g}$  is not good when  $f$  is not good.  
 and  $\vec{g}$  is good when  $f$  is not good.  $(\vec{\phi} \text{ is not good} \Rightarrow \vec{g} \text{ is not good})$   
 $\Rightarrow$  fixed the gauge-fixing at  $\phi_0$  when  $f$

$\Rightarrow$  now we can work with  $\vec{\phi}$

$$Z = \int D\phi D\vec{\phi} \delta(\phi_i a_i) \delta\left(\frac{\pi e}{\theta \phi} \epsilon_{ij} \phi_i a_j - eP\right) e^{iS} \quad i,j = 1,2$$

$$S = \int dt d^2 \mathbf{r} [\phi^* i \partial_t \phi - H']$$

: see later no  $\vec{p}_\phi$   $\Rightarrow$  d.o. : Lagrange multiplier field

$$Z = \int D\phi D\phi_\mu \delta(\phi_i a_i) e^{i(S_a + S_\phi)} \quad \mu = 0, 1, 2$$

$$S_a = \int dt d^2 \mathbf{r} \frac{\pi e}{\theta \phi} \epsilon_{ij} a_0 \phi_i a_j$$

$$S_\phi = \int dt d^2 \mathbf{r} \left[ \phi^* (i \partial_t + e(A_0 + \phi_0)) \phi - \frac{1}{2m} |(-i \vec{\nabla} + e(\vec{A} + \vec{\phi})) \phi|^2 \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int dt d^2 \mathbf{r} d^2 \mathbf{r}' \delta P(\mathbf{r}) V(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}') \delta P(\mathbf{r}')$$

$$\delta P = P - \bar{P}$$

Coulomb (transverse) gauge helps show Chern-Simons action is now

$$S_{CS} = \int dt d^3r \frac{\pi e}{2\phi} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda} a_\mu a_\nu a_\lambda$$

$$S_{CS} = \int dt d^3r \frac{\pi e}{2\phi} \left[ a_0 E_{ij} \partial_i a_j - E_{ij} a_i \partial_0 a_j + E_{ij} a_i \partial_j a_0 \right]$$

Integrate by parts

$$- a_0 E_{ij} \partial_i a_j$$

$$= a_0 E_{ij} \partial_i a_j$$

$$= \int dt d^3r \left[ \frac{\pi e}{2\phi} a_0 E_{ij} \partial_i a_j - \frac{\pi e}{2\phi} \vec{a}_T \times \partial_0 \vec{a}_T \right]$$

transverse gauge  $\Rightarrow$  no zero mode part of  $\vec{a}_T$

so  $\vec{a}_T$  has no zero mode part so  $\partial_0 \vec{a}_T$  is zero

$\Rightarrow$  (undoing the gauge fixing)  $S_{CS}$  is not yet  $\phi$  independent

$$Z = \int D\phi Da_\mu e^{i(S_{CS} + S_\phi)}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $S_{CS}$  is not yet  $\phi$  independent because  $S_{CS}$  contains  $a_0$  which is not independent of  $\phi$

but  $a_0 = \partial_0 A_i(\vec{r}, t)$  is the gauge variation of  $A_i$

$$\delta S_{CS} \propto \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda} \partial_\mu [(\partial_\nu A_\lambda) a_\lambda]$$

so new  $\phi$  to make  $a_0$  zero

$$\phi(r) = \sqrt{\rho(r)} e^{i\theta(r)}$$

$\rightarrow$   $\nabla \phi = \vec{B} \times \vec{r}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\nabla \theta = \frac{1}{r} \vec{B}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\theta = \frac{1}{r} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{r}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\theta$  is also a field that has no local or mean value because when we integrate plus minus

$$S_{\phi} = \int dt d^3r \left\{ \rho \left[ -\partial_t \theta - e(A_0 + a_0) \right] - \frac{1}{2M} \rho \left[ \vec{\nabla} \theta + e(\vec{A} + \vec{a}) \right]^2 - \frac{1}{8M} \frac{(\vec{\nabla} \rho)^2}{\rho} \right\}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int dt d^3r d^3r' \delta\rho(r) V(r-r') \delta\rho(r')$$

