

Siemens Schuckert Niederschlesien

ԱՀԿ աջը աւել պարզաբնիկ ու սահմանային BCS պահանջման պահը

$$H = \int d^3r \left\{ \sum_{\sigma} \psi_{\sigma}^+(r) \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \mu \right) \psi_{\sigma}(r) - g \psi_{\uparrow}^+(r) \psi_{\downarrow}^+(r) \psi_{\downarrow}(r) \psi_{\uparrow}(r) \right\}$$

בנ"ט ומיון הנקודות על ציר הנקודות נקבע על ידי שווי שיפועם של ישרים המוחדרים בנקודות.

$$S = \int_{\text{v}}^{\beta} dz \int d\mathbf{r} \left\{ \sum_{\sigma} \bar{\Psi}_{\sigma} \left( \partial_z - \frac{k^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \mu \right) \Psi_{\sigma} - g \bar{\Psi}_{\uparrow} \bar{\Psi}_{\downarrow} \Psi_{\downarrow} \Psi_{\uparrow} \right\}$$

לפיה מושג הנקרא saddle point יתגלה כנקודתstationary point בפונקצייתHubbard-Stratonovich-transformations. מושג זה מושג על ידי הוצאת פונקציית האינטגרציה  $\Delta(\tau, \tau)$  מפונקציית האינטגרציה  $\Delta(\tau=0) = \Delta(\tau=\beta)$ .

$$1 = \int_D \Delta^* D\Delta e^{- \int_D \int_D dr \frac{1}{g} [\Delta^* - g \bar{\psi}_r \bar{\psi}_r] [\Delta - g \psi_r \psi_r]}$$

$$e^{g \int d\tau d^d r \bar{\Psi}_+ \bar{\Psi}_- \Psi_+ \Psi_-} = \int D\Delta^* D\Delta e^{- \int d\tau d^d r \left[ \frac{1}{g} |\Delta|^2 - \Delta^* \Psi_+ \Psi_- - \Delta \bar{\Psi}_+ \bar{\Psi}_- \right]} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\bar{\Psi} = (\bar{\psi}_r, \bar{\psi}_v) , \quad \Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_r \\ \psi_v \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Nambu spinor} \quad \Rightarrow \rightarrow c \rightarrow \omega$$

$$\bar{\Psi}(r) = \sum_k e^{-ikr} \bar{\Psi}(k) \quad , \quad \Psi(r) = \sum_k e^{ikr} \Psi(k)$$

$$\text{Matsubara } \omega_{n\sigma} = (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{\beta} \quad | \quad kr = \vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega_n t, \quad k = (\vec{k}, \omega_n), \quad r = (\vec{r}, \sigma) \\ \Psi(\sigma) = -\Psi(\bar{\sigma}) \quad \text{叫做} \quad \text{复共轭对称} \quad \text{关系}$$

$$\Delta(r) = \sum_k e^{ikr} \Delta(k)$$

# הנתקה ג' ו' קב' נס' ו' קב' נס' ו' קב'

proj' d' 3) ve, 3) v) id? Matsubara v) 3) 2)  $\Omega_n = \frac{2\pi n}{\beta}$  pr K = ( $\vec{R}, \Omega_n$ ) ex  
proj' d' 3) v) id? Matsubara v) 3) 2)  $\Omega_n = \frac{2\pi n}{\beta}$  pr K = ( $\vec{R}, \Omega_n$ ) ex

$$Z = \int D\bar{\Psi} D\Psi D\Delta^* D\Delta e^{-\beta V \left[ \frac{1}{8} \sum_k |\Delta(k)|^2 - \sum_{kk'} \bar{\Psi}(k) (G_0^{-1} + V_\delta) \Psi(k') \right]}$$

$$G_0^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\partial_x + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + \mu & 0 \\ 0 & -\partial_x - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \mu \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (G_0^{-1})_{kk} = \begin{pmatrix} i\omega_n - \xi_k & 0 \\ 0 & i\omega_n + \xi_k \end{pmatrix} \delta_{kk}$$

$$V_D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Delta \\ \Delta^* & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (V_D)_{k'k} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Delta(k'-k) \\ \Delta^*(k-k') & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

נולד. אך מילוקו של שרג'ןPsi בירקון מושבון נספה נספה

$$\det [-\beta V \det (G_0^{-1} + V_0)]$$

$$Z = \int D\Delta^* D\Delta e^{-[\frac{\beta V}{g} \sum_k |\Delta(k)|^2 - \ln \det(-\beta V(G_0^{-1} + V_\Delta))]} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\ln \det A = \operatorname{tr} \ln A$$

$$A = U^{-1} \Lambda U$$

As you can see, the first two rows of the table are identical, so we can merge them into one row.

