

Supraconductivité dans un domaine à coins

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30 août 2007, Albi



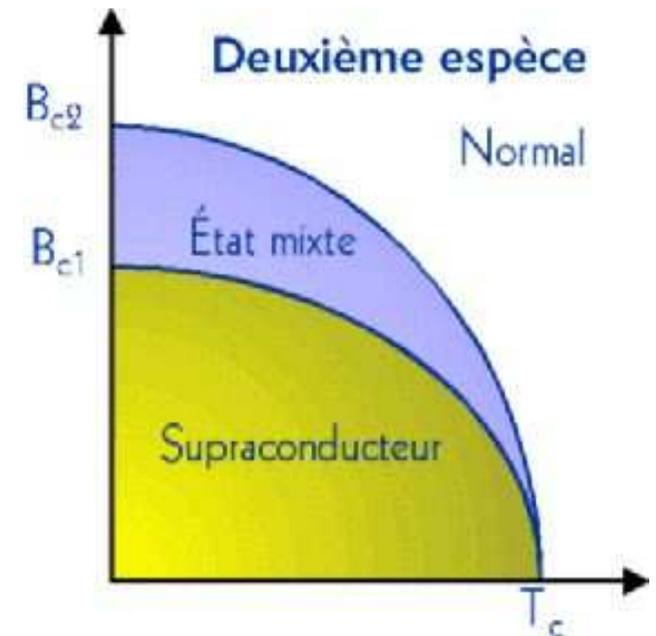
Plan

1. Supraconductivité et théorie de Ginzburg-Landau
2. Modélisation mathématique
3. Problème spectral
 - Domaines modèles : plan, demi-plan, secteurs
 - Domaines réguliers
 - Polygones
 - Polygones curvilignes
4. Applications à l'apparition de la supraconductivité
 - Asymptotique du champ critique H_{C_3}
 - localisation de la supraconductivité

Supraconductivité et théorie de Ginzburg-Landau

Phénomène découvert en 1911.

- Maintenus à température très basse, les matériaux supraconducteurs laissent passer le courant sans dissipation d'énergie.
- Soumis à un champ magnétique extérieur suffisamment faible, le matériau repousse ce champ \Rightarrow Effet Meissner (lévitation).
- En augmentant le champ appliqué, le flux magnétique pénètre l'objet par des vortex de plus en plus denses \Rightarrow état mixte.



Modélisation mathématique

Théorie de Ginzburg-Landau (1950) : paramètre d'ordre ψ
($|\psi|^2$ proportionnel à la densité des électrons supraconducteurs).

Échantillon supraconducteur de section Ω bornée, de caractéristique κ ,
soumis à un potentiel magnétique $\mathcal{H} = H \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}$ avec $\mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{2}(-x_2, x_1)$.

$H\mathbf{A}$ potentiel magnétique induit.

Énergie libre du matériau :

$$\mathcal{E}_{\kappa, H}[\psi, \mathbf{A}] = \int_{\Omega} \left\{ |(\nabla - i\kappa H \mathbf{A})\psi|^2 - \kappa^2 |\psi|^2 + \frac{\kappa^2}{2} |\psi|^4 \right\} dx + \kappa^2 H^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{A} - 1|^2 dx ,$$

Équations d'Euler-Lagrange

On note

$$\dot{H}_{\mathbf{F},\text{div}}^1 = \mathbf{F} + \dot{H}_{\text{div}}^1, \quad \dot{H}_{\text{div}}^1 = \{\mathbf{A} \in \dot{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^2) \mid \text{div } \mathbf{A} = 0\}.$$

Les minimiseurs $(\psi, \mathbf{A}) \in W^{1,2}(\Omega) \times \dot{H}_{\mathbf{F},\text{div}}^1$ satisfont

$$-(\nabla - i\kappa H \mathbf{A})^2 \psi = \kappa^2 (1 - |\psi|^2) \psi \quad \text{dans } \Omega, \quad (1a)$$

$$\text{curl }^2 \mathbf{A} = \left\{ -\frac{i}{2\kappa H} (\bar{\psi} \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \bar{\psi}) - |\psi|^2 \mathbf{A} \right\} 1_{\Omega}(x) \quad \text{dans } \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (1b)$$

$$(\nabla - i\kappa H \mathbf{A}) \psi \cdot \nu = 0 \quad \text{sur } \partial\Omega. \quad (1c)$$

Théorème. Pour tout $\kappa, H > 0$, la fonctionnelle $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa, H}$ a un minimiseur.

Pour κ fixé et H assez grand, l'unique solution est $(\psi, \mathbf{A}) = (0, \mathbf{F})$

[Giorgi-Phillips]

\Rightarrow la supraconductivité est détruite.

Champ(s) critique(s) (introduit par Pan en 1999)

$$\underline{H}_{C_3}(\kappa) = \inf\{H > 0 : (0, \mathbf{F}) \text{ est un minimiseur de } \mathcal{E}_{\kappa, H}\} .$$

$$\overline{H}_{C_3}(\kappa) = \inf\{H > 0 : (0, \mathbf{F}) \text{ est l'unique minimiseur de } \mathcal{E}_{\kappa, H'} \text{ pour tout } H' > H\} .$$

Références: Bernoff-Sternberg, Fournais-Helffer, Helffer-Morame,
Helffer-Pan, Jadallah, Lu-Pan, del Pino-Felmer-Sternberg, ...

But: asymptotique des champs critiques pour des domaines à coins
à l'aide de données spectrales provenant du problème linéaire
estimations de la localisation de la supraconductivité.

Problème spectral

Notations

Ω	domaine ouvert borné de \mathbb{R}^2
\mathcal{A}	potentiel magnétique régulier
$\mathcal{B} = \text{curl } \mathcal{A}$	champ magnétique associé à \mathcal{A}
h	paramètre semi-classique ($h \rightarrow 0$)

Hypothèse : $\mathcal{B} > 0$

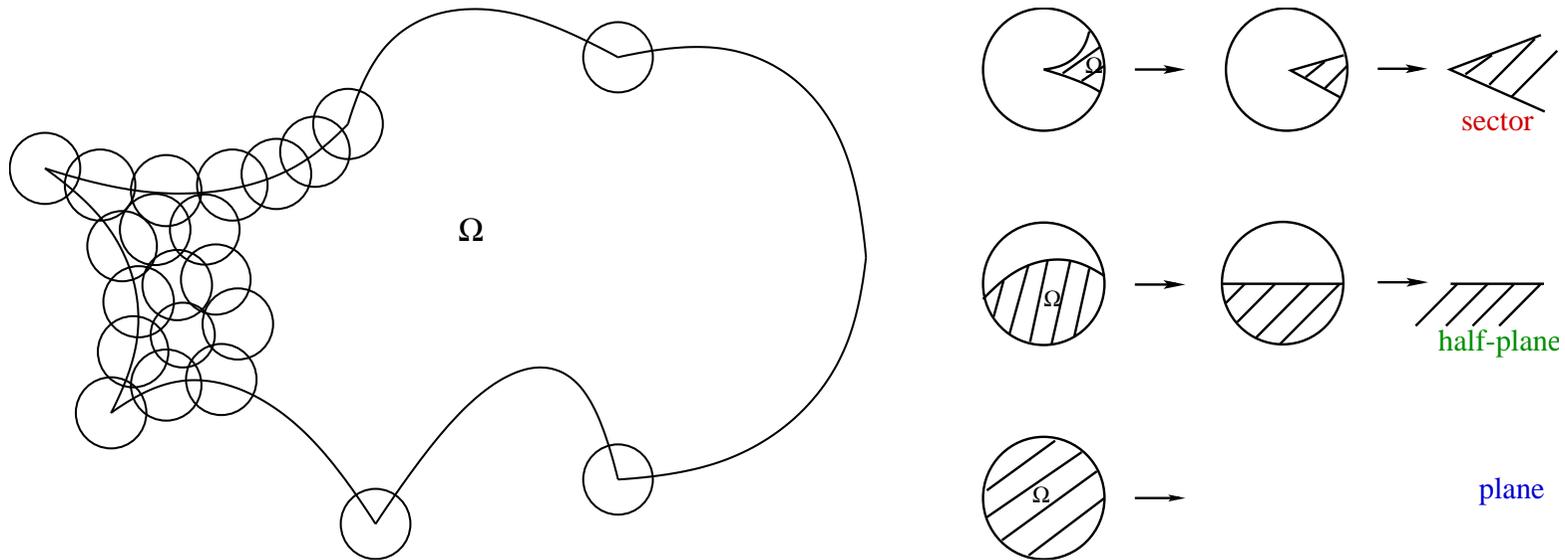
P_h : réalisation de Neumann sur Ω pour l'opérateur de Schrödinger
 $-(h\nabla - i\mathcal{A})^2$

p_h : forme sesquilinéaire associée à P_h définie sur $H^1(\Omega)$ par

$$p_h(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} (h\nabla - i\mathcal{A})u(x) \cdot \overline{(h\nabla - i\mathcal{A})v(x)} \, dx$$

But : déterminer le comportement des modes propres $(\mu_{h,n}, u_{h,n})$ de P_h
quand $h \rightarrow 0$

Opérateurs modèles



$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{2}(-X_2, X_1)$: potentiel magnétique à champ constant

$-(\nabla - i\mathbf{F})^2$ sur le plan, le demi-plan et les secteurs.

Plan et demi-plan

Proposition 1.

1. La plus petite valeur propre de la réalisation de Neumann de $-(\nabla - i\mathbf{F})^2$ sur \mathbb{R}^2 vaut **1** (Landau).
2. Le bas du spectre de $-(\nabla - i\mathbf{F})^2$ sur $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+$ vaut $\Theta_0 \simeq 0.59$ (Dauge-Helffer, 1993; Bolley-Helffer, 1993).

Applications aux domaines réguliers pour $\mathcal{B} > 0$

Bernoff-Sternberg (1998), Helffer-Morame (96, 01), Lu-Pan (99, 00), del Pino-Felmer-Sternberg (00), Helffer-Pan (03), Fournais-Helffer (05, 06)

$$\frac{\mu_{h,1}}{h} \rightarrow \Theta_0 \text{ quand } h \rightarrow 0$$

Sous des hypothèses de simplicité,

$u_{h,1}$ se concentre à l'échelle \sqrt{h} aux points de courbure maximal quand $h \rightarrow 0$

Pour $\mathcal{B} = 1$, asymptotique de $\mu_{h,n}$, estimation de la décroissance de $u_{h,n}$,
détermination du champ critique $H_{C_3}(\kappa)$, localisation des électrons
supraconducteurs

$$H_{C_3}(\kappa) = \underline{H}_{C_3}(\kappa) = \overline{H}_{C_3}(\kappa) = \frac{\kappa}{\Theta_0} + \mathcal{O}(1) \text{ quand } \kappa \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Secteur de \mathbb{R}^2

$\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2)$ coordonnées cartésiennes de \mathbb{R}^2

$$G^\alpha = \{\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^2, X_1 > 0, 0 < X_2 < X_1 \tan \alpha\}$$

Soit Q^α la réalisation de Neumann de $-(\nabla - i\mathbf{F})^2$ sur G^α

$$Q^\alpha = -\Delta + i(X_1 \partial_{X_2} - X_2 \partial_{X_1}) + \frac{1}{4}|\mathbf{X}|^2$$

$\mu_k(\alpha)$: k -ème plus petit élément du spectre de Q^α

Quart de plan : Jadallah (01), Pan (02)

Spectre de Q^α [BN 2004]

1. Bas du spectre

Le bas du spectre essentiel de Q^α vaut Θ_0 .