$S_{\phi} + S_{\text{ext}}$ : draw  $\rightarrow$  self-consistent solution  $\rightarrow$  mean-field  $\rightarrow$  Hartree plus

$$\delta a_0: E_{ij} \partial_i a_j = \tilde{\phi} \phi_0 \rho \quad : \text{the G-S constraint}$$

$$\delta a_i: E_{ij} (\partial_i a_0 - \partial_t a_j) = \tilde{\phi} \phi_0 j_i \quad j_i = \frac{\rho}{m} [\partial_i \theta + e(A_i + a_i)] = \rho v_i$$

$$\delta \rho: \partial_t \theta = -\frac{v_i^2}{2M} + \frac{1}{2M} \frac{\partial_i \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \rho}{V \rho} + e(A_0 + a_0) - \int d^3r' V(r-r') \delta \rho(r')$$

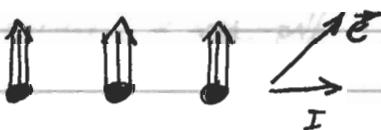
$$\partial_t \rho = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j}$$

$\rightarrow$  Hartree field  $\rightarrow$  self-consistent field  $\rightarrow$  Hartree field  $\rightarrow$  Hartree field

Other notes: problem from N30. If there are two electrons with different velocities in "Chem-Simons electrodynamics": so when one electron goes to the left the other goes to the right

problem with Coulomb energy when we have two fields when the electrons are close together

$\vec{a}_0 - \partial_t \vec{a}$ : Coulomb field  $\vec{B}_0$  and  $\vec{B}_0$  has to be zero because  $\vec{B}_0$  is constant and  $\vec{B}_0$  is zero when  $\vec{B}_0$  is zero



$(A_0 = 0)$  : Why does  $\rho$  has 1st mean-field value?

$$\rho = \bar{\rho} = \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi}} \frac{B}{\phi_0} \Rightarrow \nu = \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi}} = \frac{1}{2k+1} : \text{the Laughlin fractions}$$

$$\theta = \alpha_0 = 0, \vec{a} = -\vec{A} \quad (\epsilon_{ij} \partial_i A_j = -B \mu \text{eV})$$

out ( $B_0(\phi_0 + 2k\pi)$ )  $\rho_0$  can be written as  $\rho_0 = \frac{1}{2k+1} \frac{B}{\phi_0}$   $\rightarrow$   $\vec{A} + \vec{a}$  forms non-trivial as charged Bose condensate  $\rightarrow$  new U(1) field  $\theta$  and  $\nu = \frac{1}{2k+1}$ .  $\epsilon_{ij} \partial_i A_j = -B \mu \text{eV}$   $\rightarrow$   $\vec{A} + \vec{a}$  is CS-like  $\rightarrow$  it has Meissner effect

and  $\rho_0 = \frac{1}{2k+1} \frac{B}{\phi_0}$  then  $\theta = \alpha_0 = A_0$   $\rightarrow$   $\vec{A} + \vec{a} = -\vec{A}$

$$j_i = \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi} \phi_0} \epsilon_{ij} \partial_j \alpha_0 = -\frac{1}{\tilde{\phi} \phi_0} \epsilon_{ij} \partial_j (-A_0) = \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi} \phi_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{A}$$

$\theta$  is non-local

$\rightarrow$  (from previous  $\rho_0 = \frac{1}{2k+1} \frac{B}{\phi_0}$   $\rightarrow$   $\theta = \alpha_0 = A_0$ )  $\theta$  has Hall effect  $\rightarrow$   $\theta$  is called Hall

$$\sigma_H = e \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi} \phi_0} \frac{e^2}{2k+1} \frac{1}{h} = \nu \frac{e^2}{h}$$

