

# 固体物理第十三次作业

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1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta F &= \int d^3\mathbf{r} \left[ -\mathbf{j} \cdot \delta \mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \delta \mathbf{A}) \right] \\
 &= \int d^3\mathbf{r} \left[ -\mathbf{j} \cdot \delta \mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \delta \mathbf{A}) + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \delta \mathbf{A} \right] \\
 &= \int d^3\mathbf{r} \left[ -\mathbf{j} \cdot \delta \mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \delta \mathbf{A} \right] \\
 \frac{\delta F}{\delta \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r})} &= -\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \\
 \nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= \mu_0 \mathbf{j}
 \end{aligned}$$

2

显然

$$|\psi_0|^2 = -\frac{a}{b}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 H_c^2 - \frac{a^2}{2b} = \frac{B_c^2}{2\mu_0} - \frac{a^2}{2b} = 0$$

对自由能变分得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\delta F}{\delta \psi^*(x)} &= \frac{\delta F_{\text{matter}}}{\delta \psi^*(x)} = \frac{(\mathbf{p} + e^* \mathbf{A})^2}{2m^*} \psi(x) + a \psi(x) + b |\psi(x)|^2 \psi(x) = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx &\left[ \frac{1}{2m^*} |(\mathbf{p} + e^* \mathbf{A}) \psi(x)|^2 + a |\psi(x)|^2 + b |\psi(x)|^4 \right] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

界面系统的吉布斯自由能为

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_s &= F - \mu_0 \int d^3\mathbf{r} \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{M} \\
 &= \int d^3\mathbf{r} f_{\text{matter}} + \int d^3\mathbf{r} \left( \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} - \mu_0 \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{M} \right) = \int d^3\mathbf{r} f_{\text{matter}} + \frac{\mu_0}{2} \int d^3\mathbf{r} (\mathbf{H}^2 + \mathbf{M}^2) \\
 &= \int dy dz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{2m^*} |(\mathbf{p} + e^* \mathbf{A}) \psi(x)|^2 + a |\psi(x)|^2 + \frac{b}{2} |\psi(x)|^4 \right] + \frac{\mu_0}{2} [H_c^2 + M(x)^2] \right\} \\
 &= \int dy dz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left\{ -\frac{b}{2} |\psi(x)|^4 + \frac{\mu_0}{2} [H_c^2 + M(x)^2] \right\} \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0}{2} H_c^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left[ -\left| \frac{\psi(x)}{\psi_0} \right|^4 + 1 + \frac{M(x)^2}{H_c^2} \right] \int dy dz
 \end{aligned}$$

正常态  $f_{\text{matter}} = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{M} = 0$ , 吉布斯自由能为

$$G_n = \int d^3\mathbf{r} f_{\text{matter}} + \frac{\mu_0}{2} \int d^3\mathbf{r} (\mathbf{H}^2 + \mathbf{M}^2) = \frac{\mu_0}{2} H_c^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int dy dz$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_s - G_n &= \frac{\mu_0}{2} H_c^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left[ -\left| \frac{\psi(x)}{\psi_0} \right|^4 + \frac{M(x)^2}{H_c^2} \right] \int dy dz = \sigma \int dy dz \\
 \Rightarrow \sigma &= \frac{\mu_0}{2} H_c^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left[ -\left| \frac{\psi(x)}{\psi_0} \right|^4 + \frac{M(x)^2}{H_c^2} \right] = \frac{\mu_0}{2} H_c^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left[ \left( \frac{B(x)}{B_c} - 1 \right)^2 - \left| \frac{\psi(x)}{\psi_0} \right|^4 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$