

# Meissner Effect using PQED

$$F = \int d^2r \left[ a |\psi|^2 + \frac{b}{2} |\psi|^4 + \frac{\psi^*}{2m^*} \left( \frac{\hbar \nabla}{i} + \frac{2e}{c} A \right)^2 \psi \right]$$

$$+ \int d^2r \int d^2r' (\nabla_r \times A(r)) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\nabla_{r-r'}^2}} (\nabla_{r'} \times A(r'))$$

$$- \int d^2r j \cdot A$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}A \mathcal{D}\psi e^{-\beta F[j, \psi, A]}$$

$$F[j, \psi, A] = \int d^2r \left[ a |\psi|^2 + \frac{b}{2} |\psi|^4 + \frac{1}{2m^*} \left| \left( \frac{\hbar \nabla}{i} + \frac{2e}{c} A \right) \psi \right|^2 \right]$$

$$+ \int d^2r \int d^2r' (\nabla_r \times A(r)) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\nabla_{r-r'}^2}} (\nabla_{r'} \times A(r'))$$

$$- \int d^2r j^\mu A_\mu$$

$$\text{Let } \Psi(r) = \sqrt{n_s} e^{i\theta(r)}$$

$$F[\Psi, A] = \frac{2e^2 A^2}{m^* c^2} n_s + \frac{\hbar \Psi^* e A \nabla \theta \Psi}{m^* c}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2m^*} \left| \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla + \frac{2e}{c} A \right) \Psi \right|^2$$

$$\left| \left( \hbar \nabla \theta \Psi + \frac{2e}{c} A \Psi \right) \right|^2$$

$$\frac{2e^2 n_s}{m^* c^2} \left( \frac{\hbar c}{2e} \nabla \theta + A \right)^2$$

$$F[j, A, \theta] = \int d^2 r \left[ a n_s + \frac{b}{2} n_s^2 + \frac{f_s}{2} \left( A + \frac{\hbar c}{2e} \nabla \theta \right)^2 - j \cdot A \right] \quad \left\{ f_s = \frac{4e^2 n_s}{m^* c^2} \right\}$$

$$+ \int d^2 r d^2 r' \nabla_{r'} \times A(r) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\nabla_{r-r'}^2}} \nabla_{r'} \times A(r')$$

$$F = \int d^2r \frac{d^2r'}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2p}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2}$$

$$e^{ip \cdot r} [i \vec{p} \times \vec{A}(p)] \xrightarrow{\frac{e^{iq \cdot (r-r')}}{|q|}} [i \vec{k} \times \vec{A}(k)] e^{ik \cdot r'}$$

$$= - \int d^2r \frac{d^2r'}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2p}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2}$$

$$\frac{[\vec{p} \times \vec{A}(p)] \cdot [\vec{k} \times \vec{A}(k)]}{|q|} e^{i(p+q)r} e^{i(k-q)r'}$$

$$= - \int \frac{d^2p}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \delta(p+q) \delta(k-q)$$

$$\frac{[\vec{p} \times \vec{A}(p)] \cdot [\vec{k} \times \vec{A}(k)]}{|q|}$$

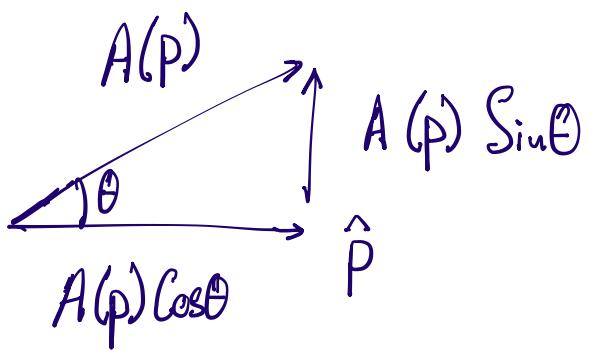
$$= - \int \frac{d^2 p}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 q}{(2\pi)^2} \delta(p+q) \\ \underbrace{[\vec{p} \times \vec{A}(p)] \cdot [\vec{q} \times \vec{A}(q)]}_{|q|}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^2 p}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{[\vec{p} \times \vec{A}(\vec{p})] \cdot [\vec{p} \times \vec{A}(-\vec{p})]}{|p|}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & (A \times B) \cdot \underbrace{(A \times C)}_D \\ & = A \cdot (B \times D) \\ & = A \cdot (B \times A \times C) \\ & = A \cdot ((B \cdot C) A \\ & \quad - (A \cdot C) B) \\ & = (A \cdot A) (B \cdot C) \\ & \quad - (A \cdot B) (A \cdot C) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{d^2 p}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{p^2}{|p|} \left[ \vec{A}(p) \cdot \vec{A}(-p) - (\hat{p} \cdot \vec{A}(p)) (\hat{p} \cdot \vec{A}(-p)) \right]$$