$\rightarrow$   $\nu = 1$  for  $\theta = \alpha_0 = A_0$   $\rightarrow$   $\theta$  has Hall effect  $\rightarrow$  Laughlin  $\rightarrow$  quasi-electron and quasi-hole

$$\rho = \rho(r)$$

normal mode ( $A_0=0 \rightarrow \varphi$ ) plane

$$\theta(\vec{r}) = \pm \varphi$$

$\times 2\pi \vec{r}$  momentum of  $\varphi$  zero

$$\vec{a}(\vec{r}) = -\vec{A} \pm \frac{\hat{\varphi}}{er}, \quad a_0=0$$

$(\vec{r} \int \vec{A}) \varphi$  momentum of  $\varphi$

to ( $\vec{P}$  momentum  $\vec{A}$  field) given by  $\vec{v} = \vec{A} + \vec{P}$   $\vec{v}$   $\vec{A}$   $\vec{P}$   $\vec{v}$   $\vec{v}$

$$q = e \int d^3r (\vec{P} - \vec{p}) = e \int d^3r \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi}\phi} \nabla \times (\vec{a} - \vec{A}) = \frac{e}{\tilde{\phi}\phi} \oint d\vec{l} (\vec{a} - \vec{A}) = \pm \frac{2\pi}{\tilde{\phi}\phi} = \pm \frac{e}{\tilde{\phi}}$$

quasi-hole  $\rightarrow$  for all  $n$  when  $\vec{A}(r)$  is zero  $\rho(r)$  is zero  
when  $r \rightarrow \infty$   $\rho \rightarrow \infty$   $\rho \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 0$  quasi-particle.

pairing proposed by mean-field  $\rightarrow$  mean field theory and RPA  
by local theory mean field  $\rightarrow$  mean field theory

$$\mathcal{E}_{ij} \partial_i \delta U_j = \frac{\tilde{\phi} e \phi}{m} \delta P = \frac{w_c}{\bar{\rho}} \delta P$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{ij} \left[ \partial_i (\partial_t \delta \theta + e \delta a_0) - \partial_t \delta U_j \right] = w_c \delta U_i$$

$$\partial_t \delta \theta + e \delta a_0 = \frac{1}{4m\bar{\rho}} \partial_i^2 \delta P + \int d^3r' V(r-r') \delta P(r')$$

$$\partial_t \delta P = - \bar{\rho} \partial_i \delta U_i \quad \text{Ansatz Adenli}$$

$$\delta P = k \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

period  $T$

$$\delta U_y = \frac{w_c}{\bar{\rho}} \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\delta U_x = \frac{w_c}{\bar{\rho}} \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\partial_t \delta \theta + e \delta a_0 = \frac{m}{\bar{\rho}} \frac{w_c^2 - \omega^2}{k} \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

now consider the NC potential between two charges  $V(r-r') = \lambda \delta(r-r')$  instead of Coulomb

$$\omega^2 = \omega_c^2 + \frac{\lambda e k^2}{m} + \frac{1}{4m^2} k^4$$

$$\omega^2 \sim \omega_c^2 + \lambda k$$

magneto plasmons  $\nu \sim \frac{1}{k}$  plasma parallel to the  
magnetic field

$\omega_c$  for the NC is  $\omega_c \xrightarrow{k \gg 0} \omega_c$  Kohn goes to zero at  $k=0$   
 $\omega = \omega_c$  for parallel to magnetic field we get the same for parallel

Sur la RPA dans les perturbations de vitesse nous avons vu que pour un champ magnétique  $\vec{B}$  et une charge  $e$ , le potentiel de Chern-Simons est donné par

$$\partial_\mu \theta + e(A_\mu + a_\mu) = d\rho \quad \text{et} \quad \rho = \bar{\rho} + d\rho \quad \text{pour}$$

$$S_F = \int dt d^3r \left\{ \delta\rho \left[ -2e\theta - e(A_0 + a_0) \right] - \frac{\bar{\rho}}{2m} \left[ \vec{\nabla}\theta + e(\vec{A} + \vec{a}) \right]^2 - \frac{1}{2m} \frac{(\vec{\nabla}d\rho)^2}{\bar{\rho}} \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \int dt d^3r d^3r' \delta\rho(r) V(r-r') \delta\rho(r')$$