$$\ln \det A = \ln \det U^{-1} \Lambda U = \ln \det \Lambda = \ln \prod_j \lambda_j = \sum_j \ln \lambda_j$$

$$\operatorname{tr} \ln A = \operatorname{tr} \ln [I + (A - I)] \quad 30 \quad 33N$$

$$= \operatorname{Tr} \left[ A^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}(A^{-1})^2 + \frac{1}{3}(A^{-1})^3 - \dots \right]$$

$$= \text{tr} \left[ U^{-1}(A-I)U - \frac{1}{2}U^{-1}(A-I)^2U + \frac{1}{3}U^{-1}(A-I)^3U - \dots \right]$$

$$= \operatorname{tr} \left[ 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} (1-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (1-1)^3 - \dots \right]$$

$$= \sum_j \left[ \lambda_j - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_j - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(\lambda_j - 1)^3 - \dots \right] = \sum_j \ln \lambda_j$$

$$\operatorname{tr} \ln A \cdot B = \ln \det A \cdot B$$

: gN lukt enere sikkig og pjev

$$= \ln \det A + \ln \det B$$

$$= \operatorname{tr} \ln A + \operatorname{tr} \ln B$$

$$Z = \int D\vec{D}^* D\vec{D} e^{-\left[ \frac{\beta V}{g} \sum_k |\Delta(k)|^2 - \text{tr} \ln(-\beta V G_0^{-1}) - \text{tr} \ln(I + G_0 V_0) \right]}$$

$$S = \frac{\beta V}{g} |\Delta_d|^2 - \ln \det \left( -\beta V (G_0^{-1} + V_d) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\beta V}{g} |\Delta_0|^2 - \ln \prod_k \det \begin{bmatrix} -\beta V & i(w_n - \bar{z}_k) & \Delta_0 \\ \Delta_0^* & i(w_n + \bar{z}_k) & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\beta V}{g} |\Delta_0|^2 - \sum_k \ln \left[ -(\beta V)^2 (w_n^2 + \bar{z}_k^2 + |\Delta_d|^2) \right]$$

$$\frac{\delta S'}{\delta \Delta_0^*} = \beta V \Delta_0 - \sum_k \frac{\Delta_0}{\omega_n^2 + \xi_k^2 + |\Delta_0|^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{g} &= \frac{1}{\beta V} \sum_k \sum \frac{1}{\omega_n^2 + \xi_k^2 + |\Delta_0|^2} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_k \frac{1}{2E_k} \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{\omega_n} \left[ \frac{1}{i\omega_n + E_k} - \frac{1}{i\omega_n - E_k} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \sum_k \frac{1}{2E_k} [N_F(-E_k) - N_F(E_k)] \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \sum_k \frac{1}{2E_k} \tanh\left(\frac{\beta E_k}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

BCS superconductor  $V_0 = \frac{g}{V}$  uses the BCS gap equation to find  $\Delta$ . We can solve this numerically.

As shown  $\Delta$  has a gap at zero energy. If  $\Delta$  is to be zero for all  $\omega$ , then  $\Delta$  must be zero at  $\omega = 0$ . This is true if  $\Delta \propto \omega$ , i.e.,  $\Delta \propto \sqrt{\omega}$ . For this case, the solution for  $\Delta$  is given by  $\Delta = \Delta_0 \tanh(\beta E_F)$ . This is the BCS gap equation. It is solved numerically using the variational principle  $\langle \phi | e^{-\beta H(a^\dagger a)} | \phi \rangle$  and using the expression

$$\langle \phi | 1 - \beta H(a^\dagger a) + \frac{\beta^2}{2} H(a^\dagger a) H(a^\dagger a) - \dots | \phi \rangle$$

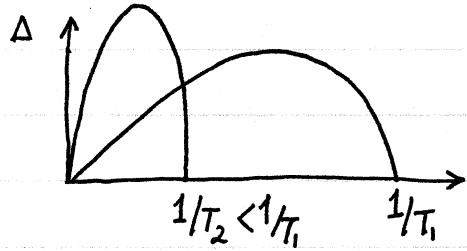
$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi | a^\dagger a a^\dagger a | \phi \rangle &= \langle \phi | a^\dagger a^\dagger a a | \phi \rangle + \langle \phi | a^\dagger a | \phi \rangle \\ &= \underbrace{\phi^* \phi^2}_{\text{at } a \rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{\phi^* \phi}_{\text{at } a \rightarrow 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \phi | e^{-\beta H(a^\dagger a)} | \phi \rangle = e^{-\beta H(\phi^* \phi)}$$

For small  $a$ , this is approximately  $e^{-\beta \omega_n a^\dagger a}$ . For large  $a$ , this is approximately  $e^{-\beta E_F a^\dagger a}$ .