Pour tout $\alpha \in (0, \pi/2]$, $\mu_1(\alpha) < \Theta_0$.

$\alpha \in (0, 2\pi)$, $K_\alpha :=$ le plus grand entier tel que $\mu_{K_\alpha}(\alpha) < \Theta_0$

2. Décroissance des fonctions propres

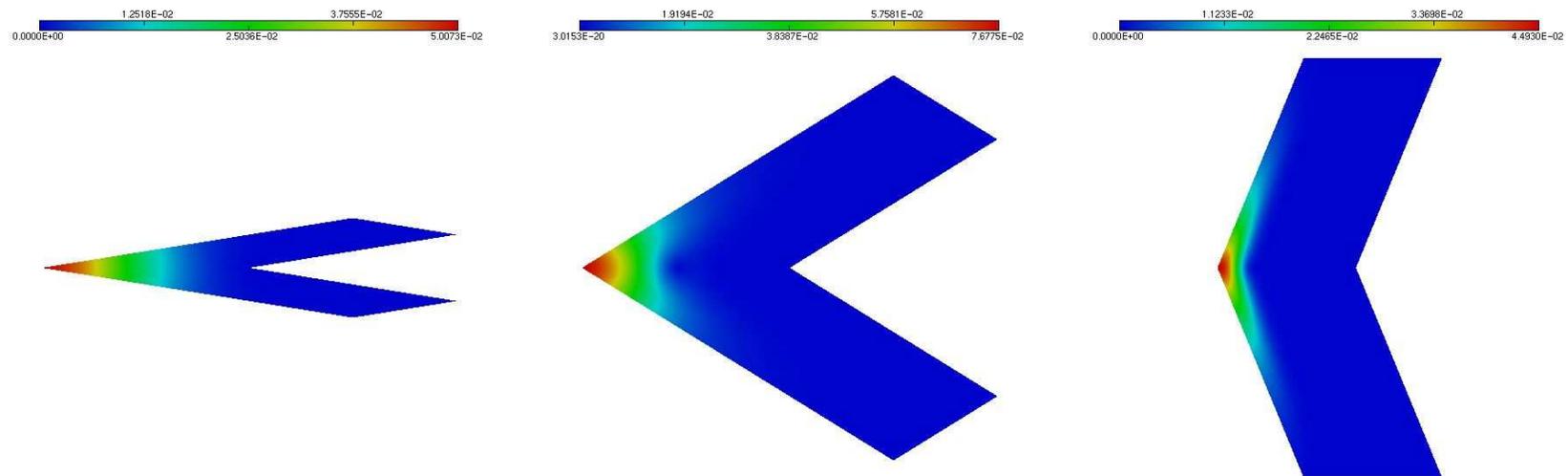
Soit $\alpha > 0$ tel que $K_\alpha > 0$. Soit $0 < k \leq K_\alpha$ et Ψ_k^α une fonction propre normalisée associée à $\mu_k(\alpha)$. Alors

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists C_{\epsilon, \alpha} : \left\| e^{(\sqrt{\Theta_0 - \mu_k(\alpha)} - \epsilon)|x|} \Psi_k^\alpha(x) \right\|_{\mathcal{V}(q^\alpha)} \leq C_{\epsilon, \alpha}$$

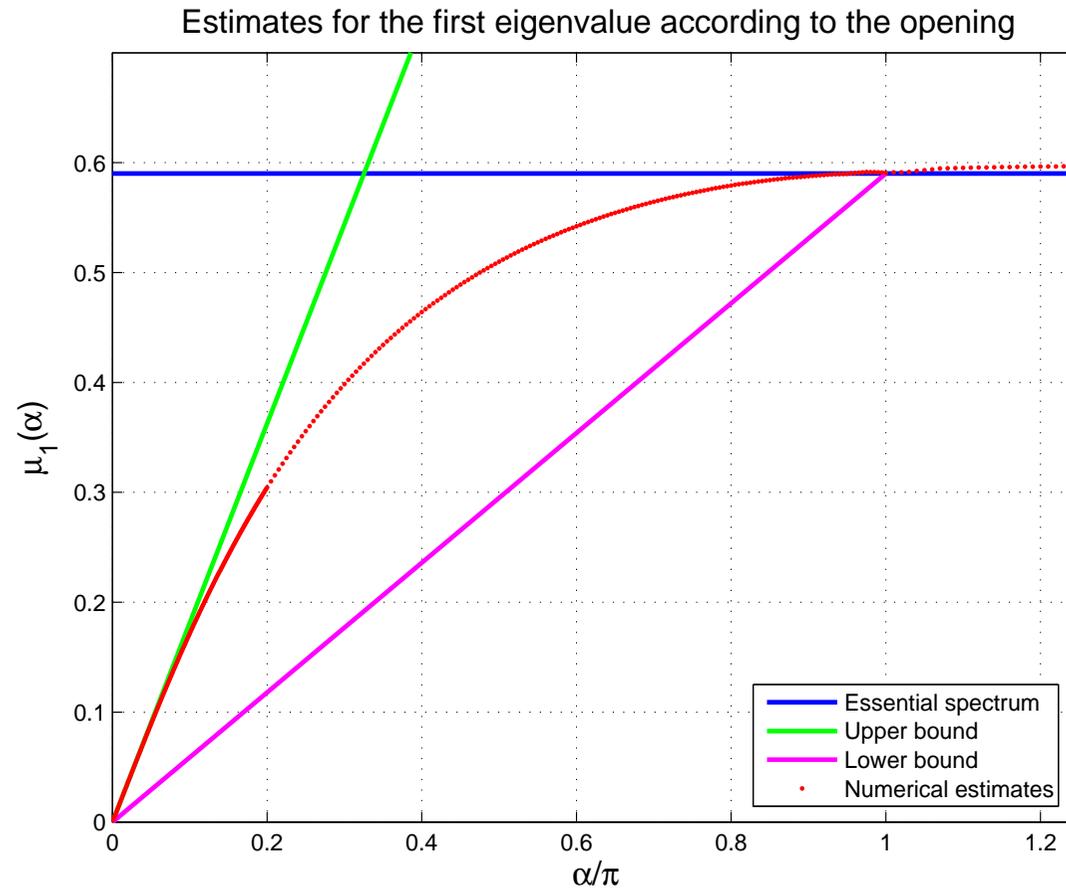
avec $\|u\|_{\mathcal{V}(q^\alpha)}^2 = \|u\|_{L^2(G^\alpha)}^2 + \|(\nabla - i\mathbf{F})u\|_{L^2(G^\alpha)}^2$.

Simulations numériques

Modules de la première fonction propre pour différents angles



Estimations numériques du bas du spectre



Conjecture : μ_1 croît de $(0, \pi]$ vers $(0, \Theta_0]$, vaut Θ_0 sur $[\pi, 2\pi)$

Opérateur de Schrödinger avec champ magnétique constant dans un domaine polygonal

(avec M. Dauge, IRMAR)

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbf{F}$$

Construction de quasi-modes

Ω polygone convexe

α_s angle en s

Σ ensemble des sommets s de Ω

G^{α_s} secteur de \mathbb{R}^2 d'ouverture α_s

Soit $s \in \Sigma$ et $k \geq 1$ tels que $\mu_k(\alpha_s) < \Theta_0$

$\Psi_k^{\alpha_s}$ une fonction propre normalisée de Q^{α_s} sur G^{α_s} pour $\mu_k(\alpha_s)$

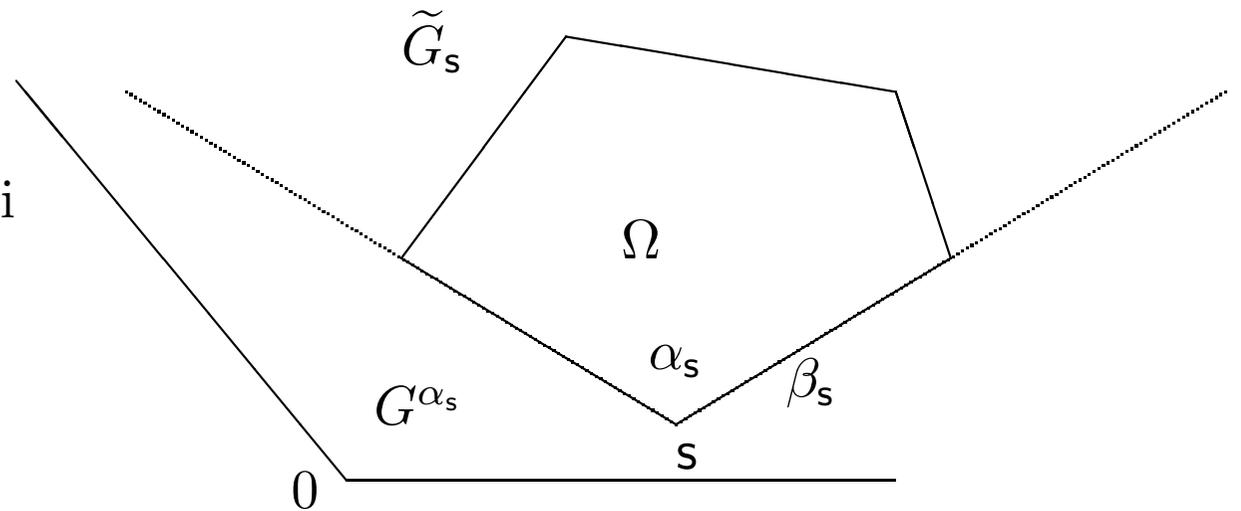
Scaling

$X = \frac{x}{\sqrt{h}}$ pour relier $Q^{\alpha_s} = -(\nabla - i\mathbf{F})^2$ et $P_h = -(h\nabla - i\mathbf{F})^2$ sur G^{α_s}

$x \mapsto \Psi_k^{\alpha_s} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{h}} \right)$ fonction propre de P_h sur G^{α_s} associée à $h\mu_k(\alpha_s)$

Translation et rotation

pour envoyer G^{α_s} sur $\tilde{G}_s \cap \Omega$ qui coïncide avec Ω autour de s



$\tilde{\psi}_{h,s,k}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \exp \left(\frac{i}{2h} x \wedge s \right) \Psi_k^{\alpha_s} \left(\frac{\mathcal{R}_s(x - s)}{\sqrt{h}} \right)$ fonction propre de P_h sur \tilde{G}_s

Cut-off

Pour chaque sommet $s \in \Sigma$, on note ρ_s la distance aux autres sommets :

$$\rho_s = \text{dist}(s, \Sigma \setminus \{s\})$$

$$\text{Fonction de troncature : } \chi_s(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \notin B(s, \rho_s) \\ 1 & \text{si } x \in B(s, \rho') \text{ avec } \rho' < \rho_s \end{cases}$$