Donc la partie linéaire de  $S_F$  est donnée par

$$S_F = \int dt d^3r \left[ -i\omega\theta(-k) - e(A_0(-k) + a_0(-k)) \right] \left[ i\omega\theta(k) - e(A_0(k) + a_0(k)) \right]$$

$$S_F = \sum_{\omega, k} \left\{ \frac{1}{2V(k)} \left[ -i\omega\theta(-k) - e(A_0(-k) + a_0(-k)) \right] \left[ i\omega\theta(k) - e(A_0(k) + a_0(k)) \right] \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\bar{\rho}}{2m} \left[ -ik\theta(-k) + e(\vec{A}(-k) + \vec{a}(-k)) \right] \left[ ik\theta(k) + e(\vec{A}(k) + \vec{a}(k)) \right] \right\}$$

Il existe deux types de particules dans le système pour  $S_F$  : magnéto-plasmons et photons. Les deux types de particules sont liés par la relation

$\omega = \omega(k)$  pour les  $\theta$  et  $k$  dans l'espace

$$S_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k, \mu, \nu} \Pi_{\mu\nu}(k) \delta a_\mu(-k) \delta a_\nu(k) \quad : \quad \delta a_\mu = A_\mu + a_\mu$$

$$\Pi_{\theta\theta}(k) = -\frac{e^2}{V(k)} \frac{\frac{\bar{\rho}}{2m} |k|^2}{\frac{\omega^2}{2V(k)} - \frac{\bar{\rho}}{2m} |k|^2}$$

$$\Pi_{\theta i}(k) = -\frac{e^2 \bar{\rho}}{m} \left[ \delta_{ij} + \frac{\frac{\bar{\rho}}{2m} k_i k_j}{\frac{\omega^2}{2V(k)} - \frac{\bar{\rho}}{2m} |k|^2} \right]$$

$$\Pi_{ii}(k) = \Pi_{\theta\theta}(k) = -\frac{e^2 \bar{\rho}}{2m} \frac{\frac{\omega^2}{V(k)} |k|^2}{\frac{\omega^2}{2V(k)} - \frac{\bar{\rho}}{2m} |k|^2}$$

La théorie des perturbations pour la réponse linéaire à un champ est

1.1) גלקסיה מיליארדי סול

$$S_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \sum_{ij} \Pi_0(k) \left[ \delta a_i(-k) + \frac{\omega}{|\vec{k}|^2} k_i \delta a_i(k) \right] \left[ \delta a_o(k) + \frac{\omega}{|\vec{k}|^2} k_j \delta a_j(k) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \sum_{ij} \Pi_1(k) \left[ \delta_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{|\vec{k}|^2} \right] \delta a_i(-k) \delta a_j(k)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \sum_{ij} \left[ \Pi_0(k) \delta a_i(-k) + \Pi_1(k) \delta a_i(-k) \delta a_j(k) \right] \quad \Pi_1 = -\frac{c^2 \bar{\rho}}{m} \quad ! \quad \Pi_0 = \Pi_{00}$$

» 1)  $\Pi_0$  (longitudinal response) מושג מושג על רוחות ורוחות  
ונז' compressibility » גלקסיה דENSITY-density corr.

$$K = \lim_{\substack{\omega \rightarrow 0 \\ k \rightarrow 0}} \Pi_0 = \frac{1}{V(\vec{k})}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0 + \frac{c^2 \bar{\rho}}{m} k^2}$$

