

多声子强耦合超导理论

范希庆 刘砚章 王淮生

(郑州大学物理系)

刘 福 绥

(北京大学物理系)

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本文提出了多声子过程的强耦合超导理论,给出了能隙方程和 T_c 公式. 结果发现,考虑电子多声子过程,高频声子对提高 T_c 有重要作用,单胞中对超导贡献的简并度数大,也有利于高 T_c 的出现.

一、引 言

Allen 等人^[1]指出,尽管晶格振动的非简谐效应对超导的影响可能是很重要的,但这方面的理论工作却少得很. 十年前,Ngai^[2] 提出电子-电子之间交换双光学声子而产生相互吸引,可能是超导的一种机制. Kumar^[3] 也提出在双声子过程中,高频声子有助于提高超导的转变温度. 但他们所考虑的双声子过程都把声子寿命作为无限的元激发,而忽略了声子的动力学行为. 后来, Karakozov 和 Maksimov^[5] 用响应理论描述晶格振动的各级非简谐效应,对 Eliashberg 方程给以修正;虽然他们得到的理论公式是完美的,但若把声子的动力学行为考虑进去,至今还未找到直截了当的计算方法. Allen^[4] 的工作表明,声子的动力学行为对电子性质有很大的影响. 本文将仿照 Ziman^[6] 的方法来描述电子多声子的强相互作用;然后,用一般场论技术,计算多声子的自能,导出多声子过程的 Eliashberg 方程和 T_c 公式.

二、建立强耦合电子多声子的一般方法

电子-声子相互作用哈密顿量的一般形式为

$$H_{e-ph} = \sum_{i l \kappa} v(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_{l\kappa} - \mathbf{u}_{l\kappa}). \quad (1)$$

将(1)式展开到电子三声子相互作用,则有

$$\begin{aligned} H_{e-ph} = & \sum_{i l \kappa} v(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_{l\kappa}) + \sum_{i l \kappa} \mathbf{u}_{l\kappa} \cdot \nabla_i v(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_{l\kappa})(-1) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i l \kappa} \mathbf{u}_{l\kappa} \mathbf{u}_{l\kappa} \cdot \nabla_i \nabla_i v(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_{l\kappa}) \\ & + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i l \kappa} \mathbf{u}_{l\kappa} \mathbf{u}_{l\kappa} \mathbf{u}_{l\kappa} \cdot \nabla_i \nabla_i \nabla_i v(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_{l\kappa})(-1) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中 $\mathbf{r}_i$ 是电子 i 的位置矢量, $\mathbf{R}_{l\kappa}$ 是元胞 l 中第 κ 个原子的平衡位置矢量, $\mathbf{u}_{l\kappa}$ 是元胞 l 中第 κ 个原子对其平衡位置的位移, $\cdot$ 代表点乘.

将(2)式进行二次量子化后,取电子波函数为 $\psi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N\Omega}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}}$, 完成矩阵元计

算及元胞求和,可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{e-ph} = & \sum_{\substack{k_1 k_2 \\ s j}} g_{k_1 k_2 j}^{(1)} c_{k_1}^{\dagger} c_{k_2} \phi_j(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \\
 & + \sum_{\substack{k k_1 k_2 \\ s j j_1}} g_{k k_1 k_2}^{(2)} c_{k_1}^{\dagger} c_{k_2} \phi_j(\mathbf{k}) \phi_{j_1}(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}) \\
 & + \sum_{\substack{k k_1 k_2 k_3 \\ s j_1 j_2}} g_{k k_1 k_2 k_3}^{(3)} c_{k_1}^{\dagger} c_{k_2} \phi_j(\mathbf{k}) \phi_{j_1}(\mathbf{k}_3) \phi_{j_2}(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_3) \\
 & + \dots
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{k_1 k_2 j}^{(1)} &= \sum_{\kappa} \left[\frac{\hbar}{2M_e \omega_j(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2)} \right]^{1/2} v(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \cdot e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\kappa}} (-i)(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\kappa j, \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2}, \\
 g_{k k_1 k_2}^{(2)} &= \sum_{\kappa} \frac{-1}{2} \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{2\omega_j(\mathbf{k}) 2\omega_j(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k})} \right]^{1/2} \frac{1}{M_e} v(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \\
 &\quad \cdot e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\kappa}} \times (\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\kappa j, \mathbf{k}} (\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\kappa j, \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}}, \\
 g_{k k_1 k_2 k_3}^{(3)} &= \sum_{\kappa} \frac{i}{6} \left[\frac{\hbar^3}{8\omega_j(\mathbf{k}) \omega_{j_1}(\mathbf{k}_3) \omega_{j_2}(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_3)} \right]^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{M_e} \right)^{3/2} \\
 &\quad \cdot v(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\kappa}} \times (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_2) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\kappa j, \mathbf{k}} (\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \\
 &\quad \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\kappa j_1, \mathbf{k}_3} \cdot (\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\kappa j_2, \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_3}
 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