הנורא הילך כוונת דיבורו ורשותו? נסחף כוונת דיבורו ורשותו ורשותו כוונת דיבורו ורשותו?

$\beta = \frac{1}{T}$  ו-  $\Delta$  נורא ל- $\Delta$  מינימום רג'ס במקל של פולט ל- $\alpha$  ו- $\alpha$  מודifies פ- $\beta$  ו- $\beta$  מודifies פ- $\alpha$ .  
ב- $\alpha$  מודifies פ- $\beta$  ו- $\beta$  מודifies פ- $\alpha$  מ- $\Delta(0) = \Delta(\beta)$  ו- $\Delta(\alpha) = \Delta(0)$ .



new movie) Δρ. S. και μετά ήταν Διάδοχος στην πλευρά της πόλης.

$$-\text{tr} \ln(1+G_0V_0) = -\text{tr} G_0 V_0 + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} G_0 V_0 G_0 V_0 - \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} (G_0 V_0 G_0 V_0 G_0 V_0) + \dots$$

$$-\text{tr}(G_0 V_\Delta) = -\text{tr} \sum_k \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \xi_k} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{i\omega_n + \xi_k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Delta(k=0) \\ \Delta^*(k=0) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{tr} \left( G_0 V_\Delta G_0 V_\Delta \right) = \text{tr} \sum_{k,q} G_0(k) (V_\Delta)_{k,k+q} G_0(k+q) (V_\Delta)_{k+q,k}$$

$$= \text{tr} \sum_{kq} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \bar{\omega}_k} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{i\omega_n + \bar{\omega}_k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Delta_q \\ \Delta_q^* & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \bar{\omega}_{k+q}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{i\omega_n + \bar{\omega}_{k+q}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Delta_q \\ \Delta_q^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \sum_{kq} \frac{|\Delta_q|^2}{(i\omega_n + \bar{\omega}_k)(i\omega_n - \bar{\omega}_{k+q})}$$

$$= 2\beta \sum_{\vec{q}} |\Delta_{\vec{q}}|^2 \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{N_F(-\vec{z}_k) - N_F(\vec{z}_{k+q})}{-\vec{z}_{k+q} - \vec{z}_k} = 2\beta \sum_{\vec{q}} |\Delta_{\vec{q}}|^2 \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{N_F(\vec{z}_{k-q_2}) + N_F(\vec{z}_{k+q_2})}{\vec{z}_{k-q_2} + \vec{z}_{k+q_2}}$$

more pol, plus  $\vec{q}$ :  $\Delta \geq \hbar k$  will give large energy per unit volume

$$\xi_{k+q/2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( k^2 + \vec{k} \cdot \vec{q} + \frac{q^2}{4} \right) - \mu = \xi_k \pm \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{q} + \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} q^2$$

$$N_F(\xi_{k \pm q/2}) \approx N_F(\xi_k) + \frac{\partial N_F}{\partial \xi_k} \left( \pm \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{q} + \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} q^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 N_F}{\partial \xi_k^2} \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{q} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow N_F(\xi_{k-q/2}) + N_F(\xi_{k+q/2}) \approx 2N_F(\xi_k) + \frac{\partial N_F}{\partial \xi_k} \frac{\hbar^2 q^2}{4m} + \frac{\partial^2 N_F}{\partial \xi_k^2} \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{q} \right)^2$$

$$\text{Tr}(G_0 V_\Delta G_0 V_\Delta) \approx \beta V \sum_q |\Delta_q|^2 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{2N_F(\xi_k) - 1 + \frac{\partial N_F}{\partial \xi_k} \frac{\hbar^2 q^2}{4m} + \frac{\partial^2 N_F}{\partial \xi_k^2} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\xi_k + \mu) q^2 \cos^2 \theta}{\xi_k + \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} q^2}$$

