

## BCS-BEC 702 オバ - (平均場)

$b_0 \rightarrow 0$ ,  $T \rightarrow 0$  のとき

系に存在する長さスケール

- 密度  $n \rightarrow$  平均粒子間距離  $n^{-1/3}$
  - 相互作用  $\rightarrow$  散乱長  $a$
- $\rightarrow$  熱力学量を計算 (E11).

$$\mathcal{L} = \psi_a^\dagger \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} + \mu \right) \psi_a + \frac{g}{2} \psi_a^\dagger \psi_a^\dagger \psi_a \psi_a$$

$\downarrow$  Hubbard-Stratonovich 変換

$$\mathcal{L}' = \psi_a^\dagger \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} + \mu \right) \psi_a - \frac{\phi^\dagger \phi}{g} + \phi^\dagger \psi_a \psi_a + \psi_a^\dagger \psi_a \phi$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{(\phi^\dagger - \psi_a^\dagger \psi_a)}{g} (\phi - \psi_a \psi_a)}_{\frac{g}{2}} + \frac{g}{2} \psi_a^\dagger \psi_a^\dagger \psi_a \psi_a$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}[\psi_a^\dagger, \psi_a] \mathcal{D}[\phi^\dagger, \phi] e^{i \int dt dx \mathcal{L}'}$$

が再び積分を実行

$$= \int \mathcal{D}[\psi_a^\dagger, \psi_a] e^{i \int dt dx \mathcal{L}} \rightarrow \text{元の作用に戻った}$$

平均場近似  $\phi(x) = \phi_0$  (const.)

↑ gap 方程式

$\Omega$  (grand potential density) 最小化

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}'|_{\text{平均場}} &= \int_0^1 dx \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} + \mu \right) \psi_0 \\ &\quad - \frac{\phi_0^2}{\mathcal{L}} + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dx' \phi_0 + \phi_0 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dx' \\ &= \underbrace{\left( \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dx' \right)}_{\mathbb{I}^\dagger} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} + \mu & \phi_0 \\ \phi_0 & +i\partial_t - \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} - \mu \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Nambu-Gorkov propagator } G_0^{-1}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \psi_0 \\ \psi_0^\dagger \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbb{I}} \\ &\quad - \frac{\phi_0^2}{\mathcal{L}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= e^{-iV\Omega} = \int \mathcal{D}[\mathbb{I}^\dagger, \mathbb{I}] e^{i \int dx dx' \mathcal{L}'|_{\text{平均場}}} \\ &= \text{Det } G_0^{-1} e^{-iV \frac{\phi_0^2}{\mathcal{L}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \frac{\phi_0^2}{\mathcal{L}} + \frac{2}{V} \underbrace{\text{Log Det } G_0^{-1}}_{\text{Tr Log}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\phi_0^2}{\mathcal{L}} + i \int \frac{d\mathbf{p}_0 d\vec{p}}{(2\pi)^4} \text{tr} \log \begin{pmatrix} \nu_0 - \epsilon_p + \mu & \phi_0 \\ \phi_0 & \nu_0 + \epsilon_p - \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\phi_0^2}{2} - \left( \frac{\int \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^3} [E_p - (q_p \cdot \gamma)] \right) \Big|_{E_p = \sqrt{(q_p \cdot \gamma)^2 + \phi_0^2}}$$

• gap 方程式  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi_0} = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \int \frac{\int \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} \quad (E_p \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} q_p)$$

$$= \int \frac{\int \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2q_p} + \int \frac{\int \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \left( \frac{1}{2E_p} - \frac{1}{2q_p} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} - \int \frac{\int \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{p^2}}_{-\frac{m}{4\pi a}} = \underbrace{\int \frac{\int \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \left( \frac{1}{2E_p} - \frac{1}{2q_p} \right)}_{\text{4次束: } \Lambda \rightarrow \infty}$$

• 粒子数固定  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = -n$

$$\Leftrightarrow n = \int \frac{\int \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \left( -\frac{2(q_p \cdot \gamma)}{2E_p} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \int \frac{\int \bar{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \left( 1 - \frac{q_p \cdot \gamma}{E_p} \right)$$

gap 方程式 + 粒子数一定

$$\begin{cases} \frac{n}{4\pi a} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{D}}{10a}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2E_p} - \frac{1}{2E_p}\right) \\ n = \left(\frac{\sqrt{D}}{10a}\right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{E_p \sqrt{D}}{E_p}\right) \approx \frac{h_F^3}{3\pi^2} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow a < h_F$  が 支配 したとき、 $\mu < \phi_0$  が 決定