符号 $\mathbf{e}_{\kappa j, \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}}$ 表示极化矢量 ($j = 1, 2, \dots, 3n$; n 为元胞所含的原子数), 而

$$\phi_j(\mathbf{k}) = b_{\mathbf{k}j} + b_{\mathbf{k}j}^{\dagger}. \quad (5)$$

为了得到能隙方程, 引入对势

$$H_{\phi} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \{ \phi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} + \text{h. c.} \}. \quad (6)$$

定义二分算符

$$\Psi_{\mathbf{k}} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} \\ c_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}_1} \\ \Psi_{\mathbf{k}_2} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

把 (7) 式代入 (3) 式, 略去变换后的常数项及对势 (6) 式中的 τ_2 分量^[4], 可把电子体系的哈密顿量写为

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= H_0 + H_{int}, \\
 H_0 &= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} (\varepsilon_{\mathbf{k}} \tau_3 + \phi_{\mathbf{k}} \tau_1) \Psi_{\mathbf{k}} + \sum_{\mathbf{k}' i} Q_{\mathbf{k}'} b_{\mathbf{k}'}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{k}' i}, \\
 H_{int} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \mathbf{k}' \mathbf{q}} \langle \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}' - \mathbf{q} | V | \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}' \rangle (\Psi_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \tau_3 \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}) (\Psi_{\mathbf{k}'-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \tau_3 \Psi_{\mathbf{k}'}) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1 \mathbf{k}_2} g_{\mathbf{k}_1 \mathbf{k}_2}^{(1)} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{\dagger} \tau_3 \Psi_{\mathbf{k}_2} \phi_j(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{\mathbf{k} \mathbf{k}_1 \mathbf{k}_2 j j_1} g_{\mathbf{k} \mathbf{k}_1 \mathbf{k}_2 j j_1}^{(2)} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{\dagger} \tau_3 \Psi_{\mathbf{k}_2} \phi_j(\mathbf{k}) \phi_{j_1}(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{\substack{k k_1 k_2 k_3 \\ j j_1 j_2}} g_{k k_1 k_2 k_3}^{(3)} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{\dagger} \tau_3 \Psi_{\mathbf{k}} \phi_j(\mathbf{k}) \phi_{j_1}(\mathbf{k}_3) \phi_{j_2}(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_3) \\
 &\quad - \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} \phi_{\mathbf{k}} \tau_1 \Psi_{\mathbf{k}},
 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中 $\langle \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}' - \mathbf{q} | V | \mathbf{k} \mathbf{k}' \rangle$ 是库仑势 V 的矩阵元, τ_1, τ_2 为泡利矩阵元。

三、电子多声子超导体能隙方程和 T_c 公式

用自洽微扰论, 电子多声子的自能表达式和费曼图为

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma(\mathbf{p}, i\omega_n) &= [1 - Z(\mathbf{p}, i\omega_n)]i\omega_n \hat{I} + \phi(i\omega_n)\tau_1 \\ &= \text{[费曼图: 库仑自能]} + \text{[费曼图: 1-声子自能]} + \text{[费曼图: 2-声子自能]} + \text{[费曼图: 3-声子自能]} \\ &= \Sigma^{\text{coul}} + \Sigma^{1\text{Ph}} + \Sigma^{2\text{Ph}} + \Sigma^{3\text{Ph}} = \Sigma^{\text{coul}} + \Sigma^{\text{Ph}}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \Sigma^{\text{coul}} = [1 - Z^{\text{coul}}]i\omega_n \hat{I} + \phi_c \tau_1, \quad (10)$$

$$\Sigma^{\text{Ph}} = [1 - Z^{\text{Ph}}]i\omega_n \hat{I} + \phi_{\text{ph}} \tau_1. \quad (11)$$

