## Bemerkungen/ Nadatrag zur Supraleitung

· In allgameinen est leiffahigkeit eines Festzörpers durch Straprozene der Elektronen gegeben (deurch lumpulsänderung wird Fransport behindert)

Elictron - Electron Streuprosesse Struprozasse





· Erklärung durch attrattive e-e-WW von Z Elektronun

ang auru (rottide Elektronen weroum w.

• Ausgangspunkt: Fröhlich-Hamiltonian (z,z')

+ Annaline nur ZWW Elletronen wit k'=-k abo

• Coambinpuls K=k+k'=0+ Koordinatus transformation  $\alpha_k = 4 \alpha_{+k} + - \nu_k \alpha_{-k}^{\dagger}$ 

Lo effetirer 1-Teildun Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{k} \sqrt{\varepsilon_{k} + |\Delta|^{2}} \left( \alpha_{k}^{\dagger} \alpha_{k} + \beta_{k}^{\dagger} \beta_{k} \right) + \sum_{k} \left( \varepsilon_{k} - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{k}^{2} + |\Delta|^{2}} \right) + \frac{|\Delta|^{2}}{V}$$

de Be sind Fermionen und willt dei

· wobei uk, Vk so gewällt, dass dr. /rk die fermionischen Verhauschungsrelationen erfüllen!

"Ordnungsparameter" mun selb Iromi stent bestimm + werden.

Ausgang szustánde 2 Elethour (k,k1) Strewung von



Aquipoluzial flacke an der Fenniken te (da olort leere Tustande



—> WW Hamiltonian 
$$\sum_{k,q} a_{k+q}^{\dagger} = a_{-k-q}^{\dagger} = a_{-k}^{\dagger} a_{k}$$

Grad vale q - Überräge mögliel -> größer Strenwalerscheinlichkeit

BCS Hamiltonian: 

· Cooper Power wird gebildet aus beiden Aufangszuständen und ist ein Bosonisches Feildun

hufurt Lustandssumme des Fermionen ensembels und die Warmelsapazität -> Heff



- exposurtieller Horstieg und Sprung bei der brit. Temperatur Te

6.2. Wediselwithing mit Light

(statistisdur Operator) und Vertülungs fantitionen 6.21. Dichtematrix

Quantumedianisdus Gemisch

(unvoltatardige lufo über Mikrozushand)

d.h. Waluscheinlichknisverteilung f: über mögliche Lustande <7: 6 2 Fint

5 [14; 324;] Mithelwerte (n) = 2 P; (n; | m | n;) = \( \geq \int \rangle = 2 (4; | 3 M | 4; > <ñ> = tr(êM)

\$ = 2 P; |4;><4; |

QM gemisch = introlianente Überlagerung von rum Tustanden Bsp.: 1 Tolldus im 2 Nireau System : g = ZxZ Matrix

Liouville - von beumann bleichung

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} \hat{S} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \left[ \hat{H}_{iS} \right]$$

(in Schrödingerbild), Turbinde sind zeitableungig  $i \frac{1}{2} |\hat{\gamma}_i| > = \hat{A} |\hat{\gamma}_i|$ 

Bem: 1 hm Hisenberghild stedet Dynamik in den Operatoren

$$\frac{d\hat{A}_{\mu}}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \left[ \hat{H}_{\mu} \hat{A}_{\mu} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{A}_{\mu}$$

@ Physikalisal ist of vor allem Dynamits der Mithelwerke (Kenwerke) widthig Ehren fest Theorem

$$\frac{d}{dt}\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \langle \frac{1}{tt} \left[ \hat{H}_1 \hat{A} \right] + \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} \rangle$$
 bildandblæigig!

Verteilungsfunttion der Elbetronen und Löcher

mögliche Vertillung der Elektrosan im Zudand L

z.B. Halbluter: Grand sustand bei T=0

Leitungsband

= { p; nk

= fe(2) Electronen Vertillungsfundtion

Naximous von fe(k):  $n_k = 1 \longrightarrow fe(k) = \sum_i P_i = 1$ 

- fe(k) ist Walrochirdribreit, ein Electron bei k zu finden.