Quasi-mode défini sur Ω

$$x \longmapsto \psi_{h,s,k}(x) = \chi_s(x) \tilde{\psi}_{h,s,k}(x)$$

Propriétés des quasi-modes

Pour tout $\varepsilon > 0$, il existe C_ε tel que

Norme :

$$|1 - \|\psi_{h,s,k}\|^2| \leq C_\varepsilon \exp\left(-2 \frac{\rho' \sqrt{\Theta_0 - \mu_k(\alpha_s)} - \varepsilon}{\sqrt{h}}\right)$$

Quotient de Rayleigh :

$$\left| \frac{p_h(\psi_{h,s,k}, \psi_{h,s,k})}{\|\psi_{h,s,k}\|^2} - h\mu_k(\alpha_s) \right| \leq C_\varepsilon \exp\left(-2 \frac{\rho' \sqrt{\Theta_0 - \mu_k(\alpha_s)} - \varepsilon}{\sqrt{h}}\right)$$

Approximation de l'équation du mode propre :

$$\|P_h \psi_{h,s,k} - h\mu_k(\alpha_s) \psi_{h,s,k}\| \leq C_\varepsilon \exp\left(-\frac{\rho' \sqrt{\Theta_0 - \mu_k(\alpha_s)} - \varepsilon}{\sqrt{h}}\right)$$

Estimations tubulaires des valeurs propres

- $\mu_{h,n}$ la n -ème valeur propre de P_h répétée selon la multiplicité
- λ_n la n -ème valeur propre de $\bigoplus_{s \in \Sigma} Q^{\alpha_s}$ répétée selon la multiplicité
- K_Ω le plus grand entier tel que $\lambda_{K_\Omega} < \Theta_0$ ($K_\Omega = \sum_{s \in \Sigma} K_{\alpha_s}$)
- Soit $n \leq K_\Omega$, $\Sigma_n = \{s \in \Sigma, \lambda_n \text{ est une valeur propre de } Q^{\alpha_s}\}$
- $r(\lambda_n) = \min_{s \in \Sigma_n} d(s, \Sigma \setminus \{s\})$

Théorème 2. *Pour tout $\varepsilon > 0$, il existe C_ε t. q.*

$$\mu_{h,1} \leq h\lambda_1 + C_\varepsilon \exp\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{h}} \left(r(\lambda_1)\sqrt{\Theta_0 - \lambda_1} - \varepsilon\right)\right)$$

$$|\mu_{h,n} - h\lambda_n| \leq C_\varepsilon \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \left(r(\lambda_n)\sqrt{\Theta_0 - \lambda_n} - \varepsilon\right)\right), \forall n \leq K_\Omega$$

Estimations des clusters d'espaces propres

Répétitions dans $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{K_\Omega}\} \Rightarrow$ regroupement des $\mu_{h,n}$ en clusters

- $(\mu_{h,n}, u_{h,n})$ le n -ème mode propre de P_h
- $\{\Lambda_1 < \dots < \Lambda_M\}$ l'ensemble des valeurs distinctes de $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{K_\Omega}\}$
- Soit $m \leq M$
 m -ème cluster d'espaces propres pour P_h :

$$F_{h,m} = \text{span}\{u_{h,n} \text{ pour tout } n \text{ t. q. } \lambda_n = \Lambda_m\}$$

- Cluster de quasi-modes correspondant ($\chi_s = 1$ sur $B(\mathbf{s}, r(\Lambda_m) - \delta)$):

$$E_{h,m} = \text{span}\{\psi_{h,\mathbf{s},k} = \chi_s \tilde{\psi}_{h,\mathbf{s},k} \text{ pour tout } \mathbf{s} \in \Sigma, k \geq 1 \text{ t. q. } \mu_k(\alpha_s) = \Lambda_m\}$$

Théorème 3. *Pour tout $\varepsilon > 0$, il existe C_ε t. q.*

$$d(E_{h,m}; F_{h,m}) \leq C_\varepsilon \exp\left(-\frac{(r(\Lambda_m) - \delta)\sqrt{\Theta_0 - \Lambda_m} - \varepsilon}{\sqrt{h}}\right), \forall m \leq M$$

où $d(E, F) = \|\Pi_E - \Pi_F \Pi_E\|_{\mathcal{H}}$ avec Π_E la projection orthogonale sur E

Simulations numériques

(avec M. Dauge, D. Martin et G. Vial, IRMAR)

Structure 2 échelles :

1. une couche au coin à l'échelle \sqrt{h} ,
2. un terme oscillant à l'échelle h .

⇒ méthode d'éléments finis d'ordre élevé (\mathbb{Q}_{10}).

Calcul des modes propres avec le code MELINA

Sur un carré

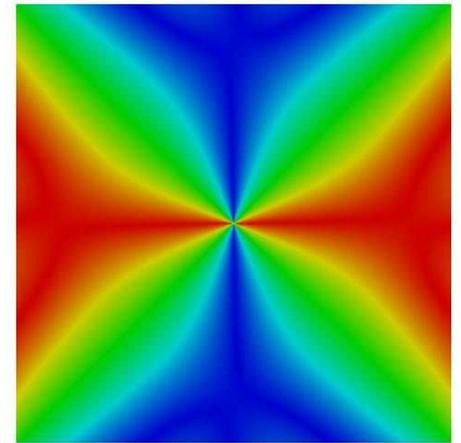
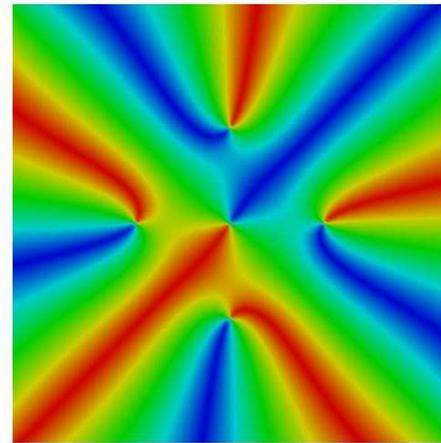
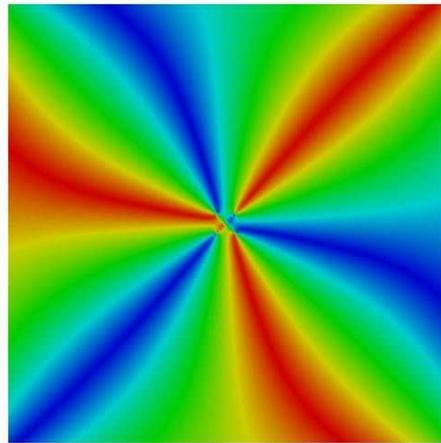
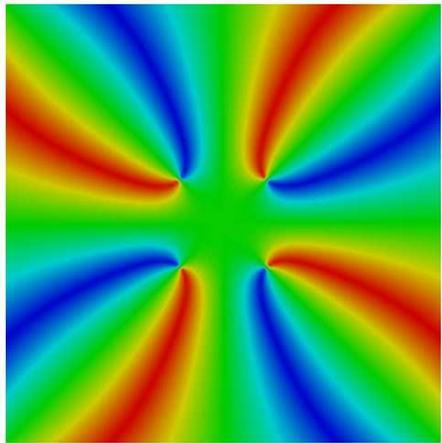
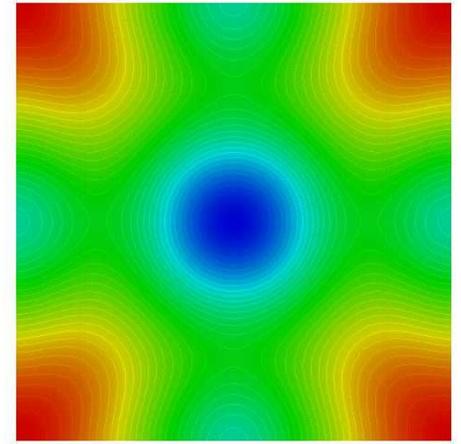
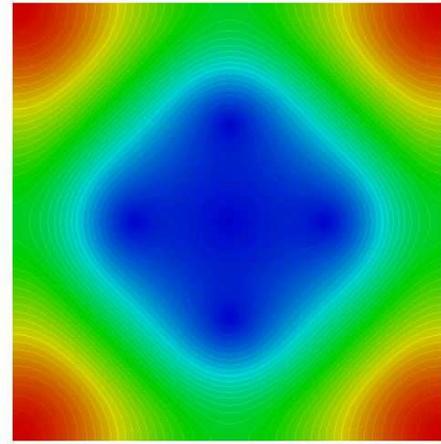
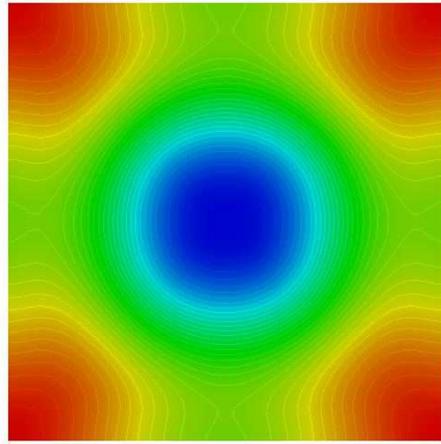
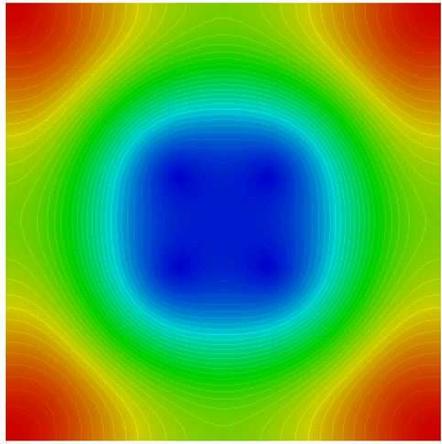
$$\Omega = (-1, 1) \times (-1, 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 \simeq 0.509905$$

