

# Hamiltoniano en espacio de momentos.

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

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

$\omega_j^0 = \frac{18 \hbar \omega_j}{12}$        $\hbar \lambda = \frac{\bar{E}_c}{12}$

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

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

$$\sum_j b_j^{\dagger 2} = \sum_k b_k^\dagger b_{-k}^\dagger$$

$$\sum_j b_j^2 = \sum_k b_k b_{-k}$$

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

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

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

$$\sum_j b_j b_{j+1} = \sum_k e^{ik} b_k b_{-k}$$

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

Reemplazando:

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left\{ \overset{\substack{\text{hw}_q = \sqrt{8E_c E_J} - E_c}}{\text{hw}_q} + 2\text{hw}_q \cos(\mathbf{k}) \right\} b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{k}} \\ - (6\hbar\lambda + \text{hw}_q e^{-i\mathbf{k}}) b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger b_{-\mathbf{k}}^\dagger - (6\hbar\lambda + \text{hw}_q e^{i\mathbf{k}}) b_{\mathbf{k}} b_{-\mathbf{k}} \} \\ - \frac{6\hbar\lambda}{N} \left( \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}} S_{\mathbf{q}+\mathbf{p}}^{r+s} b_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{r}} b_{\mathbf{s}} \right)$$

Definiendo:

$$\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} = \text{hw}_q + 2\text{hw}_q \cos(\mathbf{k})$$

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{k}} = \text{hw}_q e^{-i\mathbf{k}} + 6\hbar\lambda$$

$$U = 6\hbar\lambda$$

Entonces:

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left\{ \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{k}} - [\Delta_{\mathbf{k}} b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger b_{-\mathbf{k}}^\dagger + \Delta_{\mathbf{k}}^* b_{\mathbf{k}} b_{-\mathbf{k}}] \right\} - \frac{U}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}} S_{\mathbf{q}+\mathbf{p}}^{r+s} b_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{r}} b_{\mathbf{s}}$$

↳ Zero spin, 1D, non-selfconsistent BCS?

Si tuvieramos muchas sitios  
podríamos usar mean field  
y sería más parecido al  
BCS.