Now  $4\pi \sim N_F \frac{4\pi}{3}$  in units of  $\text{atoms}/\text{cm}^3$  for  $k \ll \hbar/k_B T$ ,  $\vec{q} \parallel \vec{k}$  if  $\theta = 0$

$$= \beta V \sum_q |\Delta_q|^2 \int d\xi \nu(\xi) \frac{2N_F(\xi) - 1 + \frac{\partial N_F}{\partial \xi} \frac{\hbar^2 q^2}{4m} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial^2 N_F}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\xi + \mu) q^2}{\xi + \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} q^2} / \text{(from previous)}$$

$$q \approx \omega \sim 30 \text{ eV} \quad \xi \rightarrow \xi - \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} q^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \nu(\xi)$$

$$= \beta V \sum_q |\Delta_q|^2 \int_{-\omega_b}^{\omega_b} d\xi \nu(\xi) \frac{1}{3} \left[ 2N_F(\xi) - 1 + \frac{\partial^2 N_F}{\partial \xi^2} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{3} \frac{(\xi + \mu) q^2}{2m} \right]$$

more difficult to do  $\Delta \geq \omega \sim 30 \text{ eV}$  so we can ignore  $1/g \int \nu(\xi) d\xi$  since it's small

$$\beta V \sum_q (\alpha + Cq^2) |\Delta_q|^2 = \int_0^\beta d\epsilon \int d^3 r [\alpha |\Delta|^2 + C |\nabla \Delta|^2]$$

$$\alpha(T) = \frac{1}{g} - \int_{-\omega_b}^{\omega_b} d\xi \nu(\xi) \frac{1 - 2N_F(\xi)}{2\xi}, \quad C(T) = \int_{-\omega_b}^{\omega_b} d\xi \nu(\xi) \frac{\hbar^2}{12m} \frac{\partial^2 N_F(\xi)}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\xi + \mu}{\xi}$$

$$\frac{1}{g} - \int_{-w_b}^{w_b} d\tilde{\xi} \nu(\tilde{\xi}) \frac{1 - 2N_F(\tilde{\xi}, T_c)}{2\tilde{\xi}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{gap equation} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T = T_c \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha(T_c) = 0 \quad \text{pd!}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha(T) - \alpha(T_c) &= V_0 \int_{-w_b}^{w_b} d\tilde{\xi} \frac{n_F(\tilde{\xi}, T) - n_F(\tilde{\xi}, T_c)}{\tilde{\xi}} \\
 &= V_0 \int_{-w_b}^{w_b} d\tilde{\xi} \frac{1}{\tilde{\xi}} \left. \frac{\partial n_F(\tilde{\xi}, T)}{\partial T} \right|_{T_c} (T - T_c) \\
 &= -V_0 \int_{-w_b}^{w_b} d\tilde{\xi} \frac{1}{\tilde{\xi}} \frac{\tilde{\xi}}{T_c} \left. \frac{\partial n_F(\tilde{\xi}, T)}{\partial \tilde{\xi}} \right|_{T_c} (T - T_c) \\
 &= V_0 \frac{T - T_c}{T_c}
 \end{aligned}$$

$T = T_c \Rightarrow$  no dev off NIS

$$\begin{aligned}
 C(T) &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} V_0 \mu \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\zeta \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{\partial^2 U_F}{\partial \zeta^2} \quad : |\zeta| < T \ll \mu \rightarrow \text{approximate } \frac{\partial^2 U_F}{\partial \zeta^2} \text{ at } \zeta = 0 \\
 &= \frac{\hbar^2 V_0 \mu}{2m} \frac{7\beta^2}{2\pi^2} S(3) \\
 &= \frac{7S(3)}{48\pi^2} \frac{\hbar^2 V_0 U_F^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{T^2} \quad : \mu \approx \frac{mv_F^2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tr} \sum_k \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{i(\omega_n - \beta_k)} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{i(\omega_n + \beta_k)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Delta_0 \\ \Delta_0^* & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]^4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \left( \frac{|\Delta_0|^2}{w_n^2 + \tilde{s}_k^2} \right)^2 = \frac{V}{2} \sum_n \int_{-w_0}^{w_0} d\tilde{s} V(\tilde{s}) \left( \frac{|\Delta_0|^2}{w_n^2 + \tilde{s}^2} \right)^2 \simeq \beta V \frac{V_0}{4} \frac{\pi}{\beta} \sum_n \frac{1}{|w_n|^3} |\Delta_0|^4 \\
 &= \beta V \frac{V_0}{4} \frac{\beta^2}{\pi^2} \frac{\pi}{4} \tilde{S}(3) |\Delta_0|^4
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tc 3d Δ 2p -> 3d 2p 2p

$$\beta \int d^3r \left\{ \nu_0 \frac{T-T_c}{T_c} |\Delta|^2 + \frac{75(3)}{48} \nu_0 \left(\frac{k_B T}{\pi \hbar}\right)^2 |\vec{\nabla} \Delta|^2 + \nu_0 \frac{75(3)}{16} \left(\frac{1}{\pi \hbar}\right)^2 |\Delta|^4 \right\}$$

