

汎関数くり込み群に基づく超流動系の密度汎関数理論

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1.超流動系に対する有効作用

Non-relativistic fermion ψ with the action

$$S[\psi, \psi^*] = \int_{\xi} \psi^*(\xi_{\epsilon}) \left(\partial_{\tau} - \frac{\Delta}{2} + \mathcal{V}(\xi) \right) \psi(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\xi\xi'} \frac{\mathcal{U}(\xi, \xi')}{\epsilon} \psi^*(\xi_{\epsilon}) \psi^*(\xi'_{\epsilon}) \psi(\xi') \psi(\xi')$$

$\xi_{\epsilon} = (\tau + \epsilon, \mathbf{x}, a)$ ϵ : positive infinitesimal determining time-ordering External potential Two-body interaction

$\xi = (\tau, \mathbf{x}, a)$ τ : imaginary time, $\mathbf{x}$: spatial coordinate, a : internal dof.

$\int_{\xi} = \sum_a \int_0^{\beta} d\tau \int d\mathbf{x}$

Particle-number and (nonlocal) pairing density fields: $\{\hat{\rho}_i(\cdot)\}_{i=\rho, \kappa, \kappa^*} = \{\psi^*(\xi_{\epsilon})\psi(\xi), \psi(\xi)\psi(\xi'), \psi^*(\xi')\psi^*(\xi)\}$

External sources: $\{J^i(\cdot)\}_{i=\rho, \kappa, \kappa^*} = \{J^{\rho}(\xi), J^{\kappa}(\xi, \xi'), J^{\kappa^*}(\xi, \xi')\}$

$$W[\vec{J} = (J^{\rho}, J^{\kappa}, J^{\kappa^*})] = \ln Z[\vec{J}] = \ln \int \mathcal{D}\psi \mathcal{D}\psi^* e^{-S[\psi, \psi^*] + \int_{\xi} J^{\rho}(\xi) \hat{\rho}_{\rho}(\xi) + \int_{\xi\xi'} J^{\kappa}(\xi, \xi') \hat{\rho}_{\kappa}(\xi, \xi') + \int_{\xi\xi'} J^{\kappa^*}(\xi, \xi') \hat{\rho}_{\kappa^*}(\xi, \xi')}$$

Legendre trans. $\longrightarrow$ Effective action: $\Gamma[\vec{\rho} = (\rho, \kappa, \kappa^*)] = \sup_{\vec{J}} \left\{ \int \vec{J}(\cdot) \cdot \vec{\rho}(\cdot) - W[\vec{J}] \right\}$

$\int \vec{J}(\cdot) \cdot \vec{\rho}(\cdot) = \int_{\xi} J^{\rho}(\xi) \rho(\xi) + \int_{\xi\xi'} J^{\kappa}(\xi, \xi') \kappa(\xi, \xi') + \int_{\xi\xi'} J^{\kappa^*}(\xi, \xi') \kappa^*(\xi, \xi')$

2.超流動系の密度汎関数理論

$\Gamma[\vec{\rho}]$ は有限温度の超流動系に対するHohenberg-Kohnの定理を満たす

●Variational principle δ, δ' : infinitesimal

Quantum EOM under artificial external fields (generalized chemical potentials) $\{\mu^i(\cdot)\}_{i=\rho, \kappa, \kappa^*} = \{\mu_a, \delta, \delta'\}$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \rho_i} \{ \Gamma[\vec{\rho}] - \int \vec{\mu}(\cdot) \cdot \vec{\rho}(\cdot) \} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \rho_{\text{ave}, i}(\cdot) = \frac{1}{Z[\vec{\mu}]} \int \mathcal{D}\psi \mathcal{D}\psi^* \hat{\rho}_i(\cdot) e^{-S[\psi, \psi^*] + \int \vec{\mu}(1) \cdot \vec{\rho}(1)}$$

$\int \vec{\mu}(\cdot) \cdot \vec{\rho}(\cdot) = \sum_a \mu_a \int_{X=(\tau, \mathbf{x})} \rho(\xi) + \delta \int_{\xi\xi'} \kappa(\xi, \xi') + \delta' \int_{\xi\xi'} \kappa^*(\xi, \xi')$ equilibrium densities with a given chemical potentials $\vec{\mu}$

●One-to-one map between the external fields and the equilibrium densities

- Linear dependence on $\mathcal{V}$: $\Gamma[\vec{\rho}] = \int_{\xi} \mathcal{V}(\xi) \rho(\xi) + \Gamma|_{\mathcal{V}=0}[\vec{\rho}]$.
- $I[\vec{\rho}] = \Gamma[\vec{\rho}] - \int \vec{\mu}(\cdot) \cdot \vec{\rho}(\cdot)$ is strictly convex thanks to δ .