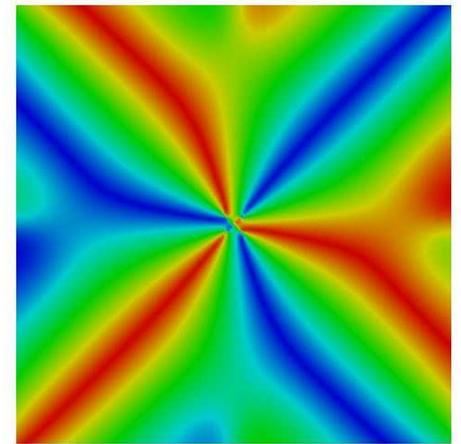
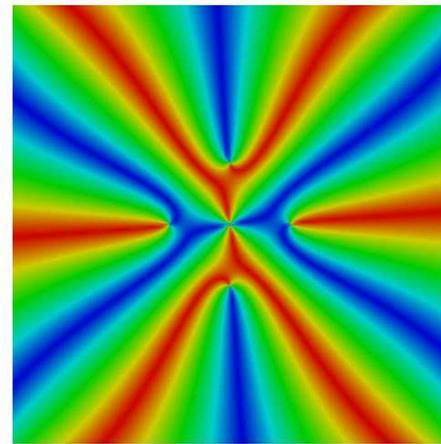
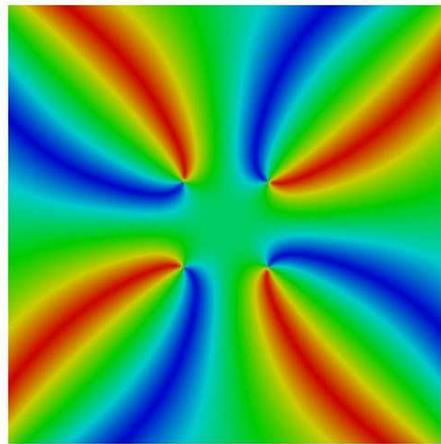
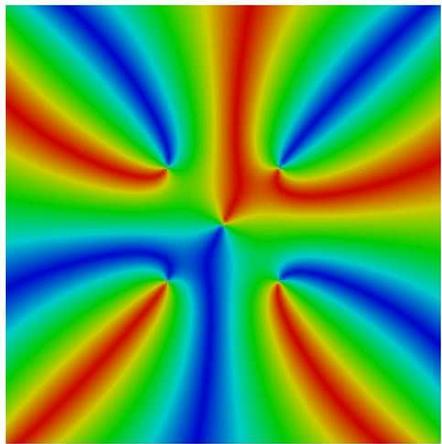
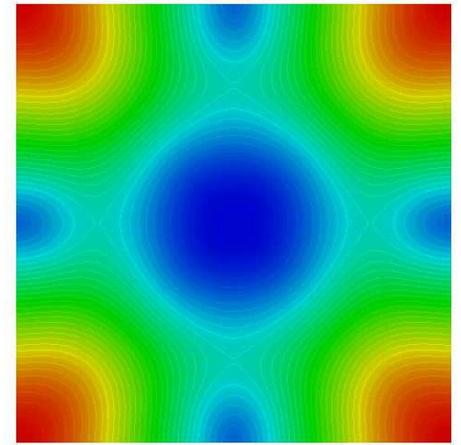
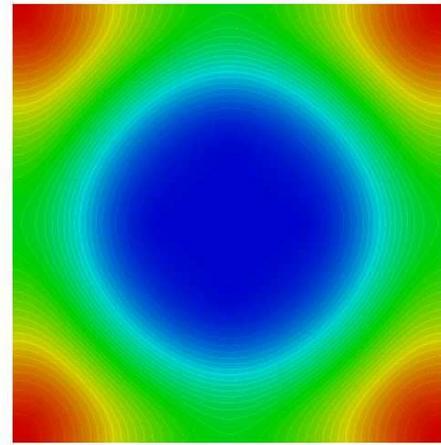
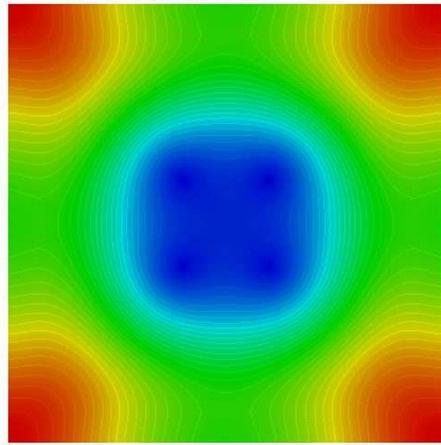
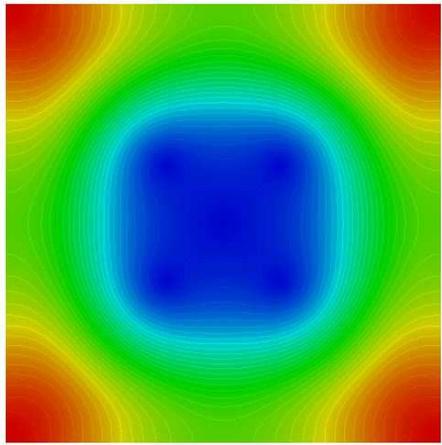
$$\Theta_0 \simeq 0.59010$$

Carré

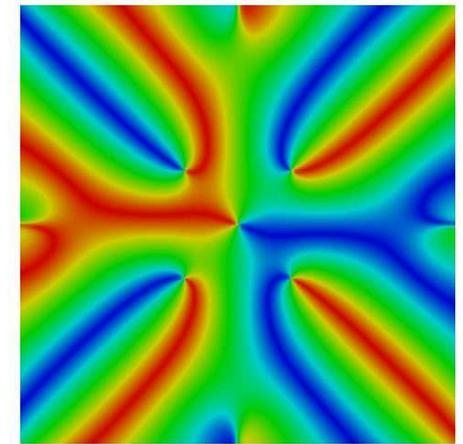
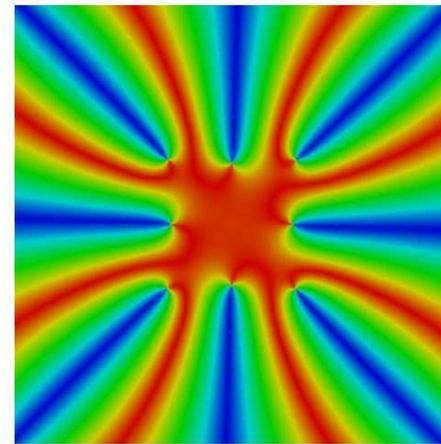
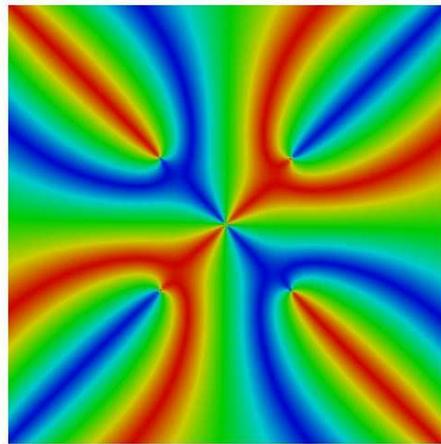
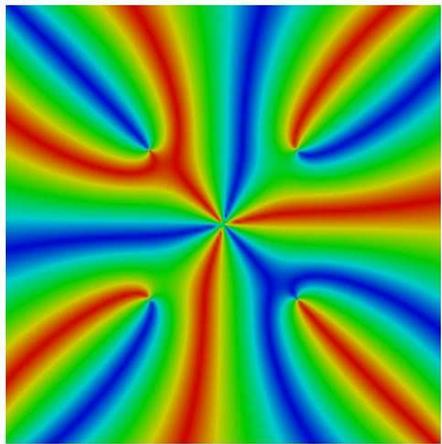
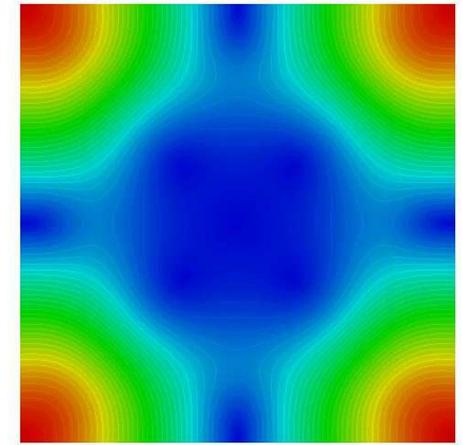
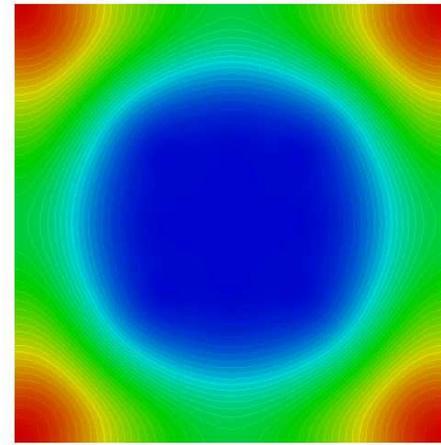
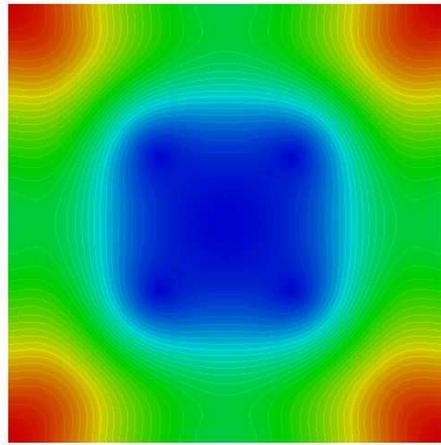
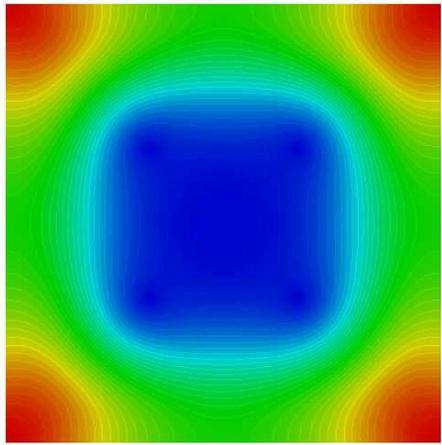
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.1$