## XY ՏԻՐԱ ԲԳ Տաշ

$$Z = \int d\theta e^{-\theta} \quad (\text{ուստի և պարզ քական է ըստ այս բառի})$$

$$S = \frac{K}{2} \int d^3r (\vec{\nabla}\theta)^2, \quad K = \beta J \quad \text{այսուհետ}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_e + \vec{v}_t \quad \text{ուստի այս պահումը կատարելով } \vec{v} \text{ այլ ուժ է ամեն թե՛ս առաջ գալու} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}_e = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_e = \vec{\nabla}\phi \quad \text{curl օճախ (irrotational) պահումը առաջ գալու} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v}_t = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_t = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \quad \text{divergence օճախ (solenoidal) պահումը առաջ գալու}$$

$$\int_S d^2r \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla}\theta = \int_S d^3r \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \quad \text{այս} \\ \parallel \qquad \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow \\ \hat{z} \oint d\ell \vec{\nabla}\theta = 2\pi n \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = 2\pi \hat{z} \sum_i m_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) \quad \text{այս} \\ \Rightarrow \qquad \parallel \qquad \qquad \vec{v}(\vec{r}, \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 2\pi \sum_i m_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) \quad \text{այս պահումը } \vec{A} = -4\pi \hat{z} \rho \text{ է}$$

$$\Psi(r) = \sum_i m_i \ln \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i|}{a} \equiv \sum_i 2\pi m_i C(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) \quad \text{այսուհետ} \\ C(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{|\vec{r}|}{a} > 0 \quad \text{այս պահումը առաջ գալու առաջնահատ առաջնահատ առաջնահատ}$$

$$S = \int d\ell \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{C}(r) = \int_S d^3r \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{C} = \oint \phi R d\ell (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{C})_r = 2\pi R \frac{1}{2\pi R} = 1$$

(այս պահումը առաջ գալու առաջնահատ)

$$S = \frac{K}{2} \int d^3r \left[ \vec{\nabla}\phi - \vec{\nabla} \times (\hat{z}\psi) \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{K}{2} \int d^2r \left[ (\vec{\nabla}\phi)^2 - 2\vec{\nabla}\phi \cdot \vec{\nabla} \times (\hat{z}\psi) + (\vec{\nabla} \times (\hat{z}\psi))^2 \right]$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ করা হবে } \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{অনেক বিষয়ে এইটি সত্য।}$$

$$= \frac{K}{2} \int d^2r \left[ (\vec{\nabla}\phi)^2 + (\vec{\nabla}\psi)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} \int d^3r \left[ (\vec{\nabla}\phi)^2 - \psi \nabla^2 \psi \right] + \frac{k}{2} \oint d\varphi R \cdot \psi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R}$$

$\partial \Sigma \rightarrow S^1$

$R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Psi|_{r=R \rightarrow \infty} = \sum_i M_i \ln \frac{R}{a}, \quad , \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r}|_{r=R \rightarrow \infty} = \sum_i M_i \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

? enreg  
système

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r (\vec{\nabla}\phi)^2 - 2\pi^2 K \sum_{ij} m_i m_j C(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) + \beta \sum_i E_c + \pi K \left( \sum_i m_i \right)^2 \ln \frac{R}{a}$$

Figure 6 illustrates how a vector field of four vortices is able to work as a coordinate system to define regions around the points of flow.

$$Z = Z_e Z_t$$

$$Z_e = \int D\phi e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int d^3r (\vec{\nabla}\phi)^2}$$

$\sum_i m_i = 0$  indicates zero net momentum for the system, so no external force is present.

intensive (15) vortices will be travelled with  $M=2$  per vortex the travel time

thus far we have seen that the vortices produced by the rotation of the fluid are due to the motion of the fluid itself.