3.有効作用に対するフロー方程式

Flow parameter $\lambda \in [0: 1]$ $\mathcal{U}_{\lambda=1}(\xi, \xi') = \mathcal{U}(\xi, \xi'), \quad \mathcal{U}_{\lambda=0}(\xi, \xi') = 0$

$$S_{\lambda}[\psi, \psi^*] = \int_{\xi} \psi^*(\xi_{\epsilon}) \left(\partial_{\tau} - \frac{\Delta}{2} + \mathcal{V}(\xi) \right) \psi(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\xi\xi'} \mathcal{U}_{\lambda}(\xi, \xi') \psi^*(\xi_{\epsilon}) \psi^*(\xi'_{\epsilon}) \psi(\xi') \psi(\xi')$$
$$\longrightarrow W_{\lambda}[\vec{J}] = \ln \int \mathcal{D}\psi \mathcal{D}\psi^* e^{-S_{\lambda}[\psi, \psi^*] + \int J^i(\cdot) \cdot \vec{\rho}(\cdot)} \longrightarrow \Gamma_{\lambda}[\vec{\rho}] = \sup_{\vec{J}} \left\{ \int \vec{J}(\cdot) \cdot \vec{\rho}(\cdot) - W_{\lambda}[\vec{J}] \right\}$$

Flow equation for $\Gamma_{\lambda}[\vec{\rho}]$:

$$\partial_{\lambda} \Gamma_{\lambda}[\vec{\rho}] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\xi_1 \xi_2} \partial_{\lambda} \mathcal{U}_{\lambda}(\xi_1, \xi_2) \left\{ \rho(\xi_1) \rho(\xi_2) + \kappa(\xi_1, \xi_2) \kappa^*(\xi_1, \xi_2) + G_{xc, \lambda}^{(2)}[\vec{\rho}](\xi_1, \xi_2) \right\}$$

Hartree Pairing Exchange-correlation

Exact and closed equation for $\Gamma_{\lambda}[\vec{\rho}]$!

$$G_{xc, \lambda}^{(2)}[\vec{\rho}](\xi_1, \xi_2) = G_x^{(2)}[\vec{\rho}](\xi_1, \xi_2) + G_{c\lambda}^{(2)}[\vec{\rho}](\xi_1, \xi_2),$$
$$G_{c\lambda}^{(2)}[\vec{\rho}](\xi_1, \xi_2) = \left(\frac{\delta \Gamma_{\lambda}}{\delta \vec{\rho} \delta \vec{\rho}} \right)^{-1}_{\rho\rho} [\vec{\rho}](\xi_{1\epsilon'}, \xi_2) - \left(\frac{\delta \Gamma_{\lambda=0}}{\delta \vec{\rho} \delta \vec{\rho}} \right)^{-1}_{\rho\rho} [\vec{\rho}](\xi_{1\epsilon'}, \xi_2), \quad G_x^{(2)}[\vec{\rho}](\xi_1, \xi_2) = \left(\frac{\delta \Gamma_{\lambda=0}}{\delta \vec{\rho} \delta \vec{\rho}} \right)^{-1}_{\rho\rho} [\vec{\rho}](\xi_{1\epsilon'}, \xi_2) - \kappa(\xi_1, \xi_2) \kappa^*(\xi_1, \xi_2) - \rho(\xi_1) \delta_{a_1 a_2} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)$$

4. Kohn-Shamポテンシャル

フローの出発点 = Kohn-Shamの参照系

Kohn-Sham eq. $\longrightarrow$ $\frac{\delta \Gamma_{\lambda=0}|_{\mathcal{V}=0}[\vec{\rho}_{\text{ave}}]}{\delta \rho_i} + \mathcal{V}_{\text{KS}}^i[\vec{\rho}_{\text{ave}}] = \mu^i$

$$\longrightarrow \rho_{\text{ave}, i}(\cdot) = \frac{1}{Z_{\lambda=0}|_{\mathcal{V}=0}[\vec{\mu} - \vec{\mathcal{V}}_{\text{KS}}[\vec{\rho}_{\text{ave}}]]} \int \mathcal{D}\psi \mathcal{D}\psi^* \hat{\rho}_i(\cdot) e^{-S_{\lambda=0}[\psi, \psi^*] + \int (\vec{\mu} - \vec{\mathcal{V}}_{\text{KS}}[\vec{\rho}_{\text{ave}}])(1) \cdot \vec{\rho}(1)}$$

Exact Kohn-Sham potential

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{KS}}^i[\vec{\rho}](\xi \text{ or } (\xi, \xi'))$$
$$= \delta_{i\rho} \left[\mathcal{V}(\xi) + \int_{\xi_1} \mathcal{U}_{\lambda=1}(\xi, \xi_1) \rho(\xi_1) \right] + \frac{\delta_{i\kappa}}{2} \mathcal{U}_{\lambda=1}(\xi, \xi') \kappa^*(\xi, \xi') + \frac{\delta_{i\kappa^*}}{2} \mathcal{U}_{\lambda=1}(\xi, \xi') \kappa(\xi, \xi')$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 d\lambda \int_{\xi_1 \xi_2} \partial_{\lambda} \mathcal{U}_{\lambda}(\xi_1, \xi_2) \frac{\delta G_{xc, \lambda}^{(2)}[\vec{\rho}](\xi_1, \xi_2)}{\delta \rho_i(\xi \text{ or } (\xi, \xi'))}$$

cf. Valiev, Fernando, arXiv:9702247 (1997).