下面我们考虑 Σ^{coul} 和 Σ^{Ph} 对能隙和 T_c 的贡献。由于 Σ^{coul} 和 $\Sigma^{1\text{Ph}}$ 的贡献已在文献 [8] 中讨论过, 这里只计算 $\Sigma^{2\text{Ph}}, \Sigma^{3\text{Ph}}$ 的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{(\mathbf{p}, i\omega_n)}^{2\text{Ph}} &= (-T)^2 \sum_{\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{k}, i\omega_m, i\omega_{m'}} \left| \frac{\Lambda g_{\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{k} i j j'}}{\epsilon_{\text{RPA}}} \right|^2 D_j(\mathbf{k}, i\omega_{m'}) D_j(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{k}, i\omega_n \\ &\quad - i\omega_m - i\omega_{m'}) \cdot \tau_3 G(\mathbf{p}', i\omega_m) \tau_3. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中 Λ 是库仑顶角修正, ϵ_{RPA} 是电声子顶角 RPA 近似。(12) 式中的双重复频率求和的结果是

$$\begin{aligned} K^{2\text{Ph}}(\Omega, \Omega'; i\omega_n, \omega') &= (-T)^2 \sum_{m, m'} \frac{1}{i\omega_m - \omega'} \frac{2\Omega}{(i\omega_{m'})^2 - \Omega^2} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{2\Omega'}{(i\omega_n - i\omega_m - i\omega_{m'})^2 - \Omega'^2} \\ &= (f(\omega') + n(\Omega')) \left[\frac{n(\Omega) + f(\Omega' - \omega')}{\Omega - (i\omega_n + \Omega' - \omega')} + \frac{n(-\Omega) + f(\Omega' - \omega')}{\Omega + (i\omega_n + \Omega' - \omega')} \right] \\ &\quad - (f(\omega') + n(-\Omega')) \left[\frac{n(\Omega) + f(-\Omega - \omega')}{\Omega - (i\omega_n - \Omega' - \omega')} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{n(-\Omega) + f(-\Omega' - \omega')}{\Omega + (i\omega_n - \Omega' - \omega')} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

将 (13) 式代入 (12) 式, 并利用 ϕ, Z 是 $\omega' + i0^+$ 的偶函数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{(\mathbf{p}, i\omega_n)}^{2\text{Ph}} &= \sum_{\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{k}} \left| \frac{\Lambda g_{\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{k} i j j'}}{\epsilon_{\text{RPA}}} \right|^2 \int d\Omega B_j(\mathbf{k}, \Omega) \int d\Omega' B_{j'}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{k}, \Omega') \\ &\quad \cdot \tau_3 \int_0^\infty \frac{d\omega'}{\pi} \text{Im} G(\mathbf{p}', \omega' + i0^+) \tau_3 \{ -K^{2\text{Ph}}(\omega, \Omega, \Omega', \omega') \\ &\quad \pm K^{2\text{Ph}}(\omega, \Omega, \Omega', -\omega') \}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

等号左端末项的正号对应于 τ_1 分量, 负号对应于 $\hat{I}$ 分量。取 $\mathbf{p}$ 为极轴, 令 $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}'$; 把 (14) 式对 $\mathbf{p}'$ 的求和换为对 $d\mathbf{p}'$ 的积分, $d\mathbf{p}' = d\epsilon_{(\mathbf{p}')} q dq d\varphi / v_F$, 完成对 $d\epsilon_{(\mathbf{p}')} d\varphi$ 的积分, 这时将出现以下因子:

$$F_{ee} = \sum_{j'} \sum_j \int \frac{q dq d\varphi}{(2\pi)^3 v_F} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left| \frac{\Lambda g_{j j'}^{(2)}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}')}{\epsilon_{\text{RPA}}} \right|^2 B_j(\mathbf{k}, \Omega) B_{j'}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{k}, \Omega'). \quad (15)$$