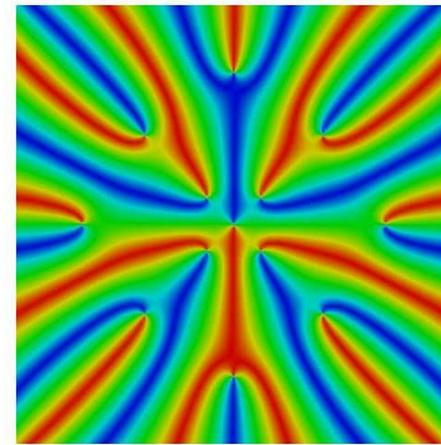
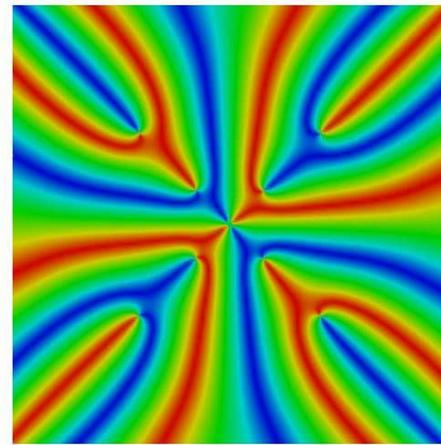
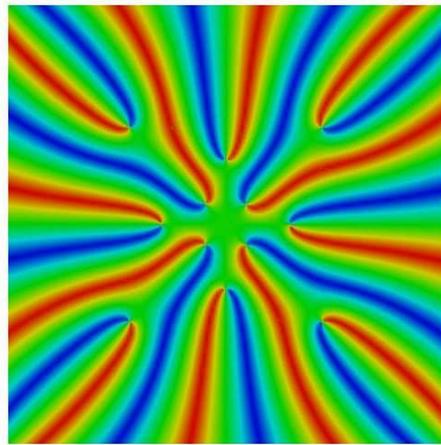
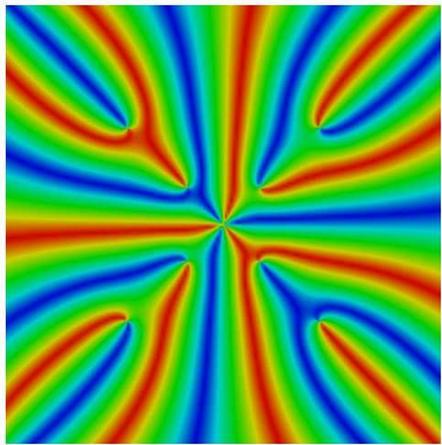
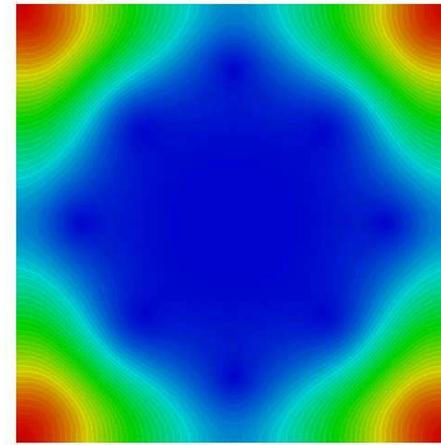
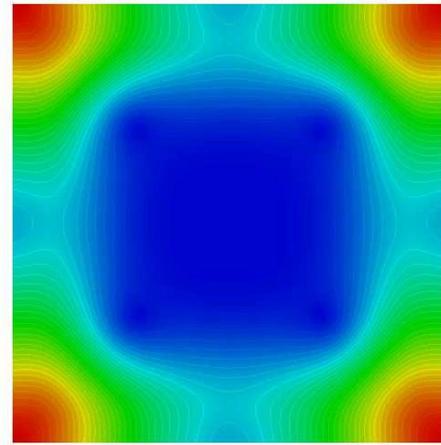
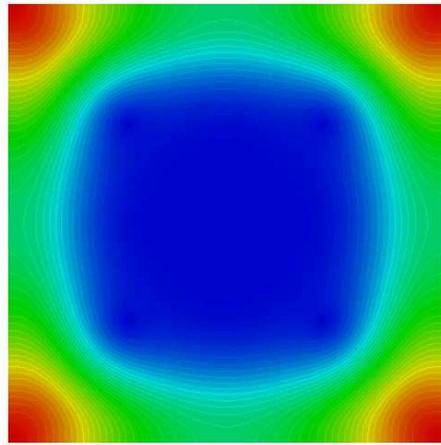
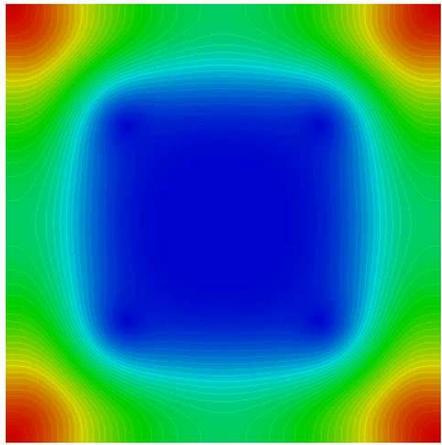
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.08$



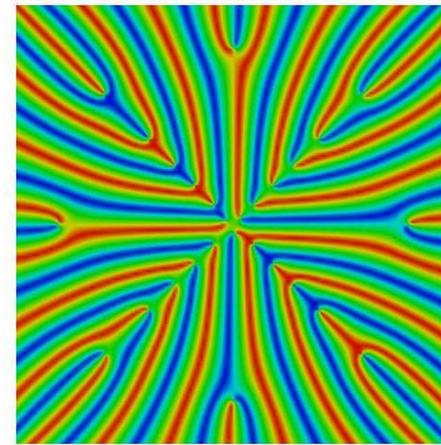
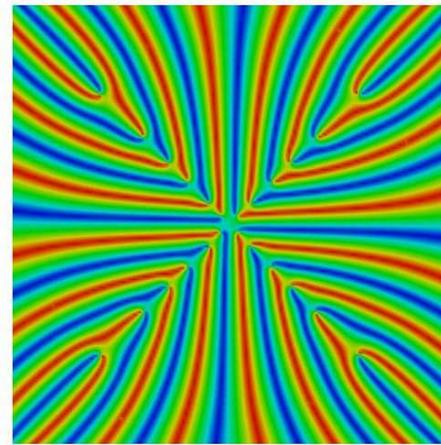
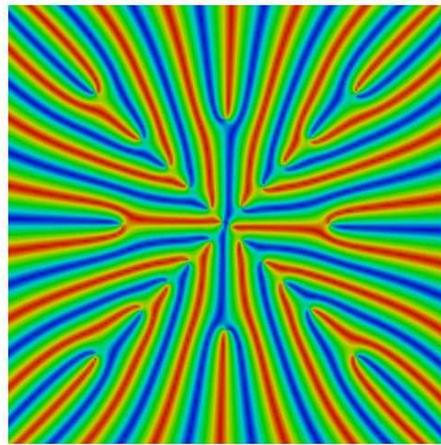
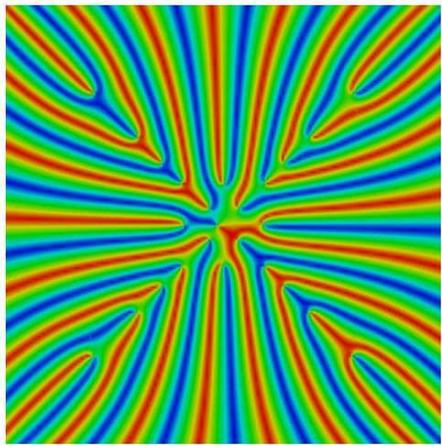
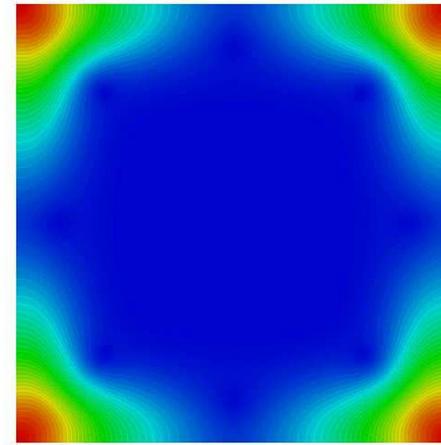
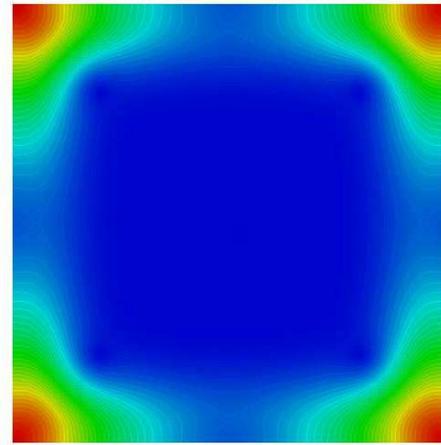
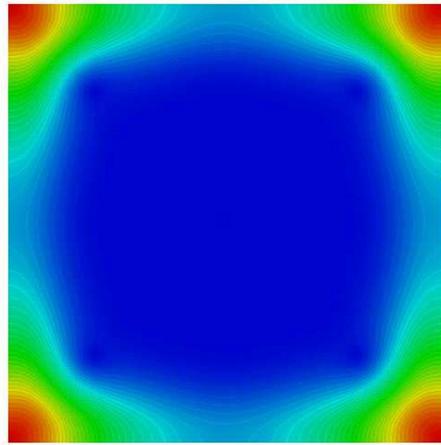
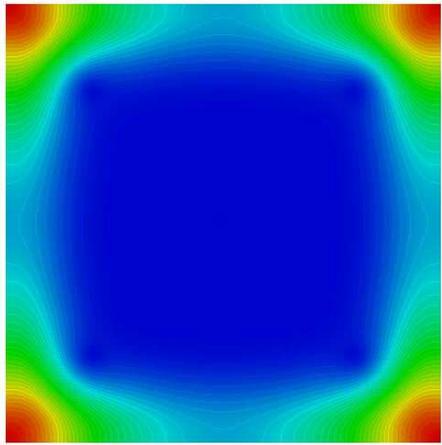
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.06$



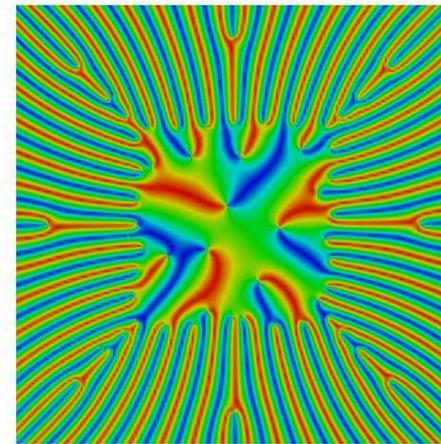
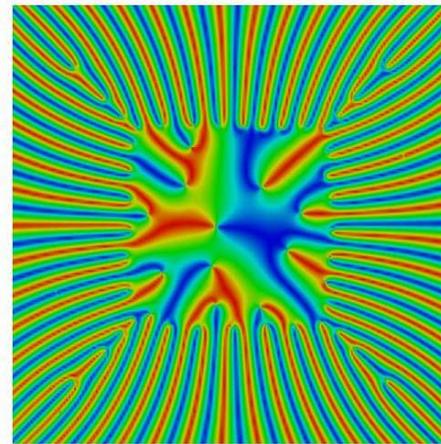
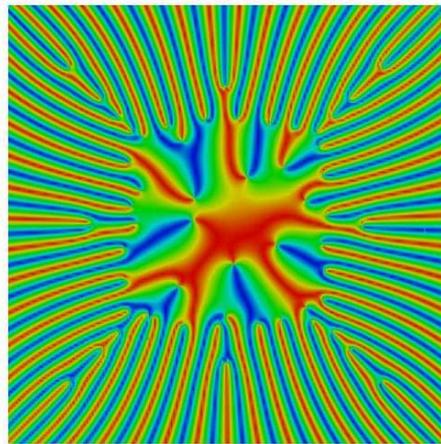
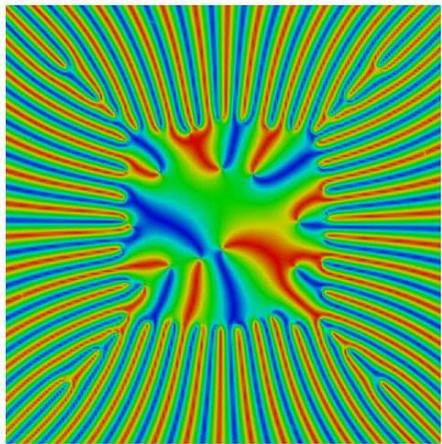
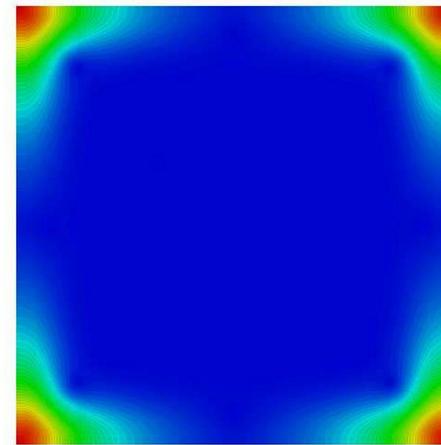
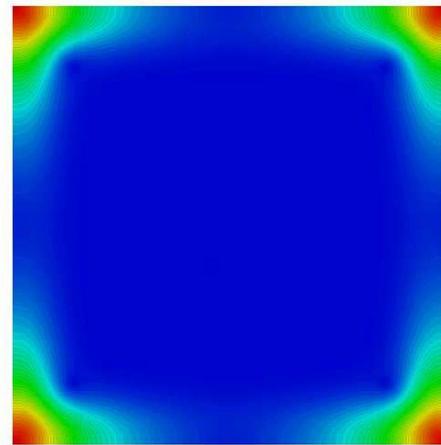
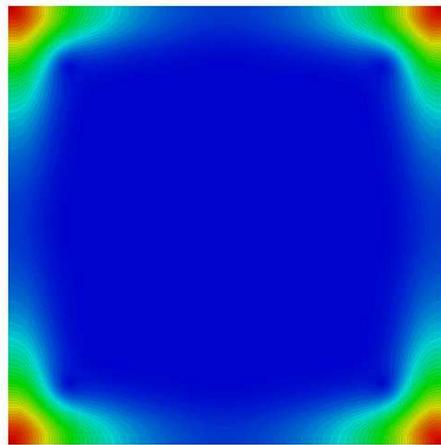
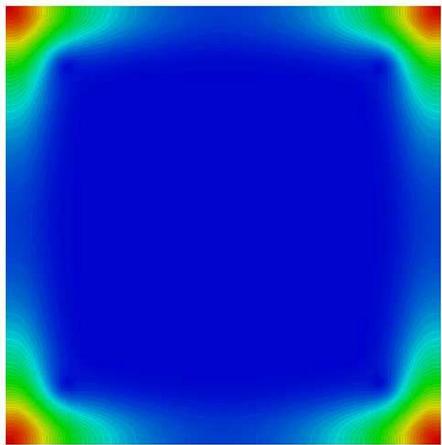
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.04$