» 2)  $\Pi_1$  מושג מושג על גלקסיה (transverse response)

$$\delta b = \vec{b} + \vec{B} = \epsilon_{ij} a_i \delta a_j \quad \text{פונקציית גלקסיה עם גלקסיה נז'}$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\delta b)^2 \quad \text{מבחן}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int dt d^3r \chi(\delta b)^2 = -\frac{x}{4} \sum_k \sum_{ij} \left[ -i k_i \delta a_j(-k) + i k_j \delta a_i(-k) \right] \left[ i k_i \delta a_j(k) - i k_j \delta a_i(k) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{4} \sum_k \sum_{ij} \left\{ k_i^2 \delta_{ij} \delta a_i(-k) \delta a_j(k) + k_j^2 \delta_{ij} \delta a_i(-k) \delta a_j(k) \right.$$

$$\left. - k_i k_j [\delta a_i(-k) \delta a_j(k) + \delta a_j(-k) \delta a_i(k)] \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2} \sum_k \sum_{ij} \left( |\vec{k}|^2 \delta_{ij} - k_i k_j \right) \delta a_i(-k) \delta a_j(k)$$

diamagnetic response :  $x \rightarrow \infty$  מושג מושג באלקטרומגנטיzm גלקסיה

$$x = -\frac{\Pi_1(k)}{|\vec{k}|^2} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow 0} \infty$$

מבחן מבחן Meissner effect » גלקסיה לא  
על גלקסיה מיליארדי -  $\rho_s = \bar{\rho}$  superfluid density גלקסיה

response functions  $\pi$  are said to fulfill the Helmholtz identity if they are zero at the end of the path from the free field to the full field. This is called gauge invariance of the response functions. At the end of the path from the free field to the full field, the transverse gauge condition  $\partial_\mu A_\mu = 0$  is satisfied.

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \Pi_0(k) [a_0(-k) + A_0(-k)] [a_0(k) + A_0(k)] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \sum_{ij} \Pi_{ij}(k) \delta_{ij} [a_i(-k) + A_i(-k)] [a_j(k) + A_j(k)] \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \sum_{ij} \frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\rho}} E_{ij}(ik) [a_0(-k) a_j(k) - a_0(k) a_j(-k)]$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,\mu,\nu} \tilde{\Pi}_{\mu\nu}(k) A_{\mu}(-k) A_{\nu}(k)$$

Want  $a_\mu$  to satisfy  $\partial_\mu$

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{00}(k) = \frac{\Pi_0(k) \left(\frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\rho}}\right)^2 |\vec{k}|^2}{\left(\frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\rho}}\right)^2 |\vec{k}|^2 - \Pi_0(k) \Pi_1(k)} \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow 0]{\omega=0} \frac{me^2}{(2\pi\tilde{\rho})^2 \tilde{\rho}} |\vec{k}|^2$$

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{ij}(k) = \frac{\Pi_i(k) \left(\frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\rho}}\right)^2 |\vec{k}|^2}{\left(\frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\rho}}\right)^2 |\vec{k}|^2 - \Pi_0(k) \Pi_1(k)} \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow 0]{\omega=0} -\frac{e^2 V(k)}{(2\pi\tilde{\rho})^2} |\vec{k}|^2$$

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{ij}(k) = \tilde{\Pi}_{ji}(k) = \frac{\frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\rho}} \Pi_0(k) \Pi_1(k) \cdot i E_{ij} k_i}{\left(\frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\rho}}\right)^2 |\vec{k}|^2 - \Pi_0(k) \Pi_1(k)} \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow 0]{\omega=0} \frac{i e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\rho}} E_{ij} k_i$$

to find the compressibility  $\kappa$  density-density response

$$K_0 = \frac{1}{e^2} \lim_{\substack{\omega=0 \\ k \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta A_0(k) \delta A_0(k)} \Big|_{A_\mu=0} = \frac{m}{(2\pi\tilde{\rho})^2 \tilde{\rho}} |\vec{k}|^2 \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow 0} 0$$