将(4)式 $g^{(2)}$ 的表达式代入(15)式,有

$$F_{ac} = \sum_{j'} \sum_j \int \frac{qdqd\varphi}{(2\pi)^3 v_F} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left| \frac{\Lambda}{\varepsilon_{\text{RPA}}} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{-1}{2} (\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{k}j\mathbf{h}})(\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{k}j\mathbf{q}-\mathbf{k}}) \right. \\ \left. \cdot \frac{1}{M_s} \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{2\omega_j(\mathbf{k})2\omega_j(\mathbf{q}-\mathbf{k})} \right]^{1/2} \cdot v(q) \right|^2 B_j(\mathbf{k}, \Omega) B_j(\mathbf{q}-\mathbf{k}, \Omega'). \quad (15)$$

为了简化计算,对 $\mathbf{k}$ 的求和只在 $\mathbf{q}$ 方向进行,因为在其它方向由于点乘而相互抵消很多;再假定每个元胞只含一个原子,并取 $\Lambda, \varepsilon_{\text{RPA}}$ 为常数,再将声子谱用 Einstein 谱来近似, $\omega_j(\mathbf{k}) = \omega_0$, 则有 $\sum_{j\mathbf{k}} B_j(\mathbf{k}, \Omega) = \Sigma F_j(\Omega)/4\pi = F(\Omega)/4\pi$. 采取这样的简化

(15)'式可写为

$$F_{ac} = \sum_{j'} \int \frac{qdqd\varphi v^2(q)}{(2\pi)^3 v_F M^2} \left| \frac{\Lambda}{\varepsilon_{\text{RPA}}} \right|^2 \frac{q^4 \hbar^2}{4(2\omega_0)^2} B_{j'}(\Omega') \frac{F(\Omega)}{4\pi} \\ = [\alpha^{2\text{ph}}]^2 F(\Omega') \frac{F(\Omega)}{4\pi}. \quad (16)$$

把(16)式代入(14)式

$$\Sigma^{2\text{ph}}(\mathbf{p}, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty d\omega' \text{Re} \frac{\omega' \tilde{Z}^2 \hat{f} - \tilde{\phi} \tau_1}{\sqrt{\omega'^2 \tilde{Z}^2 - \tilde{\phi}^2}} \int d\Omega \int d\Omega' [\alpha^{2\text{ph}}]^2 F(\Omega') F(\Omega) \\ \cdot \{-K^{2\text{ph}}(\Omega, \Omega', \omega, \omega') \pm K^{2\text{ph}}(\Omega, \Omega', \omega - \omega')\}. \quad (17)$$

其中 $\tilde{\phi} = \phi/Z_c$, $\tilde{Z} = Z/Z_c$.

由三声子自能图可写出其表达式为

$$\Sigma^{3\text{ph}}(\mathbf{p}, i\omega_n) = -T^3 \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}' \\ j, j', j'' \\ m, m', m''}} \left| \frac{\Lambda g^{(3)}}{\varepsilon_{\text{RPA}}} \right|^2 G(\mathbf{p}, i\omega_n) \\ \cdot D_j(\mathbf{k}, i\omega_{m'}) D_{j'}(\mathbf{k}, i\omega_{m''}) D_{j''}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}', i\omega_n \\ - i\omega_m - i\omega_{m'} - i\omega_{m''}). \quad (18)$$

先完成对复频率的三重求和,采用对 $\Sigma^{2\text{ph}}$ 所做的简化,则有

$$\Sigma^{3\text{ph}}(\mathbf{p}, i\omega_n) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty d\omega' \text{Re} \frac{\tilde{Z} \omega' \hat{f} - \tilde{\phi} \tau_1}{\sqrt{\omega'^2 \tilde{Z}^2 - \tilde{\phi}^2}} \int d\Omega \int d\Omega' \int d\Omega'' [\alpha^{3\text{ph}}]^2 \\ \cdot F(\Omega'') F(\Omega') F(\Omega) \{-K^{3\text{ph}}(\Omega, \Omega', \Omega'', i\omega_n, \omega') \\ \pm K^{3\text{ph}}(\Omega, \Omega', \Omega'', i\omega_n, -\omega')\}. \quad (19)$$