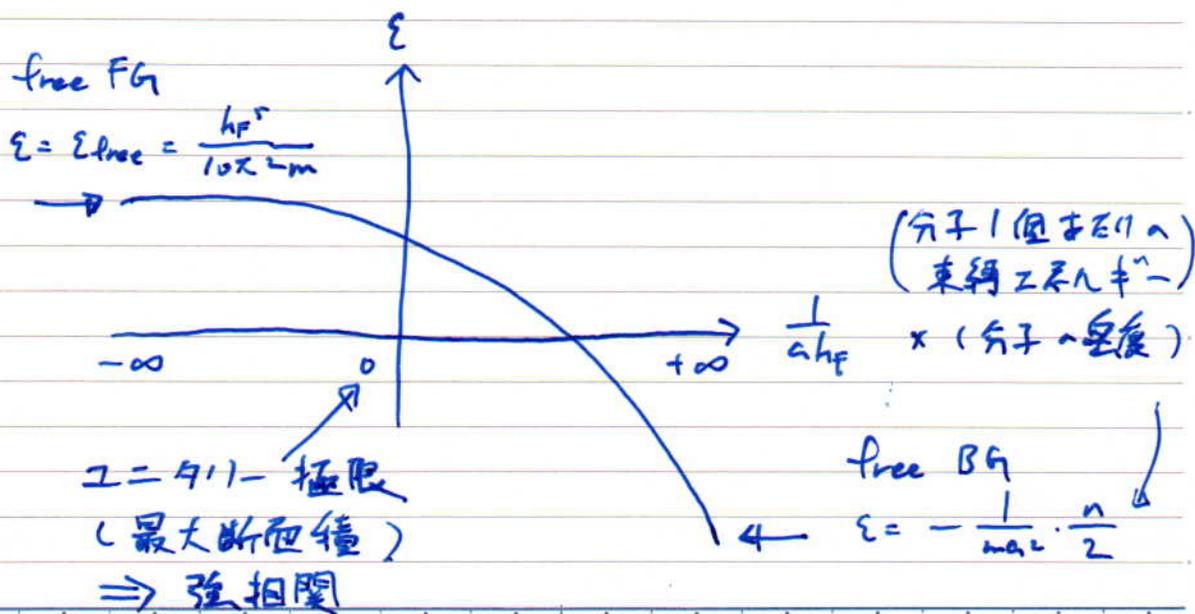
$\Rightarrow \rho$  が 決定

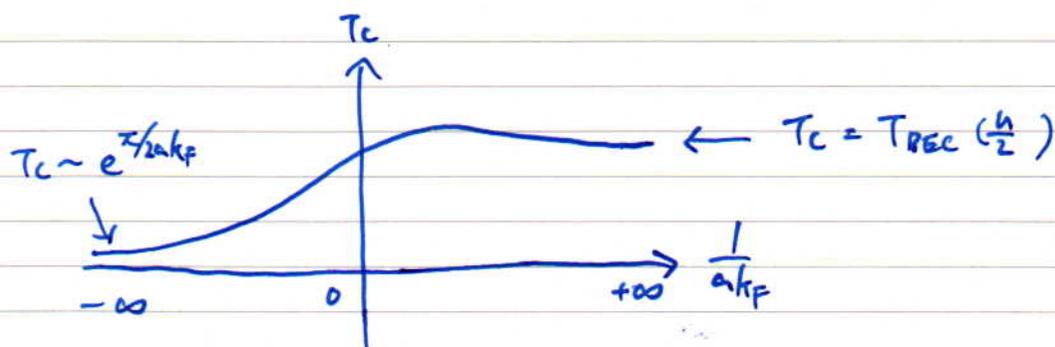
$\Rightarrow$  圧力  $p = -\rho \mu$

エネルギー密度  $\epsilon = \rho \mu + p$

化学ポテンシャル  $\mu = \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial n}$

音速  $c_s^2 = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial p}{\partial n}$





平均場 + ガウス揺らぎ

エネルギー密度

$$\varepsilon = \zeta\left(\frac{1}{a_{kF}}\right) \varepsilon_{\text{free}} = \frac{k_F^5}{10\pi^2 m}$$

引力によるエネルギー利得

特に、 $a \rightarrow \infty$  のとき、 $\zeta\left(\frac{1}{a_{kF}} \rightarrow 0\right) = \zeta_0$  は定数である

$$\mu = \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial n} = \zeta_0 \cdot \varepsilon_F = \frac{k_F^2}{2m}$$

$$P = \mu n - \varepsilon = \zeta_0 \cdot P_{\text{free}} = \frac{k_F^5}{15\pi^2 m}$$

$$c_s^2 = \zeta_0 \cdot c_{s,\text{free}}^2 = \frac{v_F^2}{3}$$

工 = 911 - 極限 における 基本的熱力学量  $\xi_0$ 。  
 を決定 ~~したい~~ したい!

- 平均場近似  $\xi_0 = 0.59$  [1]
- モンテ・カルロ・計算  $\xi_0 = 0.372(5)$  [1]
- $\xi_0 = 0.366 + 0.016$  [2]
- $- 0.011$
- 実験  $\xi_0 = 0.370(5)(8)$  [3, 4]

[1] " 1107.5848

[2] arXiv: 1203.3169

[3] " 1110.3309

[4] " 1211.1512