$$\vec{A}_T(p) = \vec{A}(p) - (\hat{p} \cdot \vec{A}(p)) \hat{p}$$



$$\vec{A}_T(-p) = \vec{A}(-p) - (\hat{p} \cdot \vec{A}(-p)) \hat{p}$$

$\downarrow$   
transverse components

$$\vec{A}_T(p) \cdot \vec{A}_T(-p) = \vec{A}(p) \cdot \vec{A}(-p) - (\hat{p} \cdot \vec{A}(p)) (\hat{p} \cdot \vec{A}(-p))$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{d^2 p}{(2\pi)^2} |p| |A_T(p)|^2$$

$$P \leftrightarrow k \Rightarrow \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} |k| |A_T(k)|^2$$

$$\int d^2r \frac{f_s}{2} \left( A + \frac{i\hbar c}{2e} \nabla \theta \right)^2$$

$$= \int d^2r \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{f_s}{2} \left( e^{ik.r} A(k) + \frac{i\hbar c}{2e} (\partial_k) e^{ik.r} \theta(k) \right)$$

$$\left( e^{iq.r} A(q) + \frac{i\hbar c}{2e} (\partial_q) e^{iq.r} \theta(q) \right)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{f_s}{2} \delta(k+q) \left[ A(k) + i \frac{i\hbar c}{2e} k \theta(k) \right] \\ \left[ A(q) + i \frac{i\hbar c}{2e} q \theta(q) \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{f_s}{2} \left[ A(k) + i \frac{i\hbar c}{2e} k \theta(k) \right]$$

$$\left[ A(-k) - i \frac{i\hbar c}{2e} k \theta(-k) \right]$$

$$= \frac{P_s}{2} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ A(k) A(-k) \xrightarrow{\vec{k} |k|} + i \frac{\hbar c}{2e} \vec{k} (A(-k) \Theta(k) - A(k) \Theta(-k)) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\hbar^2 c^2}{4e^2} k^2 \Theta(k) \Theta(-k) \right]$$

$$= \frac{P_s}{2} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ |A_T(k)|^2 + |A_L(k)|^2 - \left| i \frac{\hbar c}{2e} \vec{k} \Theta(k) \right|^2 \right. \\ \left. + i \frac{\hbar c}{2e} \vec{k} (A_L(-k) \Theta(k) - A_L(k) \Theta(-k)) \right]$$

$$= \frac{P_s}{2} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ |A_T(k)|^2 + \left( A_L(k) - i \frac{\hbar c}{2e} \vec{k} \Theta(k) \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\int d^2r \ j \cdot A = \int d^2r \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i(k+q)r} j(k) A(q)$$

$$\int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ j(k) A(-k) \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ j(-k) \cdot A(k) \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ j_L(-k) A_L(k) + j_T(-k) A_T(k) \right]$$

$$Z = \int D\psi e^{- \left[ an_s + \frac{b}{2} n_s^2 \right]}$$

$$\int \tilde{D}A e^{- \left[ \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2} \left( -\frac{i|k|}{8\pi} |A_T(k)|^2 + \frac{P_s}{2} |A_T(k)|^2 \right) \right]}$$

$$DA_T DA_L + \frac{P_s}{2} \left| A_L(k) - \frac{i\hbar ck}{2e} \theta(k) \right|^2$$

$$- J_T(-k) A_T(k) - J_L(-k) A_L(k) \right]$$

$$\int D A_T(k) e^{-\frac{\int d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ \left( \frac{P_S}{2} + \frac{|k|}{8\pi} \right) |A_T(k)|^2 - J_T(-k) A_T(k) \right]} \quad (1)$$

$$\int D A_L(k) e^{-\frac{\int d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ \frac{P_S}{2} |A_L(k) - \frac{i\hbar c k}{2e} \Theta(k)|^2 - J_L(-k) A_L(k) \right]} \quad (2)$$