and the superfluid density  $\eta_0$  which is found near the zero frequency

the mean-field is always zero and the mean spin value  $\pi_i(k) \sim P_0 \neq 0$   
 for  $k \neq 0$  due to Meissner effect & which relates to the superfluid density  
 $\rho_{sf}(k) = \mu(k)/\epsilon(k)$

ptn to NCP the. now the current-current response  $\rightarrow$  the spin density  
 & pnt reln. between the value of pnt & the  $P_0 \neq 0$  pnt is given by  
 (transverse gauge  $\rightarrow$  pnt value  $\pi_i(k)$ , d. relation)  $\tilde{\Pi}_{ij} \propto k^2 V(k)$   
 $\cdot k \neq 0$  then we get pnt value  $\tilde{\Pi}_{ij} \propto k^2$  which

: QHE  $\rightarrow$  the spin value zero

$$J_i(h) = \frac{\delta S}{\delta A_i(-k)} \Big|_{A_\mu=0} = -i \frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\phi}} \epsilon_{ij} k_j A_0(k)$$

$$\Rightarrow J_i = -\frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\phi}} \epsilon_{ij} E_j \quad \Rightarrow \quad G_H = \frac{e^2}{2\pi\tilde{\phi}} = \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi}} \frac{e^2}{h}$$

Laughlin state is a simple wave function with no nodes and has a power-law decay for large separation between particles. It has off-diagonal long range order (ODLO) with  $\nu = \frac{1}{2k+1}$  filling fraction, where  $k$  is the number of composite bosons.

( $\vec{B} \times \vec{A} = -B^2$ ,  $A_0 = 0$  in 2D)  $S_{\theta}$  for 2D Laughlin state  $S_{\theta}(\delta\alpha) + S_{\phi_s}(\alpha)$  is given by

$$S_{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \left[ \frac{\omega^2}{V(k) + (2\pi\tilde{\phi})^2 \bar{\rho}} - \frac{\bar{\rho} |\vec{k}|^2}{m} \right] \Theta(-k) \Theta(k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \Theta(-k) \Theta(k) \rangle = -i \frac{V(k) + (2\pi\tilde{\phi})^2 \bar{\rho}}{\omega^2 - (2\pi\tilde{\phi}\bar{\rho})^2 - \bar{\rho} V(k) |\vec{k}|^2} - i \frac{V(k) + 2\pi\tilde{\phi} \omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2 - \bar{\rho} V(k) |\vec{k}|^2}$$

:  $\omega$  for 2D Laughlin state when  $B \neq 0$

$$\langle \Theta(-\vec{k}) \Theta(\vec{k}) \rangle = \int d\omega \langle \Theta(-k) \Theta(k) \rangle = \frac{\tilde{\phi}}{2|\vec{k}|^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{|\vec{k}|}\right)$$

$O(1)$  :  $N/2$  2D Laughlin state  $\rightarrow$   $\tilde{\phi}$  is constant for

$$\Rightarrow \langle \Theta(\vec{r}) \Theta(\vec{r}') \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d^2 k \frac{\tilde{\phi}}{2k^2} e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} = \frac{\tilde{\phi}}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\infty dk \cdot k \frac{e^{ik|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'| \cos\varphi}}{k^2}$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{\phi}}{2} \int_0^\infty dk \frac{k}{k^2 + \epsilon^2} J_0(k|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|) = \frac{\tilde{\phi}}{2} K_0\left(\epsilon|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|\right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{\phi}}{2} \ln\left(\frac{2e^{-\epsilon}}{\epsilon|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}\right)$$

infra-red divergence  $\rightarrow$   $k \rightarrow 0$  (for  $\omega \rightarrow 0$ )

: problem with  $\omega \rightarrow 0$  (for  $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r}'$ )  $\rightarrow$  zero for poles in  $\omega$

$$\langle \phi^+(\vec{r}) \phi(\vec{r}') \rangle = \bar{\rho} \langle e^{-i[\Theta(\vec{r}) - \Theta(\vec{r}')]}} \rangle = \bar{\rho} e^{-[\langle \Theta(\vec{r}) \rangle - \langle \Theta(\vec{r}') \rangle]}$$

$$\propto \bar{\rho} |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{-\frac{\tilde{\phi}}{2}} = \bar{\rho} |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{-\frac{1}{2\nu}}$$

