

エフェクト効果

Schrödinger 方程式

$$\left[-\frac{\nabla_1^2}{2m} - \frac{\nabla_2^2}{2m} - \frac{\nabla_3^2}{2m} \right] \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3) = E \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3)$$

with Bethe - Peierls boundary condition for $a \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j| \rightarrow 0} \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3) \propto \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|} + O(|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|) \right) \chi(\vec{r}_3)$$

⇒ 変数分離 $\Psi = \frac{1}{R^2} F(R) \Psi(\vec{\Omega})$

↑ hyper radius ↑ hyper angles (5自由度)

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)^2 + (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_3)^2 + (\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1)^2}{3}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left[-\frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{d^2}{dR^2} + \frac{d}{dR} \right) + \frac{S^2}{2mR^2} \right] F(R) = E F(R) \\ \hat{\Delta}^2 \Psi(\vec{\Omega}) = S^2 \Psi(\vec{\Omega}) \end{array} \right.$$

↑
分離定数

$$S = i \cdot 1.00624 \dots = i S_0$$

と解が求まる

$$\Rightarrow E_n \propto e^{-2\alpha_n / S_0} //$$

別の解法)

Schrödinger 方程式

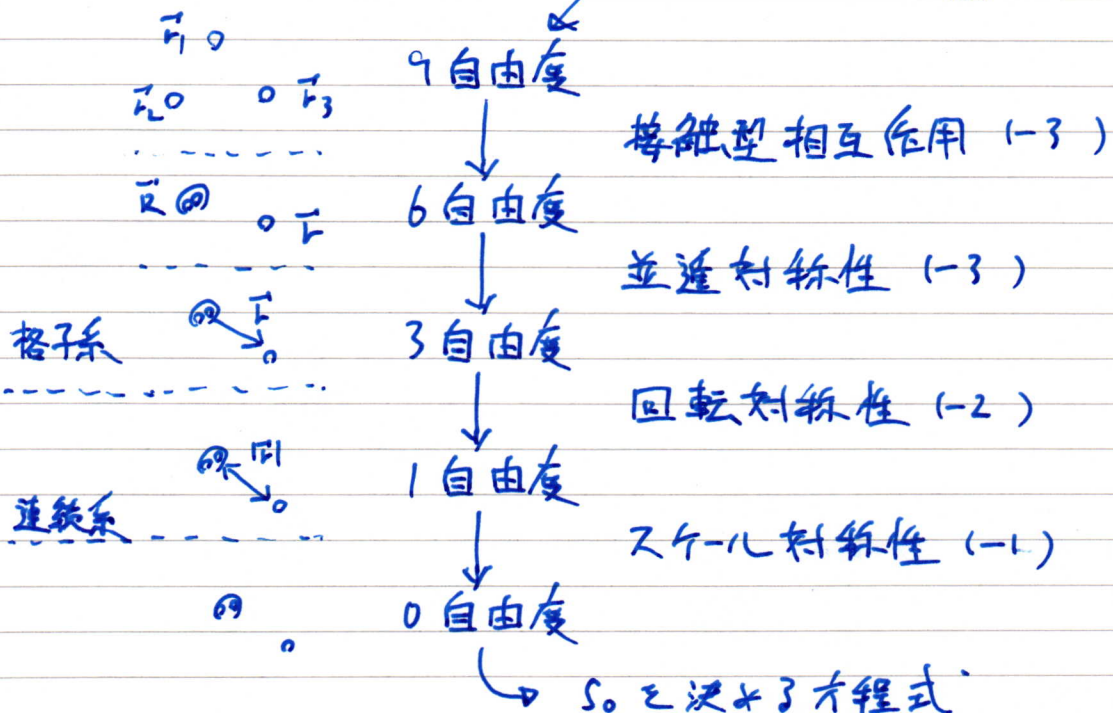
$$\left[\underbrace{-\frac{\nabla_1^2}{2m} - \frac{\nabla_2^2}{2m} - \frac{\nabla_3^2}{2m}}_{H_0} - \underbrace{\left(\int \delta(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) - \int \delta(\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_3) - \int \delta(\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1) \right)}_V \right]$$

$$\times \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3) = E \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3)$$

$E < 0 \iff$ 束縛状態

ボース粒子 $\Rightarrow \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3) = \Psi(\{\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3\})$

任意の入力置え



$$[H_0 + V] \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3) = E \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow [E - H_0] \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3) = V \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3)$$

\Rightarrow Lippmann-Schwinger 方程式

$$\Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3) = \frac{1}{E - \underbrace{H_0}_m} V \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3)$$