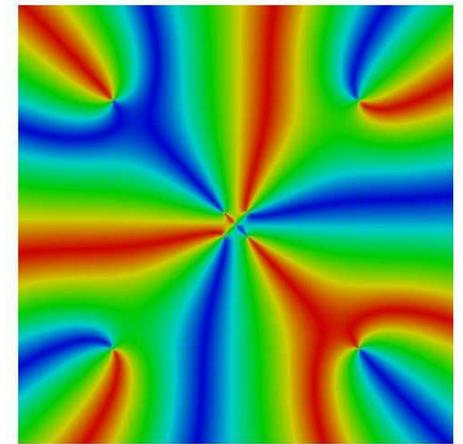
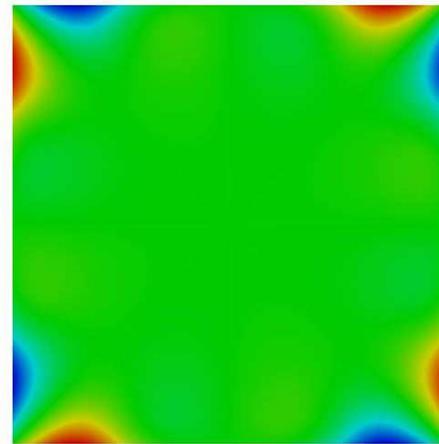
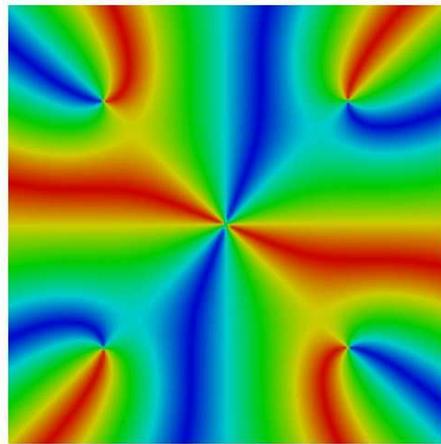
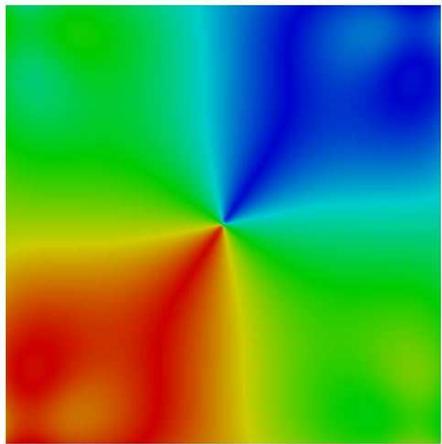
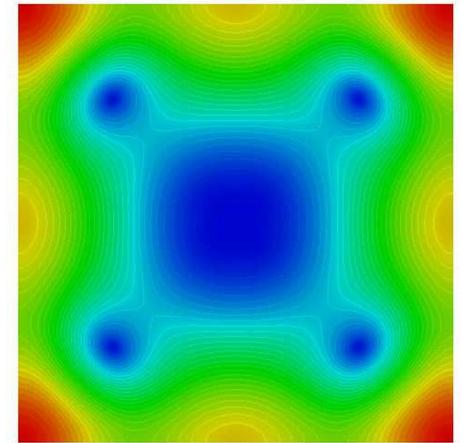
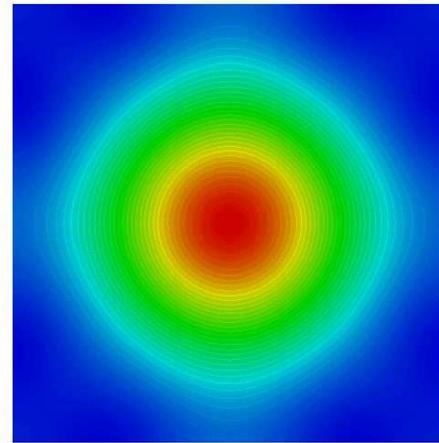
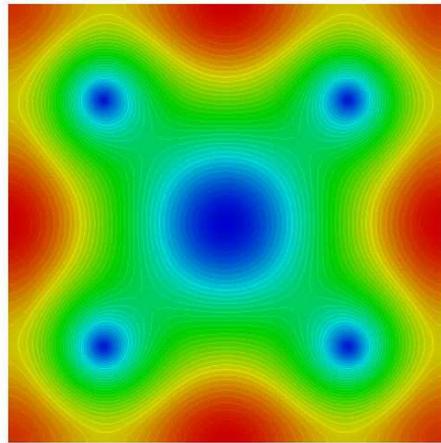
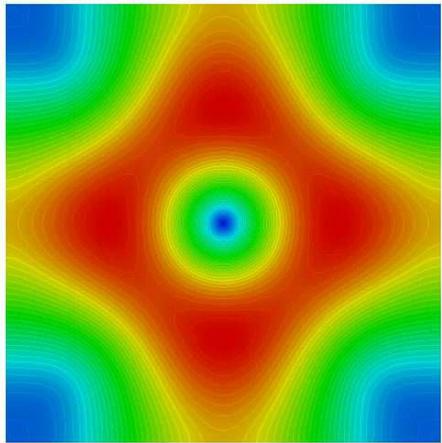
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.02$



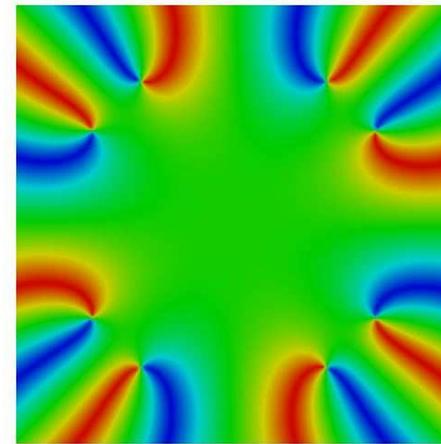
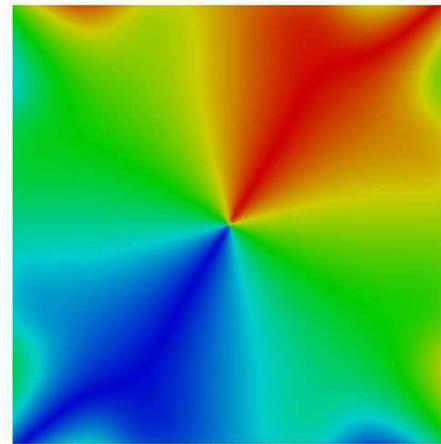
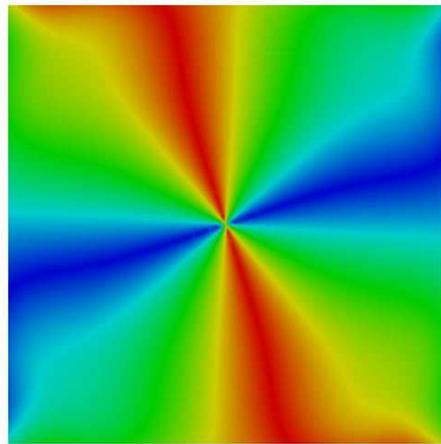
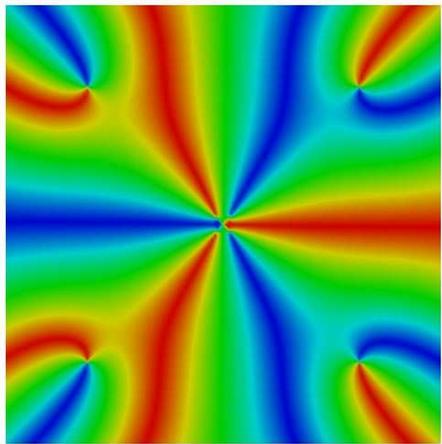
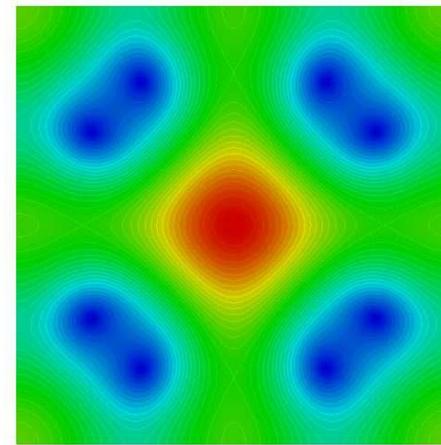
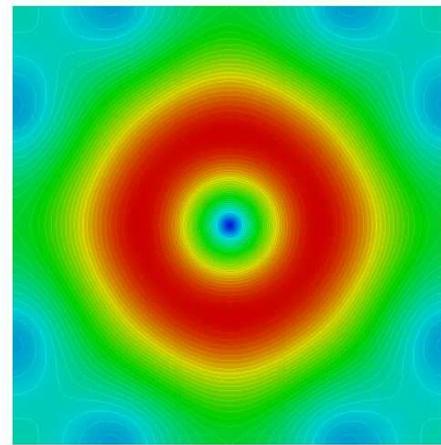
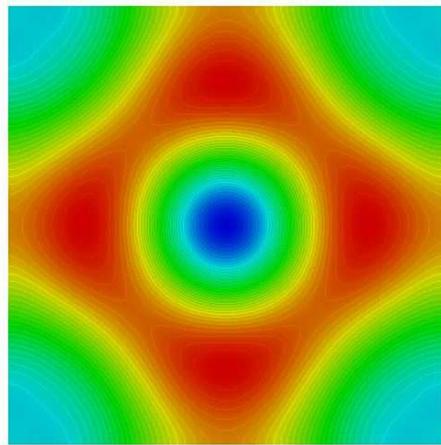
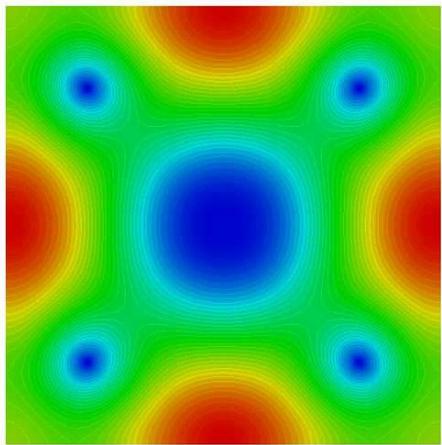
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.01$