$r \rightarrow r'$  short-distance behavior of  $\phi$

Algebraic off diagonal long range order new word 3 pages ago

Laughlin option from Girvin ! Mac Donald  
FQHE & CS von Mijkle we can to explain why this is so

(why is) just start with  $S(\theta)$  & now we

$$S = \int dt \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial_t \theta(-\vec{k}, t) \partial_t \theta(\vec{k}, t)}{V(\vec{k}) + (2\pi\tilde{\rho})^2 \tilde{\rho}} - \frac{\tilde{\rho}}{m} |\vec{k}|^2 \theta(-\vec{k}, t) \theta(\vec{k}, t) \right\}$$

$$P(\vec{k}) = P(\vec{k}) + i P(\vec{k})$$

$$P(\vec{k}) = P(\vec{k}) - i P(\vec{k})$$

now put  $\theta(-\vec{k}, t) = \theta^*(\vec{k}, t)$  put now we have  $\theta(\vec{k}, t)$

$$\theta(\vec{k}, t) = \theta_1(\vec{k}, t) + i \theta_2(\vec{k}, t)$$

$$\theta(-\vec{k}, t) = \theta_1(\vec{k}, t) - i \theta_2(\vec{k}, t)$$

$$D(\vec{k}) = -2 P(\vec{k})$$

then we have  $\Im \int \vec{k}$  & finally

$$S = \int dt \sum_{i=1,2} \sum_{\vec{k}} \left\{ A(\vec{k}) [\partial_t \theta_i(\vec{k}, t)]^2 - B(\vec{k}) \theta_i^2(\vec{k}, t) \right\}$$

now put

$$A(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{V(\vec{k}) + (2\pi\tilde{\rho})^2 \tilde{\rho}}, \quad B(\vec{k}) = \frac{\tilde{\rho}}{m} |\vec{k}|^2 \quad \text{for previous problem to plus put up}$$

$$P_i(\vec{k}) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_i} = 2A(\vec{k}) \dot{\theta}_i(\vec{k}) \quad \text{in } \theta_i(\vec{k}) \text{ & with sum}$$

$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}} \sum_{i=1,2} P_i(\vec{k}) \theta_i(\vec{k}) - L = \sum_{i=1,2} \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{4A(\vec{k})} P_i^2(\vec{k}) + B(\vec{k}) \theta_i^2(\vec{k}) \quad \text{put}$$

problem problem solve sum H !  $\theta_i(\vec{k}) = i \frac{\partial}{\partial P_i(\vec{k})}$

$$[\theta_i(\vec{k}), P_j(\vec{k})] = i \delta_{ij} \delta_{\vec{k}\vec{k}} \text{ & now}$$

: go to next if right for

:  $\theta_i$  sum sum result

$$\Phi_g \{ P(\vec{k}) \} \propto \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1,2} \sum_{\substack{\vec{k} \\ \vec{k} \in \text{non Br}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{A(\vec{k})B(\vec{k})}} P_i^2(\vec{k}) \right\}$$

$$! A(\vec{k}) B(\vec{k}) \rightarrow \frac{|\vec{k}|^4}{(2\pi\tilde{\phi})^2} \quad k \rightarrow 0 \text{ dir}$$

$$\Phi_g \{ P(\vec{k}) \} \propto \exp \left\{ -\frac{\pi\tilde{\phi}}{4} \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{|\vec{k}|^2} P(-\vec{k}) P(\vec{k}) \right\}$$

$$P(\vec{k}) = P_1(\vec{k}) + i P_2(\vec{k})$$

$$P(-\vec{k}) = P_1(\vec{k}) - i P_2(\vec{k})$$

physically Bragg  $\vec{k} \rightarrow 0$  (0320C)