\Rightarrow 7-1) 変換

$$\tilde{\Psi}(k_1, k_2, k_3) = \int_{k_1, k_2, k_3} e^{-ik_1 r_1 - ik_2 r_2 - ik_3 r_3} \Psi(r_1, r_2, r_3)$$

$$= \frac{-\mathcal{L}}{E - \frac{k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2}{2m}} \int_{k_1, k_2, k_3} e^{-ik_1 r_1 - ik_2 r_2 - ik_3 r_3} \times [\delta_{k_1 k_2} + \delta_{k_2 k_3} + \delta_{k_3 k_1}] \Psi(k_1, k_2, k_3)$$

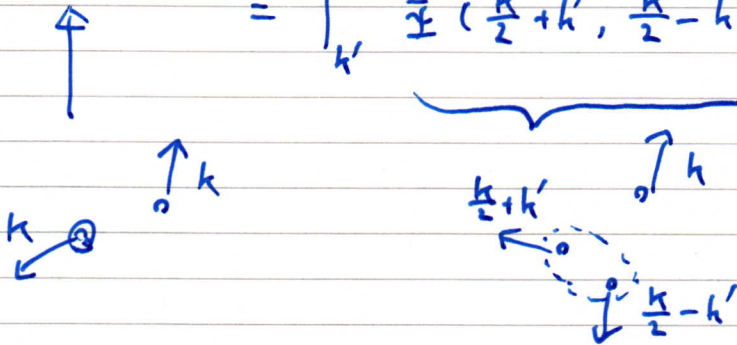
$$= \frac{-\mathcal{L}}{E - \frac{k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2}{2m}} \int_{R, L} [e^{-i(k_1+k_2)R - ik_3 t} + e^{-i(k_2+k_3)R - ik_1 t} + e^{-i(k_3+k_1)R - ik_2 t}] \Psi(\underbrace{R, R, t}_{\text{代入替代材料}})$$

$$\Psi(R, R, t) = \psi(R; t) \quad \text{と} \quad \psi_3 \text{ と}$$

$$= \frac{-\mathcal{L}}{E - \frac{k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2}{2m}} [\hat{\mathcal{F}}(k_1+k_2; k_3) + \hat{\mathcal{F}}(k_2+k_3; k_1) + \hat{\mathcal{F}}(k_3+k_1; k_2)] \quad \text{----- (*)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(k; k) &\equiv \int_{R, t} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{R} - i\omega t} \underbrace{f(R; t)}_{\tilde{F}(R, R, t)} \\ &= \int_{R, t} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{R} - i\omega t} \int_{k_1 k_2 k_3} e^{i k_1 R + i k_2 R + i k_3 t} \times \widehat{\tilde{F}}(k_1, k_2, k_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{k'} \widehat{\tilde{F}}\left(\frac{k}{2} + k', \frac{k}{2} - k', k\right)$$



$$(*) \approx \frac{1}{2} \lambda + 3\omega$$

$$= \int_{k'} \frac{-\delta}{E - \frac{(\frac{k}{2} + k')^2 + (\frac{k}{2} - k')^2 + k^2}{2m}} [\tilde{F}(k; k) + \tilde{F}(\frac{k}{2} + k - k'; \frac{k}{2} + k') + (k' \rightarrow -k')]]$$

$$2 \tilde{F}(\frac{k}{2} + k - k'; \frac{k}{2} + k')$$

6自由度

$$\tilde{F}(k; k) \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow k \\ \circledast \\ \nwarrow k \rightarrow -k \end{array}$$

並進対称性 \Rightarrow 重心運動量 $\vec{k} + \vec{k}$ は保存

重心系 $\vec{k} + \vec{k} = 0$ と考之乙.

$$\underbrace{\tilde{F}(k; k)}_{6 \text{自由度}} \rightarrow \tilde{F}(k; k) \equiv \underbrace{\tilde{F}_0(k)}_{3 \text{自由度}} \text{ と } \text{↑} \text{ 乙.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}_0(k) &= \int_{k'} \frac{-\mathcal{F}}{E - \frac{3}{4}k^2 + k'^2} \left[\tilde{F}_0(k) + 2\tilde{F}_0(-\frac{k}{2} + k') \right] \\ &= \int_{k'} \frac{-\mathcal{F}}{E - \frac{3}{4}k^2 + k'^2} \cdot \tilde{F}_0(k) \\ &\quad + \int_{k'} \frac{-\mathcal{F}}{E - \frac{k^2 + k \cdot k' + k'^2}{2m}} \cdot 2\tilde{F}_0(k') \end{aligned}$$

$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{F}_0(k)$ に関する 3次元積分方程式

(格子系では $\text{↑} \text{ 乙}$)