$$y_0 = e^{-\beta E_0}$$

vortex fugacity  $\rightarrow$  ~~at zero pole~~  
~~of vortex position at the pole~~

$$Z_t = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{y_0^{2N}}{(N!)^2} \int_{c=1}^{2N} \frac{d^2r_i}{a^2} e^{4\pi K \sum_{i < j} m_i m_j C(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j)}$$

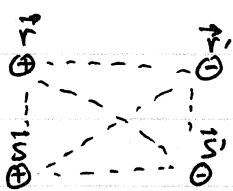
$$e^{-S_{\text{eff}}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} = \langle e^{-4\pi^2 K C(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')}} \rangle_t$$

$$= e^{-4\pi^2 K C(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} \times \frac{\left[ 1 + \frac{y_0^2}{a^4} \int d^3s d^3s' e^{-4\pi^2 K C(\vec{s}-\vec{s}')} e^{4\pi^2 K D(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', \vec{s}, \vec{s}')} + O(y_0^4) \right]}{\left[ 1 + \frac{y_0^2}{a^4} \int d^3s d^3s' e^{-4\pi^2 K C(\vec{s}-\vec{s}')} + O(y_0^4) \right]}$$

$$D(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', \vec{s}, \vec{s}') = C(\vec{r}-\vec{s}) - C(\vec{r}-\vec{s}') - C(\vec{r}'-\vec{s}) + C(\vec{r}'-\vec{s}')$$



מ"כ י"ג נסוחה נטולת נו<sup>ת</sup>ן י"ג אמת בונם מ"ט



pr pr  $\rightarrow$   $\text{f}_0(\omega)$   $\rightarrow$   $\pi\pi$   $\rightarrow$   $\pi^+\pi^-$   
 $\bar{s}, \bar{s}' \rightarrow$  false pions  $\rightarrow$  L

100% 90% 90% 90% 90%

$$e^{-S_{\text{eff}}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') } = e^{-4\pi^2 K C(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')} \left[ 1 + \frac{y_o^2}{d^4} \int d^2 s d^2 s' e^{-4\pi^2 K C(\vec{s} - \vec{s}')} \left( e^{4\pi^2 K D(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{s} \cdot \vec{s}')} - 1 \right) \right] + O(y_o^4)$$

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\vec{S} + \vec{S}'}{2} \quad \vec{S} = \vec{R} - \vec{U}_{1/2} \quad \vec{U} = \vec{S}' - \vec{S} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \vec{S}' = \vec{R} + \vec{U}_{1/2}$$

↑ P माल

$$D(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', \vec{s}, \vec{s}') \simeq -\vec{U} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_R C(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) + \vec{U} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{R'} C(\vec{r}'-\vec{R}') + O(U^3)$$

$$e^{4\pi^2 K D(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', \vec{s}, \vec{s}')} - 1 \simeq -4\pi^2 K \vec{U} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_R [C(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) - C(\vec{r}'-\vec{R})] + 8\pi^4 K^2 [\vec{U} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_R [C(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) - C(\vec{r}'-\vec{R})]]^2 + \mathcal{O}(v^3)$$

הנורווגים נלחמו בבריטניה ורואין נלחמו בגרמניה (בכבודם)

$$\int d^3r \, v_\alpha v_\beta \nabla_\alpha [c-c] \nabla_\beta [c-c] = \int d^3r \, v_\alpha^2 (\nabla_\alpha [c-c])^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r \, v^2 (\vec{\nabla}[c-c])^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{e}^{-S_{\text{eff}}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')}\approx e^{-4\pi^2 K C(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} \\ \times \left[ 1 + \frac{y_0^2}{a^4} 2\pi \int_a^\infty dv v e^{-4\pi^2 K C(v)} \cdot 8\pi K^2 \frac{v^2}{2} \int d^3 R \left( \vec{\nabla}_R [C(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) - C(\vec{r}'-\vec{R})] \right)^2 \right]$$

object polar of  $\rho_{N,N}$  vortices are  $p_N$  on or off shell for various directions  
 also note  $a \ll c$

$$\int d\vec{r}/N \quad \vec{\nabla}^2 C(R) = \delta(R) \quad \text{near } R \text{ for polar } \vec{r}_2 \text{ with } \vec{r}_1$$

$$\int d\vec{r}/N \quad \left( \nabla_R [C(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) - C(\vec{r}'-\vec{R}')] \right)^2 = 2C(\vec{r}-\vec{r}') - 2C(0) \rightarrow C(a) = 0 \text{ since } a \gg R$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-S_{\text{eff}}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} = e^{-4\pi^3 K C(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} \left[ 1 + 16\pi^5 K^2 y_0^2 C(\vec{r}-\vec{r}') \int_a^\infty \frac{du}{a} \left( \frac{u}{a} \right)^{3-2\pi K} + O(y_0^4) \right]$$