5.Reduction to the BCS theory

- Neglect of the correlation: $G_{xc, \lambda}^{(2)}[\vec{\rho}] \approx G_x^{(2)}[\vec{\rho}]$
- Short-range interaction in the weak coupling: $\mathcal{U}(\xi_1, \xi_2) \rho(\xi_1, \xi_2) \approx \mathcal{U}(\xi_1, \xi_2) \delta_{a_1 a_2} \rho(\xi_1)$
- Homogeneous system: $\mathcal{V}(\xi) = 0, \quad \mathcal{U}(\xi, \xi') = \delta(\tau - \tau') U(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')$

$$\rho_{\text{ave}}^{\uparrow} = \rho_{\text{ave}}^{\downarrow} =: \rho_{\text{ave}}/2, \quad \kappa_{\text{ave}}^{\uparrow\downarrow}(\tau, \mathbf{x}) = -\kappa_{\text{ave}}^{\downarrow\uparrow}(\tau, \mathbf{x}) =: \kappa_{\text{ave}}^S(\tau, \mathbf{x}),$$
$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{KS}, \uparrow}^{\rho}[\vec{\rho}_{\text{ave}}] = \mathcal{V}_{\text{KS}, \downarrow}^{\rho}[\vec{\rho}_{\text{ave}}] =: \mathcal{V}_{\text{KS}}^{\rho}, \quad \mathcal{V}_{\text{KS}, \uparrow\downarrow}^{\kappa}[\vec{\rho}_{\text{ave}}](\tau, \mathbf{x}) = -\mathcal{V}_{\text{KS}, \downarrow\uparrow}^{\kappa}[\vec{\rho}_{\text{ave}}](\tau, \mathbf{x}) =: \mathcal{V}_{\text{KS}}^{\kappa}(\tau, \mathbf{x}).$$

6. Energy gap in the BCS theory

Energy gap in the BCS theory: $\Delta(\mathbf{p}) = -2\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{\text{KS}}^{\kappa, S}(\mathbf{p})^*$

粒子数密度というたったひとつの尺度で量子多体系が記述されうることを保証する密度汎関数理論においても、見たい現象に応じて複数の尺度を持つことは効果的である。実際、超流動性などの自発的対称性の破れを伴う現象は、密度汎関数理論において粒子数密度の他に秩序変数に対応するペア密度などの新たな尺度を陽に含めることで、効率的に記述されてきた。構成粒子間の相互作用から第一原理的に密度汎関数理論を構成する試みの1つに、汎関数くり込み群に基づく密度汎関数理論 (FRG-DFT) がある。FRG-DFTにおいてこれまで、自発的対称性の破れを伴う現象がどのように記述されるかはわかっていなかった。今回我々は、非局所ペア密度場を陽に考慮することにより、FRG-DFTを局所性や対称性に仮定を置かない一般のペアリングを伴う超流動系の記述可能な枠組みに拡張し、密度とペア密度に対するエネルギー汎関数を決めるフロー方程式およびKohn-Shamポテンシャルの厳密な表式を導出する。

6. Energy gap in the BCS theory

Energy gap in the BCS theory: $\Delta(\mathbf{p}) = -2\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{\text{KS}}^{\kappa, S}(\mathbf{p})^*$

7. Equilibrium densities

Equilibrium densities with a given chemical potentials $\vec{\mu}$

$\rho_{\text{ave}} = \int_p \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon(\mathbf{p})}{E(\mathbf{p})} \tanh \frac{\beta E(\mathbf{p})}{2} \right), \quad \kappa_{\text{ave}}^S(0) = \int_p \left(\frac{-\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{\text{KS}}^{\kappa, S}(\mathbf{p})}{E(\mathbf{p})} \tanh \frac{\beta E(\mathbf{p})}{2} \right)$

8. Gap equation

Gap equation

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{\text{KS}}^{\kappa, S}(\mathbf{p}) = - \int_q \tilde{U}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{\text{KS}}^{\kappa, S}(\mathbf{q})}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon(\mathbf{q})^2 + |2\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{\text{KS}}^{\kappa, S}(\mathbf{q})|^2}} \tanh \frac{\beta \sqrt{\varepsilon(\mathbf{q})^2 + |2\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{\text{KS}}^{\kappa, S}(\mathbf{q})|^2}}{2} \\ \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{U}(0) \rho_{\text{ave}} - \mu \end{cases}$$

[1]Yokota, Yoshida, Kunihiro, PTEP2019 ,011D01. [2]Yokota, Naito, PRB99, 115106 (2019).