其中 $K^{3\text{ph}}$ 和 $[\alpha^{3\text{ph}}]^2 F(\Omega'')$ 的表达式分别为

$$K^{3\text{ph}}(\Omega, \Omega', \Omega'', i\omega_n, \omega') \\ = \frac{[f(\omega') + n(-\Omega'')][n(\Omega') + f(-\omega' - \Omega'')][n(\Omega) + f(-\omega' - \Omega' - \Omega'')]}{i\omega_n - \omega' - \Omega - \Omega' - \Omega''} \\ + \frac{[f(\omega') + n(\Omega'')][n(\Omega') + f(-\omega' + \Omega'')][n(\Omega) + f(-\omega' - \Omega' + \Omega'')]}{i\omega_n - \omega' - \Omega - \Omega' + \Omega''} \\ - \frac{[f(\omega') + n(-\Omega'')][n(\Omega') + f(-\omega' - \Omega'')][n(\Omega) + f(-\omega' - \Omega' - \Omega'')]}{i\omega_n - \omega' - \Omega + \Omega' - \Omega''} \\ + \frac{[f(\omega') + n(\Omega'')][n(-\Omega') + f(-\omega' + \Omega'')][n(\Omega) + f(-\omega' + \Omega' + \Omega'')]}{i\omega_n - \omega' - \Omega + \Omega' + \Omega''} \\ - \frac{[f(\omega') + n(-\Omega'')][n(\Omega') + f(-\omega' - \Omega'')][n(-\Omega) + f(-\omega' - \Omega' - \Omega'')]}{i\omega_n - \omega' + \Omega - \Omega' - \Omega''}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{[f(\omega') + n(Q'')][n(Q') + f(-\omega' + Q'')][n(-Q) + f(-\omega' - Q' + Q'')]}{i\omega_n - \omega' + Q - Q' + Q''} \\
& - \frac{[f(\omega') + n(Q'')][n(-Q') + f(-\omega' + Q'')][n(-Q) + f(-\omega' + Q' + Q'')]}{i\omega_n - \omega' + Q + Q' + Q''} \\
& + \frac{[f(\omega') + n(-Q'')][n(-Q'') + f(-\omega' - Q'')][n(-Q) + f(-\omega' + Q' - Q'')]}{i\omega_n - \omega' + Q - Q' + Q''}.
\end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$[\alpha^{3ph}]^2 F(Q'') = \sum_{j''} \int \frac{q dq d\varphi}{(2\pi)^3 v_F} \left| \frac{\Lambda}{\varepsilon_{RPA}} \right|^2 q^6 v^2(q) \frac{1}{36N} \frac{1}{M^3} \frac{\hbar}{(2\omega_0)^3} B_{j''}(Q''). \quad (21)$$

参照文献[8]的方法, 得到能隙 $\Delta(\omega) = \tilde{\phi}/Z_c$ 和重整化函数 $\tilde{Z}(\omega)$ 的积分方程组为

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(\omega) = & -\frac{\mu^*}{\tilde{Z}(\omega)} \int_0^{\omega_c} d\omega' \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{\Delta(\omega')}{\sqrt{\omega'^2 - \Delta^2(\omega')}} \right] \tanh \frac{\omega'}{2T} \\
& + \frac{1}{Z(\omega)} \int_0^\infty d\omega' \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{\Delta(\omega')}{\sqrt{\omega'^2 - \Delta^2(\omega')}} \right] \\
& \cdot \left\{ \int_0^\infty dQ [\alpha^{1ph}]^2 F(Q) [-K^{1ph}(Q, i\omega_n, \omega') + K^{1ph}(Q, i\omega_n, -\omega')] \right\} \\
& + \int dQ' [\alpha^{2ph}]^2 F(Q') \int_0^\infty \frac{dQ}{4\pi} F(Q) [-K^{2ph}(Q, Q', i\omega_n, \omega') \\
& + K^{2ph}(Q, Q', i\omega_n, -\omega')] + \int dQ'' [\alpha^{3ph}]^2 F(Q'') \int \frac{4Q'}{4\pi} F(Q') \\
& \cdot \int \frac{dQ}{4\pi} F(Q) [-K^{3ph}(Q, Q', Q'', i\omega_n, \omega') \\
& + K^{3ph}(Q, Q', Q'', i\omega_n, -\omega')]. \quad (22a)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega[1 - \tilde{Z}(\omega)] = & \int_0^\infty d\omega' \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{\omega'}{\sqrt{\omega'^2 - \Delta^2(\omega')}} \right] \int_0^\infty dQ [\alpha^{1ph}]^2 F(Q) [-K^{1ph}(Q, i\omega_n, \omega') \\
& - K^{1ph}(Q, i\omega_n, -\omega')] + \int_0^\infty dQ' [\alpha^{2ph}]^2 F(Q') \int_0^\infty \frac{dQ}{4\pi} F(Q) \\
& \cdot [-K^{2ph}(Q, Q', i\omega_n, \omega') - K^{2ph}(Q, Q', i\omega_n, -\omega')] \\
& + \int_0^\infty dQ'' [\alpha^{3ph}]^2 F(Q'') \int_0^\infty \frac{dQ'}{4\pi} F(Q') \int_0^\infty \frac{dQ}{4\pi} F(Q) \\
& \cdot [-K^{3ph}(Q, Q', Q'', i\omega_n, \omega') - K^{3ph}(Q, Q', Q'', i\omega_n, -\omega')]. \quad (22b)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$K^{1ph}(Q, i\omega_n, \omega') = -\frac{f(-\omega') + n(Q)}{\omega' - i\omega_n + Q} + \frac{f(\omega') + n(Q)}{-\omega' + i\omega_n + Q}.$$