periodic boundary conditions in wind will provide us to add 3D

$$S_{\text{eff}}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}') = 4\pi^3 K_{\text{eff}} C(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')$$

$$K_{\text{eff}} = K - 4\pi^3 K^2 y_0^2 \int_a^\infty \frac{du}{a} \left( \frac{u}{a} \right)^{3-2\pi K}$$

newton's law of gravitation:  $T > \pi/2 \Leftrightarrow K < \frac{2}{\pi} \Rightarrow N \text{ vortices} \Rightarrow \text{polar } \vec{r}$   
number of vortices must be even number of vortices  $N/2$  odd number of vortices  $N/2$  vortex  $\vec{r}$

$$\int_a^\infty = \int_a^{a+da} + \int_{a+da}^\infty$$

polar and  $S_{\text{eff}}(a)$  are polar  
 $\int_{a+da}^\infty da = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{eff}} &= K - 4\pi^3 K^2 y_0^2 \int_a^{a+da} \frac{du}{a} \left( \frac{u}{a} \right)^{3-2\pi K} - 4\pi^3 K^2 y_0^2 \int_{a+da}^\infty \frac{du}{a} \left( \frac{u}{a} \right)^{3-2\pi K} \\ &= K - 4\pi^3 K^2 y_0^2 \frac{da}{a} - 4\pi^3 K^2 y_0^2 \left( \frac{a+da}{a} \right)^{4-2\pi K} \int_{a+da}^\infty \frac{du}{a+da} \left( \frac{u}{a+da} \right)^{3-2\pi K} \\ &= K(a') - 4\pi^3 K^2(a') y_0^2(a') \int_{a'}^\infty \frac{du}{a'} \left( \frac{u}{a'} \right)^{3-2\pi K(a')} \end{aligned}$$

!  $a' = a + da$  ok

$$K(a') = K(a) - 4\pi^3 K^2(a) y_0^2(a) \frac{da}{a}$$

$$y_0(a') = y_0(a) \left(1 + \frac{da}{a}\right)^{2-\pi K(a)}$$

for  $a' = a + da$  we get the new parameters  $K'$  and  $y_0'$  in position  $a'$ . A relation between  $y_0$  and  $y_0'$  is given by the equation above. The new values are given by the flow equations below.  $y_0(a)$  and  $K(a)$  are renormalized parameters.  $a'$  is the cut-off parameter. The flow equations are given by the following equations:

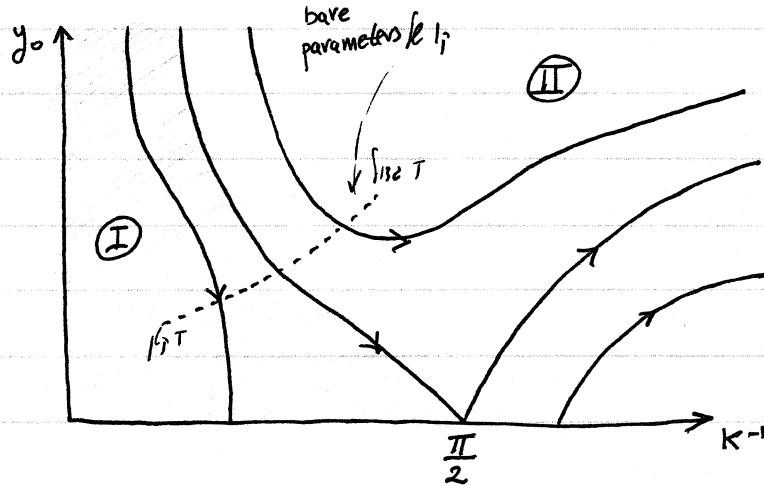
$$a' = a + da = a e^{dl} = a + a dl \Rightarrow dl = \frac{da}{a}$$

flow equations in the Wilson loop diagram

$$\frac{dK^{-1}(l)}{dl} = 4\pi^2 y_0^2(l) + O(y_0^4)$$

$$\frac{dy_0(l)}{dl} = [2 - \pi K(l)] y_0(l) + O(y_0^4)$$

At  $l=0$  we have bare parameters  $K_0$  and  $y_{00}$ . At  $l=\infty$  we have physical parameters  $K^\infty$  and  $y_\infty$ .