(連続系では) さらに変形して

$$\left[\frac{1}{\delta} - \int_{k'} \frac{2m}{\frac{3}{4}k^2 + k'^2 - 2mE} \right] \hat{f}_0(k)$$

$$= \int_{k'} \frac{4m}{k^2 + k \cdot k' + k'^2 - 2mE} \hat{f}_0(k')$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{\delta} - \int_{k'} \frac{2m}{k'^2}}_{-\frac{m}{2\pi a_1}} - \underbrace{\int_{k'} \left(\frac{2m}{\frac{3}{4}k^2 - 2mE + k'^2} - \frac{2m}{k'^2} \right)}_{-\frac{m}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}k^2 - 2mE}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}k^2 - 2mE} - \frac{1}{a_1} \right] \hat{f}_0(\vec{k})$$

$$= \int_{\vec{k}'} \frac{8\pi}{k^2 + k \cdot k' + k'^2 - 2mE} \hat{f}_0(\vec{k}')$$

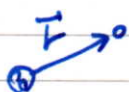
3自由度

回転対称性 \Rightarrow 角運動量 L は保存

$L=0$ を考へて $\hat{\psi}_0(\vec{r}) \rightarrow \hat{\psi}_0(|\vec{r}|) \times f(\theta)$

3自由度

1自由度



$$\left[\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}k^2 - 2mE} - \frac{1}{a} \right] \hat{\psi}_0(k)$$

$$= \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}}{k^2 + \vec{k}\cdot\vec{k}' + k'^2 - 2mE} \hat{\psi}_0(k')$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} dk' \frac{k'}{k} \log \left(\frac{k^2 + k k' + k'^2 - 2mE}{k^2 - k k' + k'^2 - 2mE} \right) \hat{\psi}_0(k')$$

$\Leftrightarrow \hat{\psi}_0(k)$ は 関数 1次元積分方程式

$a = \infty$ の数値的に解く

$$E_n \rightarrow \frac{\Delta^2}{m} e^{-2\kappa n / s_0} \quad (n \gg 1)$$

$\therefore I \rightarrow E \rightarrow$ 効果!

$$a = \infty \text{ のとき, } 2mE = k^2 \text{ とし}$$

$$k \ll h \ll \Lambda \text{ の領域を考之す}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} k \tilde{f}_0(k) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} dh' \frac{h'}{k} \log \left(\frac{k^2 + kh' + h'^2}{k^2 - kh' + h'^2} \right) \tilde{f}_0(h')$$

$\propto k^{\gamma-2} \leftarrow \text{Zeta-1 周期性}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{4} = \int_0^{\infty} dz \cdot z^{\gamma-1} \log \left(\frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z^2 - z + 1} \right) \quad (z = \frac{h'}{k})$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\gamma} \cdot \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}\gamma)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}\gamma)}$$

解は $\gamma = 4.46529, 6.81836,$
 $9.32469, 10.8442, \dots$ の他に

$$\gamma = \pm i \cdot 1.00624 \equiv \pm i s_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{f}_0(k) \propto k^{-2 \pm i s_0} \sim \frac{1}{k^2} \sin(\ln k + \delta)$$

□ 7" 周期解



IT が毛 7 効果!

スピン系への応用

$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{r}} \sum_{\hat{e}=\pm\hat{x}, \pm\hat{y}, \pm\hat{z}} (J S_{\vec{r}}^+ S_{\vec{r}+\hat{e}}^- + J_z S_{\vec{r}}^z S_{\vec{r}+\hat{e}}^z) - D \sum_{\vec{r}} (S_{\vec{r}}^z)^2 - B \sum_{\vec{r}} S_{\vec{r}}^z$$

真空 $|0\rangle \equiv |\downarrow\downarrow\cdots\downarrow\rangle \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S_{\vec{r}}^z |0\rangle = -S |0\rangle \\ S_{\vec{r}}^+ |0\rangle = 0 \end{cases}$

N スピン状態 $|\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N\rangle = \prod_{i=1}^N S_{\vec{r}_i}^+ |0\rangle$ の

波動関数 $\Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) = \langle \vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N | \Psi \rangle$ が

満たす Schrödinger 方程式は

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即ち } \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) &= \langle 0 | \left[\prod_{i=1}^N S_{\vec{r}_i}^-, H \right] | \Psi \rangle \\ &= \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\hat{e}} S J (1 - \nabla_{\hat{e}}^i) + \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \sum_{\hat{e}} J \delta_{\vec{r}_i, \vec{r}_i + \hat{e}} \nabla_{\hat{e}}^i - \sum_{\hat{e}} J_z \delta_{\vec{r}_i, \vec{r}_i + \hat{e}} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 2D \delta_{\vec{r}_i, \vec{r}_i} \right\} \right] \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) \end{aligned}$$