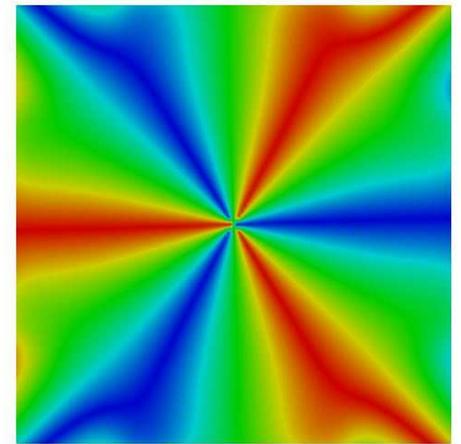
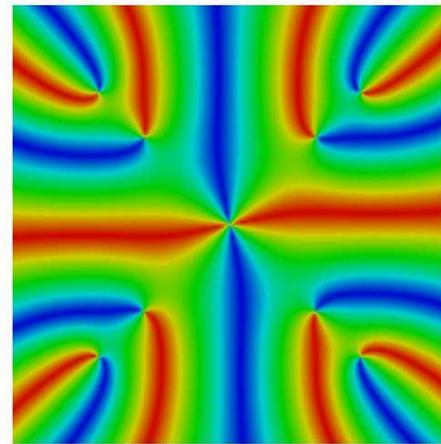
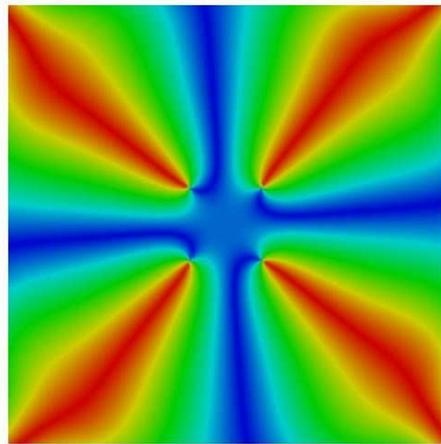
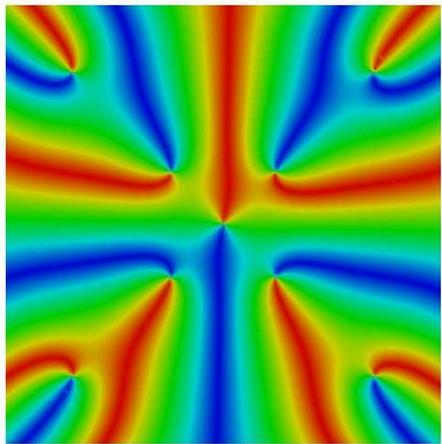
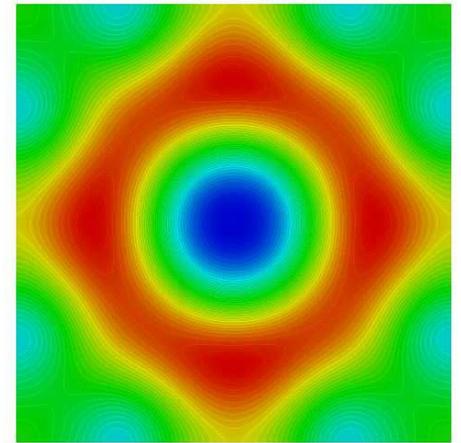
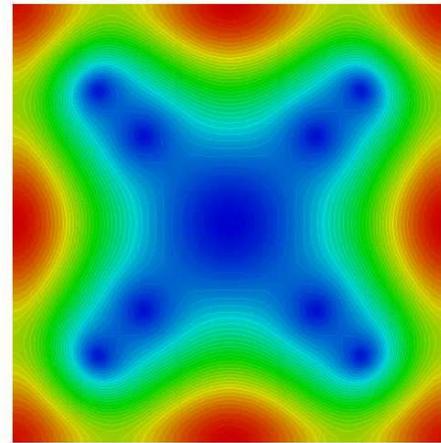
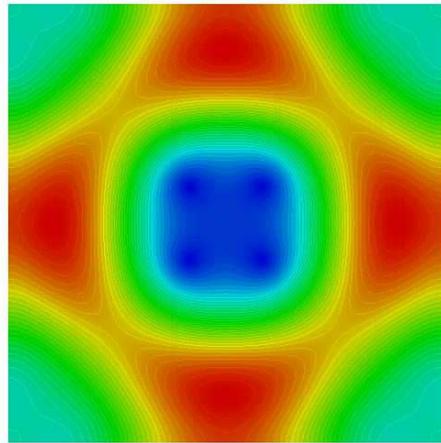
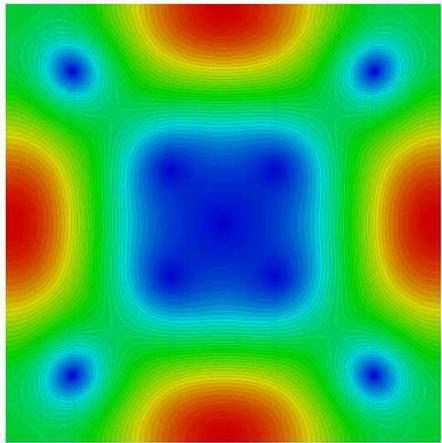
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 5-8, $h = 0.1$



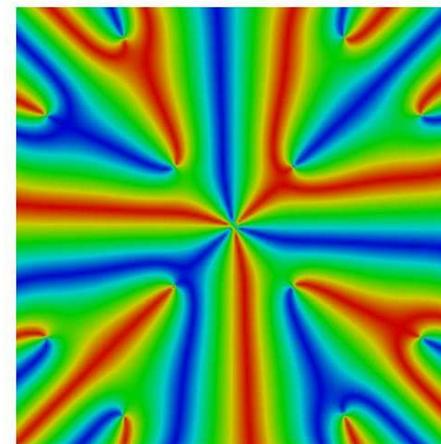
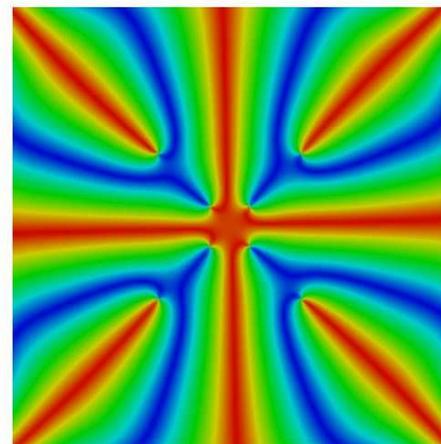
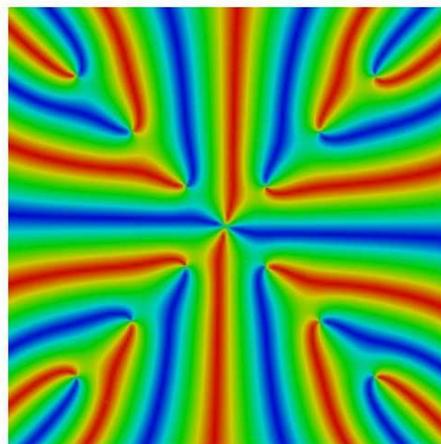
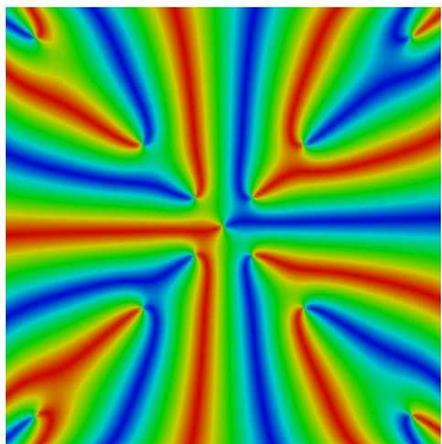
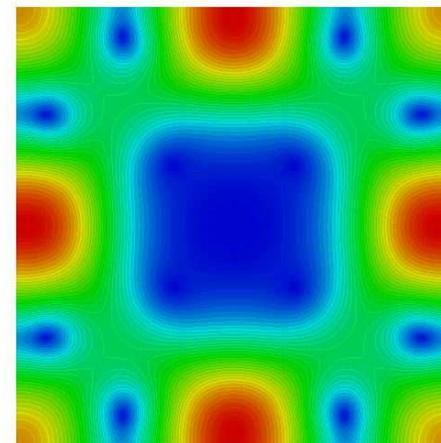
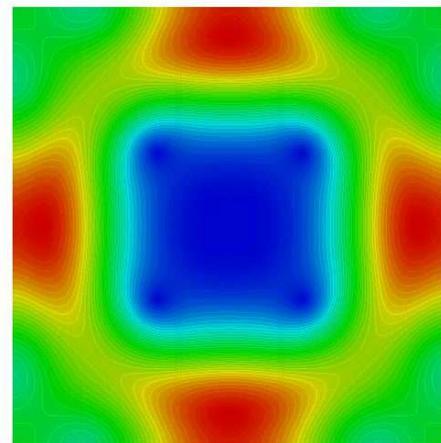
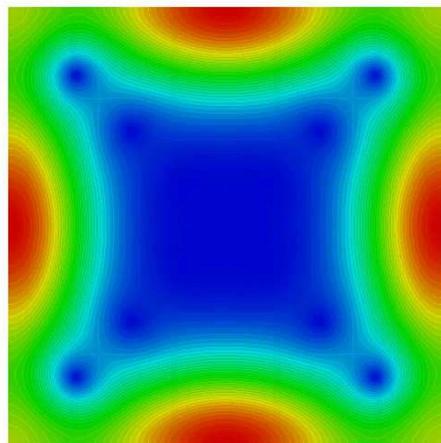
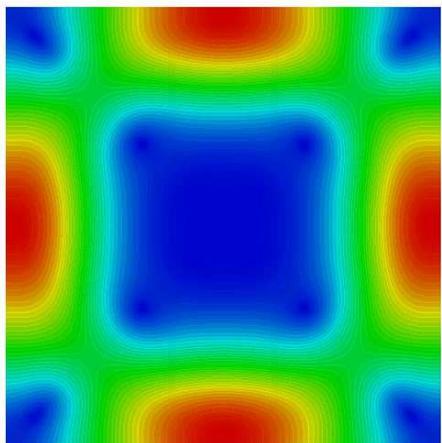
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 5-8, $h = 0.08$