-> in rimen Just and fe(2) = 0 oder 1

im bunisde 0 \lefter(fe) \lefter 1

in Huamodynamischen blichgewicht 156 fe(E) du Fermi - Fauthion

· Analog 
$$\langle d_k^{\dagger} d_k \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (k)$$
 Loch - Vertillungs functions frauger eines Defetblickness (Lock)

## 6.2.7. Somilelanische WW mit Licht

- · WW mit opt. Lichtfeld verusaent Abweideunzen der Elektronen resteilung besdurtisbar durch Ham. Op. Hopt
- . Dipol tropplung an ellibrisales Feld  $E(r_i t)$  (2.8. Laserpuls)

$$\hat{H}_{opt} = e\hat{f} \cdot E(r_1t)$$
 wit qm.el. Dipologurator

(hallblassisch: Leine Feldquanhisierung)

des Lichts

Polarisation des Halbluters

qm. Dipoldidite

$$\frac{\hat{\rho}(r,t)}{\hat{\rho}(r,t)} = e \hat{\mathcal{H}}^{\dagger}(r,t) - \hat{\mathcal{H}}(r,t)$$

$$\frac{\hat{p}(c,t) = e \hat{\gamma}^{\dagger}(r,t) \hat{r} \hat{\gamma}(c,t)}{2} \qquad \qquad \hat{\gamma}^{\dagger} \hat{\gamma}^{\dagger} \text{ sind Feldoquard bords} \text{ blekrown systems}$$

$$\frac{\text{Def.:}}{\text{Envarkingswert dis Dipoloperations}} \frac{\hat{P}}{\text{Envarkingswert dis Dipoloperations}} \frac{\hat{P}}{\hat{P}} = \langle \hat{P} \rangle = \langle \hat{P} \rangle = \langle \hat{P} \rangle + \langle \hat{P} \rangle$$

$$P(\underline{r},t) = \langle \hat{P} \rangle = \langle e \hat{\mathcal{X}}^{\dagger}(\underline{r},t) \underline{r} \hat{\mathcal{X}}(\underline{r},t) \rangle$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{X}}(\underline{r},t) = \langle \hat{P} \rangle = \langle e \hat{\mathcal{X}}^{\dagger}(\underline{r},t) \underline{r} \hat{\mathcal{X}}(\underline{r},t) \rangle$$

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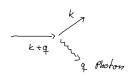
$$\hat{$$

$$\hat{P}(\mathbf{r},t) = \sum_{\substack{n \neq n \\ n \neq n}} \alpha_{n \neq n}^{\dagger} \alpha_{n \neq n}^{\dagger} \gamma_{n \neq n}^{\dagger} (\mathbf{r}) e_{\underline{r}} \gamma_{n \neq n}^{\dagger} (\underline{r})$$

Fouriertrofo 
$$\hat{P}(q, t) = \int d^3r \hat{P}(\underline{r}, t) e^{-i\underline{q}\underline{r}}$$

Def: el. Dipolmatrix element 
$$\mu_{nn'}(\underline{k},\underline{k}') = \frac{1}{V} \int d^3r \, u_{n\underline{k}}(\underline{r}) \, e\underline{r} \, u_{n'\underline{k}'}(\underline{r})$$

$$\langle \hat{P}(ab) = \hat{\mathbf{b}}(a^{\dagger} + b) = -\sum_{\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{n}' \neq \mathbf{k}} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}'}(\mathbf{k}) \langle \alpha_{\mathbf{n}\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} \alpha_{\mathbf{n}'\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} \rangle$$



Näherung für opt. Grenzfall:

- (1) 920 (Impuls der Photorum Felix gegen Quasi-Impuls der Elektrorum)
- (2) Bandkantmoptik tow & EG.

  1 P.

  Noton Bandlaite

-> nur Interband übergange (LB = VB)

When - Lode - Rild:
$$\underline{P}(0,t) = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{P}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} \rangle & \right\rangle \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}}^{\dagger} d_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}} d_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle + \langle a_{\underline{k}} d_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \left\langle \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}} \rangle & \\ \underline{E}(t) = \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{M} & \langle d_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline$$