近接相互作用

m-site 相互作用

$$\equiv [H_0 + V] \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N)$$

ただし、 $\nabla_{\hat{e}}^i \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_i, \dots, \vec{r}_N) \equiv \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_i + \hat{e}, \dots, \vec{r}_N)$

特に $N=3$ のとき. 束縛状態 $E < 0$ に対する

Lippmann-Schwinger 方程式は

$$\Psi(\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2, \vec{k}_3) = \frac{1}{E - H_0} \underbrace{V \Psi(\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2, \vec{k}_3)}_{\substack{\vec{k}_1 = \vec{k}_2 \text{ or } \vec{k}_1 = \vec{k}_2 + \hat{e} \\ \begin{matrix} 2 & 3 & & \\ 3 & 1 & & \end{matrix} \end{matrix}}$$

\Downarrow T-11 変換 etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}; \vec{k}) &= \int_{-z/a}^{z/a} \frac{dz'}{2z/a} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\vec{k} + 2\vec{k}' - \vec{k}}{2} \cdot \vec{r}\right)}{E - E_0(\vec{k}) - E_0(\vec{k}') - E_0(\vec{k} - \vec{k} - \vec{k}')} \\ &\times \left[\sum_{\hat{e}} \left\{ J \cos\left(\frac{\vec{k} - \vec{k}}{2} \cdot \hat{e}\right) - J_2 \cos\left(\frac{\vec{k} + 2\vec{k}' - \vec{k}}{2} \cdot \hat{e}\right) \right\} \chi_{\vec{k}}(\hat{e}; \vec{k}) \right. \\ &+ 2 \sum_{\hat{e}} \left\{ J \cos\left(\frac{\vec{k} - \vec{k}'}{2} \cdot \hat{e}\right) - J_2 \cos\left(\frac{\vec{k} + 2\vec{k}' - \vec{k}}{2} \cdot \hat{e}\right) \right\} \chi_{\vec{k}}(\hat{e}; \vec{k}') \\ &\left. - 2D \chi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{0}; \vec{k}) - 4D \chi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{0}; \vec{k}') \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{E.E.L. } E_0(\vec{k}) \equiv \sum_{\hat{e}} S J [1 - \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \hat{e})]$$

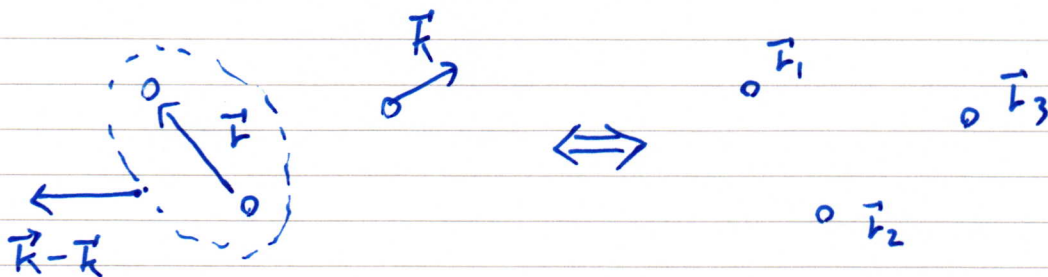
≡ "1 粒子 エネルギー"

$$\chi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}; \vec{k}) \equiv \sum_{\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3} \int_{\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3} e^{-i(\vec{k}-\vec{k}') \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2}{2} - i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}_3} \times \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3)$$

↑ ↑ ↑
重心運動量

残りの粒子の運動量

↑
2つの粒子間距離



⇒ $\vec{k} = \vec{0}$, \vec{r} と \vec{k} と

$\chi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{0}; \vec{k})$, $\chi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}; \vec{k})$ に関する

3次元積分方程式

⇒ エフェクト効果!

