

Hamiltoniano en espacio de momentos.

En las simulaciones vemos que alcanza aproximar el hamiltoniano total a orden cuadrático e incluir el término de interacción:

$$\hat{H}_j = \hbar \omega_q b_j^\dagger b_j - \hbar \lambda (2b_j^\dagger b_j + 6(b_j^{+2} + b_j^2) + 6b_j^\dagger b_j^2)$$

$\omega_q = \frac{\varepsilon_c}{\varepsilon_0}$, $\hbar \lambda = \frac{\varepsilon_c}{\varepsilon_0}$

Calculamos el hamiltoniano total en espacio K:

$$\hat{H} = \sum_j \{ \hat{H}_j - \hbar g (b_j^\dagger - b_j)(b_{j+1}^\dagger - b_{j+1}) \}$$

Transformando $b_j^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k e^{ikj} b_k$

Se tiene que $\sum_j b_j^\dagger b_j = \sum_k b_k^\dagger b_k$

$$\sum_j b_j^\dagger b_j = \sum_k b_k^\dagger b_k$$

$$\sum_j b_j^\dagger b_j = \sum_k b_k b_{-k}$$

$$\sum_j b_j^\dagger b_{j+1} = \sum_k e^{ikj} b_k^\dagger b_k$$

$$\sum_j b_j^\dagger b_j^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{q,p,r,s} \delta_{q+p,s+r} b_q^\dagger b_p b_r b_s$$

Reemplazando:

$$\hat{H} = \sum_k \left\{ \hbar \omega_k + 2 \hbar g \cos(\kappa) b_k^\dagger b_k - (6 \hbar \lambda + \hbar g e^{-i\kappa}) b_k^\dagger b_{-k} - (6 \hbar \lambda + \hbar g e^{i\kappa}) b_k b_{-k} \right\} - \frac{6 \hbar \lambda}{N} \left(\sum_{q,p,r,s} S_{q+p}^{r+s} b_q^\dagger b_p^\dagger b_r b_s \right)$$

$\hbar \omega_k = \sqrt{\hbar E_1 E_3} - E_c$

Definiendo:

$$E_k = \hbar \omega_k + 2 \hbar g \cos(\kappa)$$

$$\Delta_k = \hbar g e^{-i\kappa} + 6 \hbar \lambda$$

$$U = 6 \hbar \lambda$$

Entonces:

$$\hat{H} = \sum_k \left\{ E_k b_k^\dagger b_k - [\Delta_k b_k^\dagger b_{-k} + \Delta_k^* b_k b_{-k}] \right\} - \frac{U}{N} \sum_{q,p,r,s} S_{q+p}^{r+s} b_q^\dagger b_p^\dagger b_r b_s$$

↳ Zero spin, 1D, non-consistent BCS?

Si tuviéramos muchas secciones podríamos usar mean field y sería más parecido al BCS.