Evaluating (1),

$$\Rightarrow b = J_T(-k)$$

$$a = P_S + \frac{|k|}{4\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int dx e^{-\left(\frac{1}{2}ax^2 - bx\right)} \\ &= \int dx e^{-\frac{1}{2}a\left(x - \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{b^2}{2a}} \\ &= e^{\frac{b^2}{2a}} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{a}} \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{\text{eff}}^{(T)} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{J_T(-k) \overline{J_T(k)}}{\left[ P_S + \frac{|k|}{4\pi} \right]}$$

$$G_{T\bar{T}}(R) = \frac{1}{P_S + \frac{|R|}{4\pi}}$$

↓  
transverse propagator

Evaluating ②,

$$\int D A_L(k) e^{-\int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ \frac{P_S}{2} |A_L(k) - \frac{i\hbar e k}{2e} \Theta(R)|^2 - J_L(-k) A_L(k) \right]}$$

②

$$\int D A_L(k) e^{-\int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ \frac{P_S}{2} |A_L(k) - a_L(k)|^2 - J_L(-k) A_L(k) \right]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{2} p(x-a)^2 + b(x-a) + ab \\
 & \quad \left. \begin{aligned}
 & = \int dx e^{-\frac{1}{2} p x^2 + (ap+b)x - pa \frac{x}{2}} \\
 & = \int dx e^{-\frac{p}{2} \left[ x - \frac{(ap+b)}{p} \right]^2} e^{\frac{(ap+b)^2}{2p} - pa \frac{x}{2}} \\
 & = e^{\frac{b^2}{2p} + ab}
 \end{aligned} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{p}}$$

$$F_{\text{eff}}^{(L)} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{J_L(-k) J_L(k)}{p_s}$$

$$- \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ \frac{i\hbar c k}{2e} \Theta(k) \right] J_L(-k)$$

$$F_{\text{eff}}[\Theta, J] = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ \frac{J_T(-k) J_T(k)}{\left[ \rho_s + \frac{|k|}{4\pi} \right]} + \frac{J_L(-k) J_L(k)}{\rho_s} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{i \hbar c}{e} k \Theta(k) J_L(-k) \right]$$

$$- a n_s - \frac{b}{2} n_s^2$$

$$\frac{\delta F_{\text{eff}}}{\delta \Theta} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad i \frac{\hbar c}{e} k J_L(-k) = 0$$

$J_L(k) = 0$

$$\int D A_T(k) e^{- \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ \left( \frac{\rho_s}{2} + \frac{|k|}{8\pi} \right) |A_T(k)|^2 - J_T(-k) A_T(k) \right]}$$

↑  
 $F[A_T, J_T]$

$$\frac{SF}{SA_T(k)} = \left( \rho_s + \frac{|k|}{4\pi} \right) A_T(k) - J_T(k) = 0$$

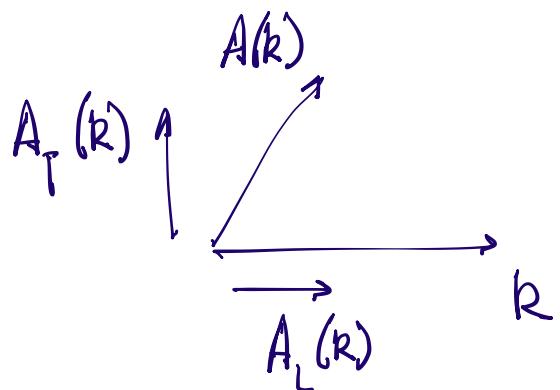
$$A_T(k) = \frac{J_T(k)}{\rho_s + \frac{|k|}{4\pi}}$$

$$B(k) = k A_T(k)$$

$$B(k) = \frac{k}{\rho_s + \frac{|k|}{4\pi}} J_T(k)$$

$$B(x) = \int \frac{dk}{(2\pi)} e^{ikx} B(k)$$

$$B = k \times A(k)$$



$$B = k \times (A_L(k) + A_T(k))$$

$$= k A_T(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow B(x) &= \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} e^{ikx} B(k) \\
 &= \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} e^{ikx} \frac{k J_T(k)}{\rho_s + \frac{|k|}{4\pi}} \\
 &= \int dk e^{ikx} \frac{2k}{|k| + M} J_T(k) \\
 &= 2J \int dk e^{ikx} \frac{k}{R+M} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Constant} \\ (\text{assumption}) \\ M = 4\pi \rho_s \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$\sim \frac{1}{x^3}$  Meissner effect  
 here should have algebraic  
 screening.