$\vec{k} = \vec{0}$

$a = \infty$
~~~~~

$H=2$  のとき、散乱状態  $E \geq 0$  に対する

Lippmann-Schwinger 方程式は

$$\Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = \underbrace{\Phi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)}_{H_0 \Psi = E \Psi \text{ の解}} + \frac{1}{E - H_0 + i0^+} \underbrace{V \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)}_{\substack{k_1 = k_2, k_1 = k_2 + \hat{e}}}$$

並進対称性より、重心運動量  $\vec{K}$  は保存するから

$$\Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = e^{i\vec{K} \cdot \vec{R}} \chi_{\vec{K}}(\vec{r}) \quad \text{とすると}$$

重心座標

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2}{2}$$

相対座標

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$$

$$\chi_{\vec{K}}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{\vec{l}} e^{-i\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r}} \chi_{\vec{K}}(\vec{l})$$

$$= \phi_{\vec{K}}(\vec{r}) + \frac{1}{E - E_0(\frac{k}{2} + k) - E_0(\frac{k}{2} - k)}$$

$$\times \left[ \sum_{\hat{e}} \{ J \cos(\frac{\vec{r}}{2} \cdot \hat{e}) - J_2 \cos(\vec{r} \cdot \hat{e}) \} \chi_{\vec{K}}(\hat{e}) - 2D \chi_{\vec{K}}(\vec{0}) \right]$$

⇓ 逆7-11変換

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\vec{R}}(\vec{r}) &= \int_{-z/a}^{z/a} \frac{dR}{(2z/a)^3} \gamma_{\vec{R}}(\vec{r}) \\ &= \phi_{\vec{R}}(\vec{r}) + \int_{-z/a}^{z/a} \frac{dR}{(2z/a)^3} \frac{\cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})}{E - E_0(\frac{\vec{R} + \vec{R}}{2}) - E_0(\frac{\vec{R} - \vec{R}}{2})} \\ &\quad \times \left[ \sum_{\hat{e}} \{ J \cos(\frac{\vec{R}}{2} \cdot \hat{e}) - J_z \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \hat{e}) \} \gamma_{\vec{R}}(\hat{e}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2D \gamma_{\vec{R}}(\vec{0}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$\vec{r} = \vec{0}, \vec{e}$  とおくと

$\gamma_{\vec{R}}(\vec{0}), \gamma_{\vec{R}}(\vec{e})$  に関する方程式

決定

特に  $E=0, \vec{R}=\vec{0}$  のとき、 $\phi_0(\vec{r}) = \text{const.}$  なる

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_0(\vec{r}) &= C - \int_{-z/a}^{z/a} \frac{dR}{(2z/a)^3} \frac{\cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})}{2E_0(\vec{R})} \\ &\quad \times \left[ \sum_{\hat{e}} \{ J - J_z \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \hat{e}) \} \gamma_0(\hat{e}) - 2D \gamma_0(\vec{0}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$|r|/a \rightarrow \infty$  を考える。

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}) \rightarrow 1 \\ 2E_0(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow 2SJ(ka)^2 \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{r} \sim \mathbf{z}'$$

$$f_0(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow C - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dR}{(2z/a)^3} \cdot \frac{\cos(\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})}{(ka)^2}$$

$$\times \frac{(J-J_2) \sum_{\hat{\mathbf{e}}} f_0(\hat{\mathbf{e}}) - 2D f_0(\bar{\mathbf{0}})}{2SJ}$$

$$= C - \frac{a}{4\pi r} \cdot \frac{(J-J_2) \sum_{\hat{\mathbf{e}}} f_0(\hat{\mathbf{e}}) - 2D f_0(\bar{\mathbf{0}})}{2SJ}$$

$$\equiv C \left( 1 - \frac{a_S}{r} \right)$$

従,  $\mathbf{z}'$  と  $\mathbf{T}'$  の間へ散乱長は

$$\frac{a_S}{a} = \frac{(J-J_2) \sum_{\hat{\mathbf{e}}} f_0(\hat{\mathbf{e}}) - 2D f_0(\bar{\mathbf{0}})}{8\pi SJ \cdot C}$$

解  $\gamma_0(\hat{e})$ ,  $\gamma_0(\bar{0})$  を代入すると

$$\frac{a_s}{a} = \frac{\frac{3}{2\pi} \left[ 1 - \frac{D}{3J} - \frac{J_2}{J} \left( 1 - \frac{D}{65J} \right) \right]}{2S - 1 + \frac{J_2}{J} \left( 1 - \frac{D}{65J} \right) + 3W \left[ 1 - \frac{D}{3J} - \frac{J_2}{J} \left( 1 - \frac{D}{65J} \right) \right]}$$

7トソソ格子 (単純立方格子)

$$W = \frac{\frac{2/a}{2/a} \frac{Jk}{(2/a)^3}}{3 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\hat{e}} \cos(\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{e})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{96\pi^3} P\left(\frac{1}{24}\right) P\left(\frac{5}{24}\right) P\left(\frac{7}{24}\right) P\left(\frac{11}{24}\right)$$

$$\approx 0.505462$$

$\Gamma = 41$  - 極限 " $a_s \rightarrow \infty$ "

$\Rightarrow \Gamma \neq \Gamma$  効果 for  $\Gamma$  格子