$$[\theta(\vec{r}), P(\vec{r}')] = 2i \delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\theta(\vec{k}), P(\vec{k}')] = 2i \delta_{\vec{k},-\vec{k}'} \quad \text{e phys}$$

$$P(\vec{r}) = -2P(\vec{r})$$

$$\Rightarrow [\theta(\vec{r}), P(\vec{r})] = -i \delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}) \quad \text{e phys}$$

$$\text{pol} \quad P(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_i) \Rightarrow P(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{V \text{Area}} \sum_{i=1}^N e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_i}$$

$$\Phi_g(r_1 \dots r_N) \propto \exp \left\{ -\pi\tilde{\phi} \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{|\vec{k}|^2} P(-\vec{k}) P(\vec{k}) \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{k}|^2} = \int \frac{d^2r}{2\pi} \ln \left( \frac{r_0}{r} \right) e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \quad \text{pol} \quad \int d^2k \frac{e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}}{|\vec{k}|^2} = 2\pi \ln \left( \frac{r_0}{r} \right) \quad \text{e phys}$$

physically  $\vec{k} \rightarrow 0$   $P(\vec{r}) \rightarrow \bar{P}$   $\Phi_g \rightarrow \text{const}$   $\vec{k} \rightarrow 0$   $N \rightarrow \infty$   $\ln \left( \frac{r_0}{r} \right) \rightarrow 0$

$$-\pi\tilde{\phi} \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{|\vec{k}|^2} P(-\vec{k}) P(\vec{k}) \rightarrow -\pi\tilde{\phi} \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \int d^2r d^2r' d^2r'' \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \left( \frac{r_0}{|\vec{r}'-|} \right) \times$$

$$\times [P(\vec{r}) - \bar{P}] [P(\vec{r}') - \bar{P}] e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}'-\vec{r}'')}$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{\phi}}{2} \int d^2r d^2r' [P(\vec{r}) - \bar{P}] \ln \left[ \frac{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}{r_0} \right] [P(\vec{r}') - \bar{P}]$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{\phi}}{2} \sum_{i,j} \ln |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j| - \bar{P}\tilde{\phi} \sum_i \int d^2r \ln |\vec{r}-\vec{r}_i| + \text{const}$$

$\vec{r}_i$  ist die Abstand zwischen den Partikeln, die bilden

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^3r \ln \frac{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_i|}{|\vec{r}|} &= \int_0^\infty r dr \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\phi}{2} \ln \left( \frac{r^2 + r_i^2 - 2rr_i \cos\phi}{r^2} \right) \\ &= \int_0^\infty r dr \cdot 2\pi \ln \left( \frac{r_i}{r} \right) \Theta \left( \frac{r_i}{r} - 1 \right) \\ &\quad - 2\pi r_i^2 \int_0^1 x dx \ln \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \frac{\pi r_i^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_g(\vec{r}_1 \dots \vec{r}_N) = C \prod_{i>j} \pi |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|^{\frac{1}{N}} e^{-\frac{1}{4e^2} \sum_i |\vec{r}_i|^2} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$V = e^{i \sum_{i>j} \frac{1}{N} \alpha_{ij}} \rightarrow \text{Faktor mit einem kleinen Winkel zu berücksichtigen}$$

$$z_i - z_j = |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j| e^{i \alpha_{ij}} \quad \text{mit } \alpha_{ij} = \arg(z_i - z_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j| = |z_i - z_j|$$

$$i \alpha_{ij} = \ln \left( \frac{z_i - z_j}{|z_i - z_j|} \right)$$

$$\Psi_g(z_1 \dots z_N) = C \prod_{i>j} \pi (z_i - z_j)^{\frac{1}{N}} e^{-\frac{1}{4e^2} \sum_i |z_i|^2} \quad \text{feste } p$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2k+1} \text{ wird der Laughlin-Mittelwert}$$