四、 T_c 近似公式

现在我们采取文献[1]相同的近似, 导出 T_c 方程。忽略热声子, $n(Q) = 0$; 低温下取 $f(-\omega') = 1$, $f(\omega') = 0$, 设 (22b) 式中 $\omega = 0$, 再取分母中 $\Delta(\omega') = 0$, 由 (22b) 式得

$$Z(0) = 1 + 2 \int_0^\infty dQ [\alpha^{1ph}]^2 F(Q) + 2 \int_0^\infty dQ' [\alpha^{2ph}]^2 F(Q') \int \frac{dQ}{4\pi} \frac{F(Q)}{Q + Q'}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2 \int dQ'' [\alpha^{3ph}]^2 F(Q'') \int dQ' \frac{F(Q')}{4\pi} \int \frac{dQ}{4\pi} \frac{F(Q)}{Q + Q' + Q''} \\
& = 1 + \lambda^{1ph} + \lambda^{2ph} \frac{K}{4\pi} + \lambda^{3ph} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^2.
\end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

其中 K 是对超导有贡献的简并度数。

为求解 (22a) 式, 对能隙函数选用以下试探解

$$\Delta(\omega) = \Delta^*(\omega) = \begin{cases} \Delta_0 & 0 < \omega < \omega_0 \\ \Delta_\infty & \omega > \omega_0 \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

把 (22a) 式中的库仑作用记作 $\Delta^{(3)}(0)$, 声子部分划分为两项, 对 ω' 的积分从 $0-\omega_0$ 的一段 ($\omega_0 < \omega_c$, ω_c 是声子的最大作用范围), 用 $\Delta^{(1)}$ 表示; 另一段用 $\Delta^{(2)}$ 表示, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta^{(1)}(0) &= \frac{1}{\tilde{Z}(0)} \int_0^{\omega_0} d\omega' \frac{1}{\omega'} \Delta_0 \left\{ \int_0^\infty dQ [\alpha^{1ph}]^2 \frac{F(Q)}{Q} [f(-\omega') - f(\omega')] \cdot 2 \right. \\
&\quad - \int_0^\infty dQ' [\alpha^{2ph}]^2 \frac{F(Q')}{Q'} \int_0^\infty \frac{dQ}{4\pi} F(Q) [f(-\omega') - f(\omega')] \cdot 2 \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^\infty dQ'' [\alpha^{3ph}]^2 \frac{F(Q'')}{Q''} \int_0^\infty \frac{dQ'}{4\pi} F(Q') \int_0^\infty \frac{dQ}{4\pi} [f(-\omega') - f(\omega')] \cdot 2 \right\} \\
&= \frac{\Delta_0}{\tilde{Z}(0)} \left\{ \lambda^{1ph} + \lambda^{2ph} \frac{K}{4\pi} + \lambda^{3ph} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^2 \right\} \ln \frac{\omega_0}{T_c}.
\end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta^{(2)}(0) &= \frac{1}{\tilde{Z}(0)} \int_{\omega_0}^{\omega_c} \frac{d\omega'}{\omega'} \Delta_\infty \left\{ \int_0^{\omega_c} dQ [\alpha^{1ph}]^2 F(Q) \frac{2}{\omega'} \right. \\
&\quad + \int_0^{\omega_c} dQ' [\alpha^{2ph}]^2 F(Q') \int \frac{dQ}{4\pi} F(Q) \cdot \frac{2}{\omega'} \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^{\omega_c} dQ'' [\alpha^{3ph}]^2 F(Q'') \int \frac{dQ'}{4\pi} F(Q') \int \frac{dQ}{4\pi} F(Q) \cdot \frac{2}{\omega'} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\tilde{Z}(0)} \frac{\Delta_\infty}{\omega_0} \left\{ \lambda^{1ph} \langle \omega \rangle^{1ph} + \lambda^{2ph} \langle \omega \rangle^{2ph} \frac{K}{4\pi} + \lambda^{3ph} \langle \omega \rangle^{3ph} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^2 \right\}.
\end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