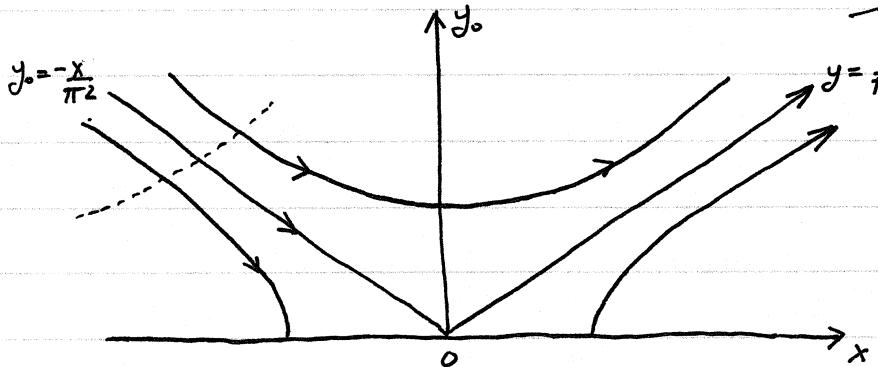
In this limit,  $y_0 = 1$ ,  $K \rightarrow \infty$ , so the walls move II step by step XY model  $\Rightarrow$  the system is able to find the path with given boundary conditions via some path - which passes  $y_0 = 1$ ,  $K \rightarrow \infty$ . RG  $\rightarrow$

$$X = K^{-1} - \frac{\Pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4\pi^3 y_0^2 + O(xy_0^2, y_0^4)$$

$$\frac{dy_0}{dt} = \frac{4}{\pi} xy_0 + O(x^2 y_0, y_0^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(x^2 - \pi^4 y_0^2)}{dl} = 0$$



bare parameters ה-  $\alpha$  ו-  $m$  מוגדרים כפונקציית טמפרטורה (T<sub>kr</sub>) ש-  $m$  מוגדר כפונקציה של  $\alpha$ .

$$y_0 = -\frac{x}{\pi^2} = -\frac{K'}{\pi^2} + \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{kr} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left( 1 - 2\pi e^{-\frac{E_c}{T_{kr}}} \right)$$

$$e^{-\frac{E_c}{T_{kr}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi}}$$

2) If we consider bare  $E_c$  as the source of pair. The effect of mass difference is very small and TKT P can be approximated by vortex-antivortex system when mass difference is small. In this case (positive) pole, vortex-antivortex pairs can be produced.

$K(l \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\text{NbS}} (\text{II} \int_{\text{2nd ip separatrix}} \dots) \text{ (Eq 1/2) for NbS, } K_s(l \rightarrow \infty) \text{ for } P_s(l \rightarrow \infty).$  The pol width  $K(l \rightarrow \infty)$  of NbS is given by the same relation as for NbN. The NbN 3N renormalized phase stiffness  $\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot T_{KT} \int_{TKT} \text{ for ON 3N, Eq 1/2, renormalized phase stiffness}$  is given by the pol width  $K(l \rightarrow \infty)$  of NbN and its value is  $3.39 \text{ eV}.$

2) as  $\rho h \lambda$  increases  $T > T_{\text{KT}}$  will be less than  $\frac{\pi^2 k_B T}{\rho h \lambda}$  which is good news.

RG  $\rightarrow$  nemen  $f_{\text{eff}}$ )  $C = b^2(T - T_{\text{KT}})$   $\neq$  end der 13. Kp. (13.2) für ordn. C

$$\frac{dx}{de} = 4\pi^3 y_0^2 = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ x^2 + b^2(T - T_{KT}) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x^2 + b^2(T-T_{KT})} = \frac{4}{\pi} dl$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{\pi} \ell = \frac{1}{b\sqrt{T-T_{kT}}} \left[ \arctan\left(\frac{X(\ell)}{b\sqrt{T-T_{kT}}}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{X(a)}{b\sqrt{T-T_{kT}}}\right) \right]$$

for  $T \ll T_{KT}$  the distribution of  $X(0)$  is  $\mu_N$ .

$$l^* \approx \frac{\pi^2}{8b\sqrt{T-T_{kr}}}$$

$$\text{প্র} \quad \arctan(\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{প্র}$$

$$\xi \approx ae^{l^*} \approx ae^{\frac{\pi^2}{8b\sqrt{T-T_{kr}}}}$$

!