

## 4. Meissner - Ochsenfeld effect

- current densities

coupling to EM fields

$$\frac{1}{2m} \hat{p}^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2m} (\hat{p} - q\bar{A})^2 + q\phi$$

interaction Hamiltonian

$$\rightarrow H_{\text{int}} = \frac{q^2 A^2}{2m} - \frac{q}{2m} (\hat{p} \cdot \bar{A} + \bar{A} \cdot \hat{p}) + q\phi$$

electrodynamics: density of work related to the change of EM fields

$$-\bar{j} \cdot \delta \bar{A} + \rho \delta \phi \rightarrow \bar{j}(\bar{r}) = -\frac{\delta H_{\text{int}}}{\delta \bar{A}(\bar{r})} \quad \rho(\bar{r}) = \frac{\delta H_{\text{int}}}{\delta \phi(\bar{r})}$$

gauge transformation

$$\bar{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \bar{A}}{\partial t}$$

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow \bar{A} + \nabla \chi$$

continuity equation

$$\bar{B} = \nabla \times \bar{A}$$

$$\phi \rightarrow \phi - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

- many-electron operators

$$H_{\text{int}} = \underbrace{\sum_i \frac{e^2}{2m} \bar{A}^2(\bar{r}_i)}_{\text{diamagnetic}} + \underbrace{\frac{e}{2m} \sum_i [\bar{p}_i \cdot \bar{A}(\bar{r}_i) + \bar{A}(\bar{r}_i) \cdot \bar{p}_i]}_{\text{paramagnetic}} - e \sum_i \phi(\bar{r}_i)$$

→ current density

$$\bar{j}(\bar{r}) = - \frac{\delta H_{\text{int}}}{\delta \bar{A}(\bar{r})} = - \frac{e^2}{m} \sum_i \bar{A}(\bar{r}_i) \delta(\bar{r} - \bar{r}_i) \quad \leftarrow \text{diamagnetic } \bar{j}_d$$

$$- \frac{e}{2m} \sum_i [\bar{p}_i \delta(\bar{r} - \bar{r}_i) + \delta(\bar{r} - \bar{r}_i) \bar{p}_i] \quad \uparrow \text{paramagnetic } \bar{j}_p$$

→ charge density

$$\rho(\bar{r}) = \frac{\delta H_{\text{int}}}{\delta \phi(\bar{r})} = -e \sum_i \delta(\bar{r} - \bar{r}_i)$$

• Second quantized form of the operators

$$H_{int} = \frac{e}{2m} \sum_i [\bar{\mathbf{p}}_i \cdot \bar{\mathbf{A}}(\bar{\mathbf{r}}_i) + \bar{\mathbf{A}}(\bar{\mathbf{r}}_i) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{p}}_i] + \dots = \sum_i H_1(i) + \dots$$

paramagnetic

$$H_1 = \frac{e}{2m} [\bar{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{A}}(\bar{\mathbf{r}}) + \bar{\mathbf{A}}(\bar{\mathbf{r}}) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{p}}]$$

$$H_{int} = \sum_{k\sigma} \sum_{k'\sigma'} \langle k'\sigma' | H_1 | k\sigma \rangle c_{k'\sigma'}^\dagger c_{k\sigma}$$

$$|k\sigma\rangle \rightarrow \frac{e^{i\bar{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{r}}}}{\sqrt{V}} \times \text{spin part}$$

$$\langle k'\sigma' | H_1 | k\sigma \rangle = \delta_{\sigma\sigma'} \frac{e}{2m} \int d^3\bar{\mathbf{r}} \frac{e^{-i\bar{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{r}}}}{\sqrt{V}} \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla \cdot \overbrace{\bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i\bar{\mathbf{q}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{r}}}}^{\bar{\mathbf{A}}(\bar{\mathbf{r}})} + \dots \right) \frac{e^{i\bar{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{r}}}}{\sqrt{V}}$$

$$= \delta_{\sigma\sigma'} \frac{e\hbar}{2m} \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mathbf{q}} \cdot \left( \bar{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{\bar{\mathbf{q}}}{2} \right) \delta_{k', k+\mathbf{q}}$$

$$\rightarrow H_{int} = \frac{e\hbar}{2m} \sum_{k\sigma} \left( \bar{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{\bar{\mathbf{q}}}{2} \right) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mathbf{q}} c_{k+\mathbf{q}\sigma}^\dagger c_{k\sigma}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{A}} &= 0 \\ \bar{\mathbf{q}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\mathbf{q}} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

normalized paramag.

current density:

$$-\frac{e}{2m} \sum_i [\bar{p}_i \delta(\bar{r}-\bar{r}_i) + \delta(\bar{r}-\bar{r}_i) \bar{p}_i]$$

$$\bar{J}_p(\bar{q}) = \frac{1}{V} \int d^3\bar{r} e^{-i\bar{q}\cdot\bar{r}} \bar{J}_p(\bar{r})$$

$$= -\frac{e}{2m} \frac{1}{V} \sum_i (\bar{p}_i e^{-i\bar{q}\cdot\bar{r}_i} + e^{-i\bar{q}\cdot\bar{r}_i} \bar{p}_i) = \sum_i \bar{J}_p(i)$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{J}_p(\bar{q}) = -\frac{e\hbar}{m} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{kG} (\bar{k} - \frac{\bar{q}}{2}) c_{k-G}^+ c_{kG}$$

diamagnetic current density

...

$$\rightarrow \bar{J}_d(\bar{q}) = -\frac{e^2}{m} \frac{1}{V} \bar{a}_q \sum_{kG} c_{kG}^+ c_{kG}$$

(only at  $\bar{q}$  of the vector potential)

- perturbation theory to 1<sup>st</sup> order in  $\bar{A}$

$$|\Psi_A\rangle \approx |\Psi_0\rangle - \sum_n \frac{\langle n | H_{\text{int}} | \Psi_0 \rangle}{E_n - E_0} |n\rangle$$

only paramagnetic part  $\sim \bar{A}$  (pointing to  $H_{\text{int}}$ )  
 ground state for zero field (pointing to  $|\Psi_0\rangle$ )  
 excitation energy (under  $E_n - E_0$ )  
 excited states (pointing to  $|n\rangle$ )

utilize the representation in terms of bogolons

$$c_{k\uparrow} = u_k^* b_{k\uparrow} + v_k b_{-k\downarrow}^+$$

$$c_{-k\downarrow}^+ = -v_k^* b_{k\uparrow} + u_k b_{-k\downarrow}^+$$

$|\Psi_0\rangle$  is bogolon vacuum

$$H_{\text{BCS}} = \sum_k E_k (b_{k\uparrow}^+ b_{k\uparrow} + b_{k\downarrow}^+ b_{k\downarrow})$$