(26) 式中的 $\langle \omega \rangle^{nph}$ 的定义为

$$\langle \omega \rangle^{nph} = \frac{\int_0^{\omega_c} dQ [\alpha^{nph}]^2 F(Q)}{\int_0^{\omega_c} dQ \frac{[\alpha^{nph}]^2 F(Q)}{Q}}. \quad (27)$$

$$\Delta^{(3)}(0) = -\frac{\mu^*}{\tilde{Z}(0)} \left\{ \Delta_0 \ln \frac{\omega_0}{T_c} + \Delta_\infty \ln \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_0} \right\}. \quad (28)$$

再者, Δ_∞ 有近似式

$$\Delta_\infty = \Delta(\infty) = -\mu^* \left(\Delta_0 \ln \frac{\omega_0}{T_c} \right). \quad (29)$$

把 (23), (25), (26), (28) 和 (29) 式代入 (22a) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
T_c &= \omega_0 \exp \left\{ - \left[1 + \lambda^{1ph} + \lambda^{2ph} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right) + \lambda^{3ph} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^2 \right] / \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left[\lambda^{1ph} + \lambda^{2ph} \frac{K}{4\pi} + \lambda^{3ph} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^2 - \mu^* \left[1 - \frac{1}{\omega_0} \left(\lambda^{1ph} \langle \omega \rangle^{1ph} \right. \right. \right. \right. \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \lambda^{2\text{Ph}} \langle \omega \rangle^{2\text{Ph}} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right) + \lambda^{3\text{Ph}} \langle \omega \rangle^{3\text{Ph}} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^2 \Big] \Big] \Big\}. \quad (30)$$

由于所得到的 T_c 方程具有很高的对称性, 可以预期, 对电子-任意多个声子相互作用下的 T_c 公式为

$$T_c = \omega_0 \exp \left\{ - \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{n\text{Ph}} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^{n-1} \right] / \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{n\text{Ph}} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^{n-1} - \mu^* \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{n\text{Ph}} \langle \omega \rangle^{n+1} \left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^{n-1} \right) \right] \right\}. \quad (31)$$

其中 ω_0 是待定量, 参考 McMillan 的 T_c 公式^[1], 可取 $\omega_0 = \omega_D/1.45$. 在多声子项中, $\left(\frac{K}{4\pi} \right)^{n-1}$ 因子对低频和高频的作用是等价的, 而在 $\lambda^{n\text{Ph}}$ 的被积表达式中其分母上有声子频率因子; 所以, 该式定性地表明, 高频声子的重要性比单声子情况显得更突出, 多声子效应有利于提高 T_c . 另一方面, 元胞大将有利于 K 大, 从而也有利于高 T_c 的出现. 至于多声子对提高 T_c 的定量影响, 我们将结合隧道实验测得的电声谱函数 $\alpha^2 F(\omega)$ 作进一步的讨论.

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SUPERCONDUCTIVITY THEORY OF THE ELECTRON-MANY PHONONS COUPLINGS

FAN XI-QING LIU YAN-ZHANG WANG HUAI-SHENG

(Department of Physics, Zhengzhou University)

LIU FU-SUI

(Department of Physics, Peking University)

ABSTRACT

The modified Eliashberg equations and T_c formula are obtained by incorporating the effect of many phonons into the theory of superconductivity. The result of our analysis is that the high frequency phonon plays an important role in raising T_c , and the large number of degenerate degree contributes greatly to superconductivity as well.