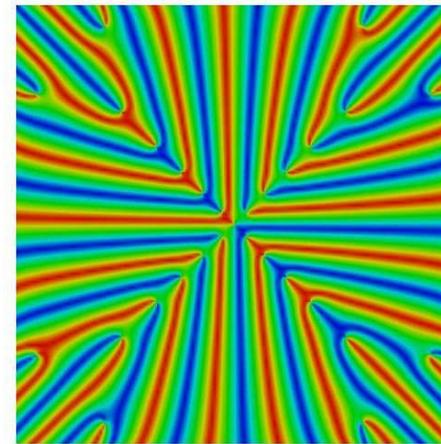
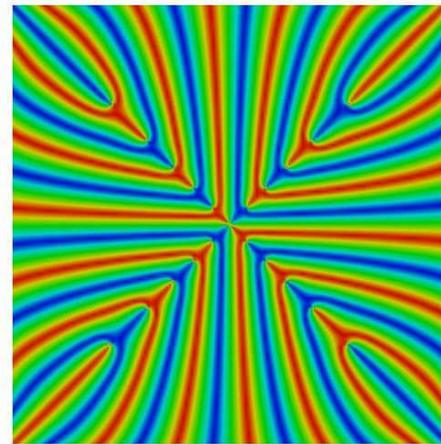
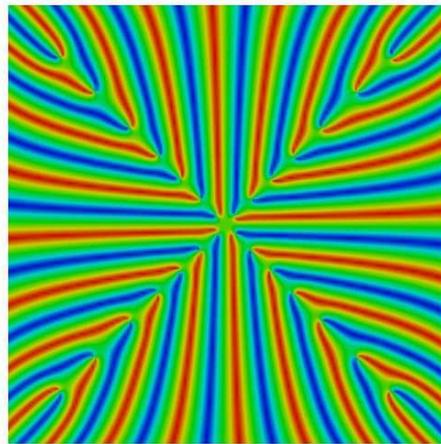
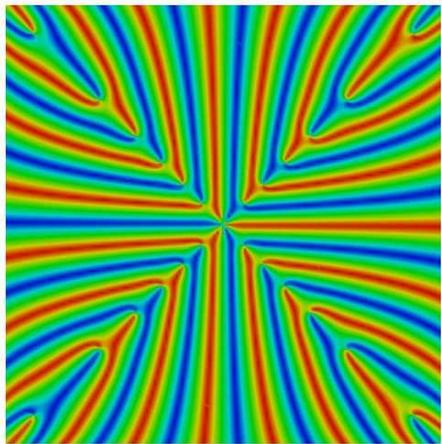
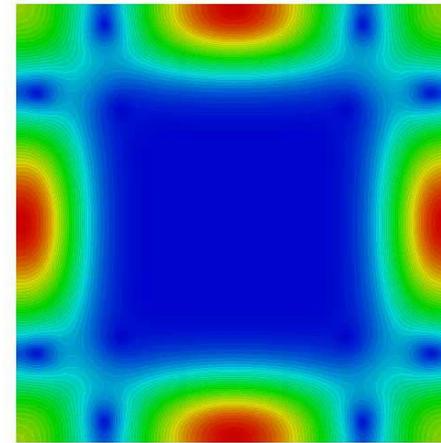
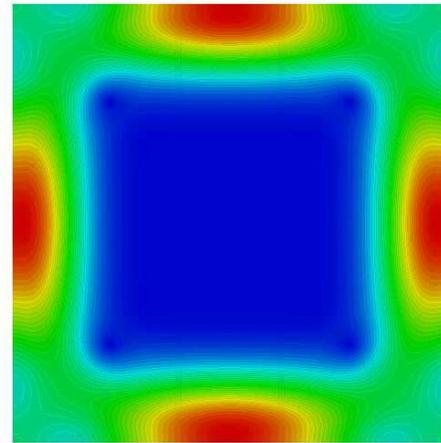
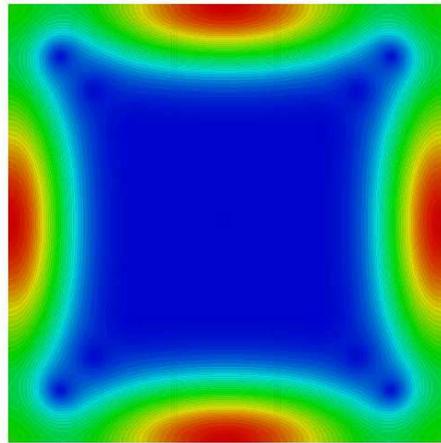
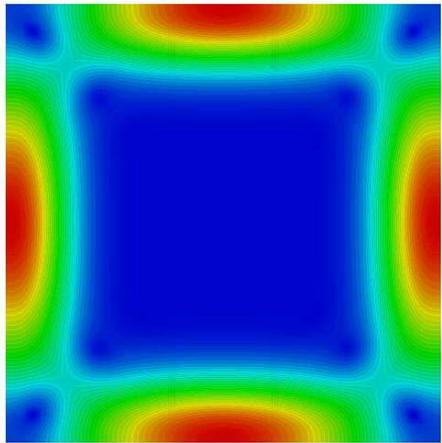
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 5-8, $h = 0.06$



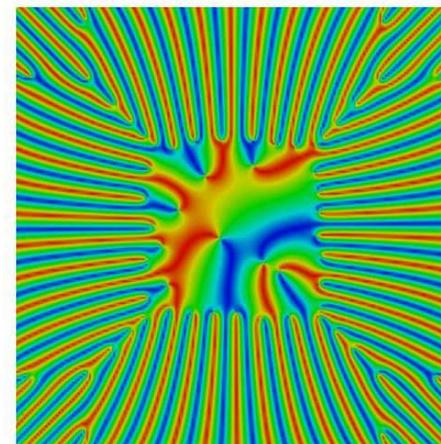
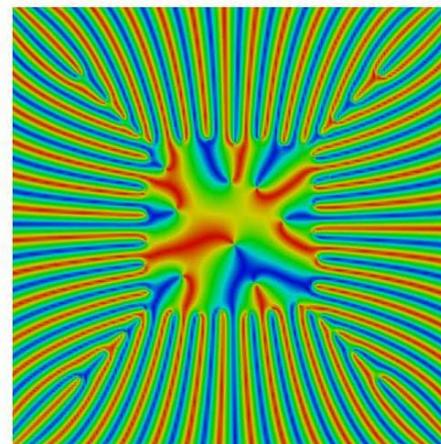
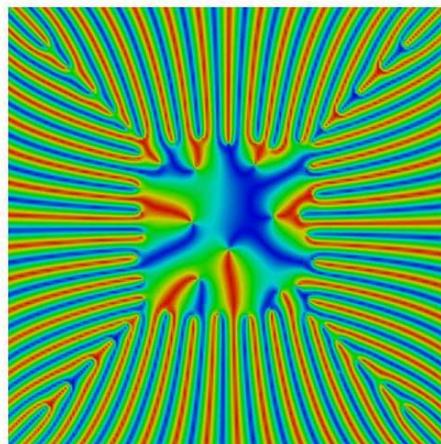
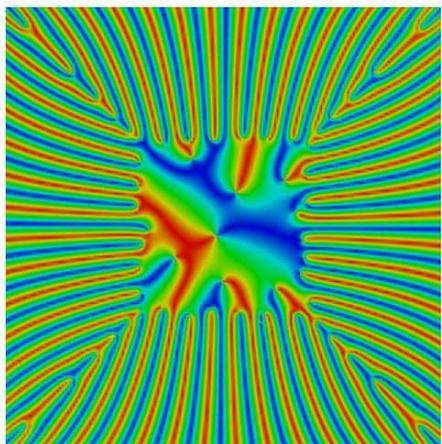
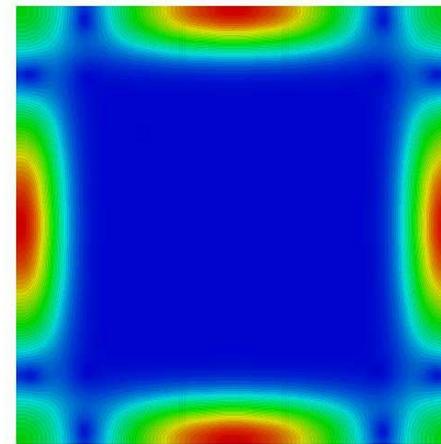
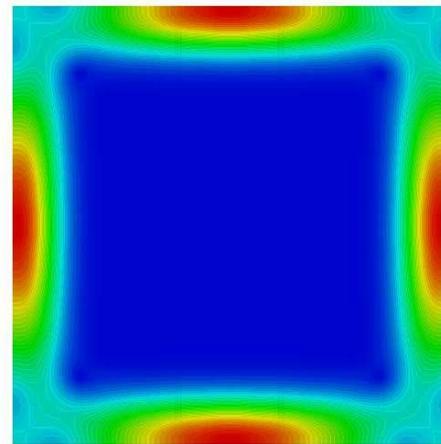
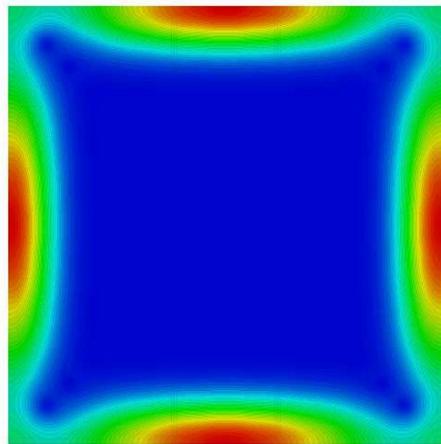
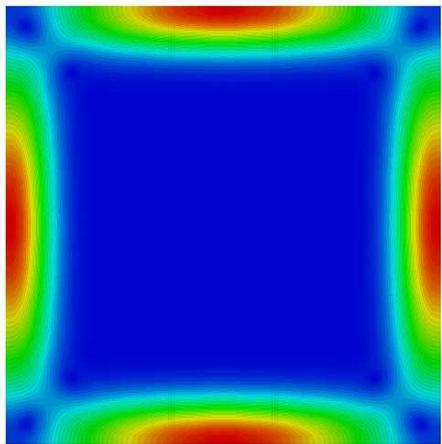
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 5-8, $h = 0.04$



Modules et phases des fonctions propres 5-8, $h = 0.02$

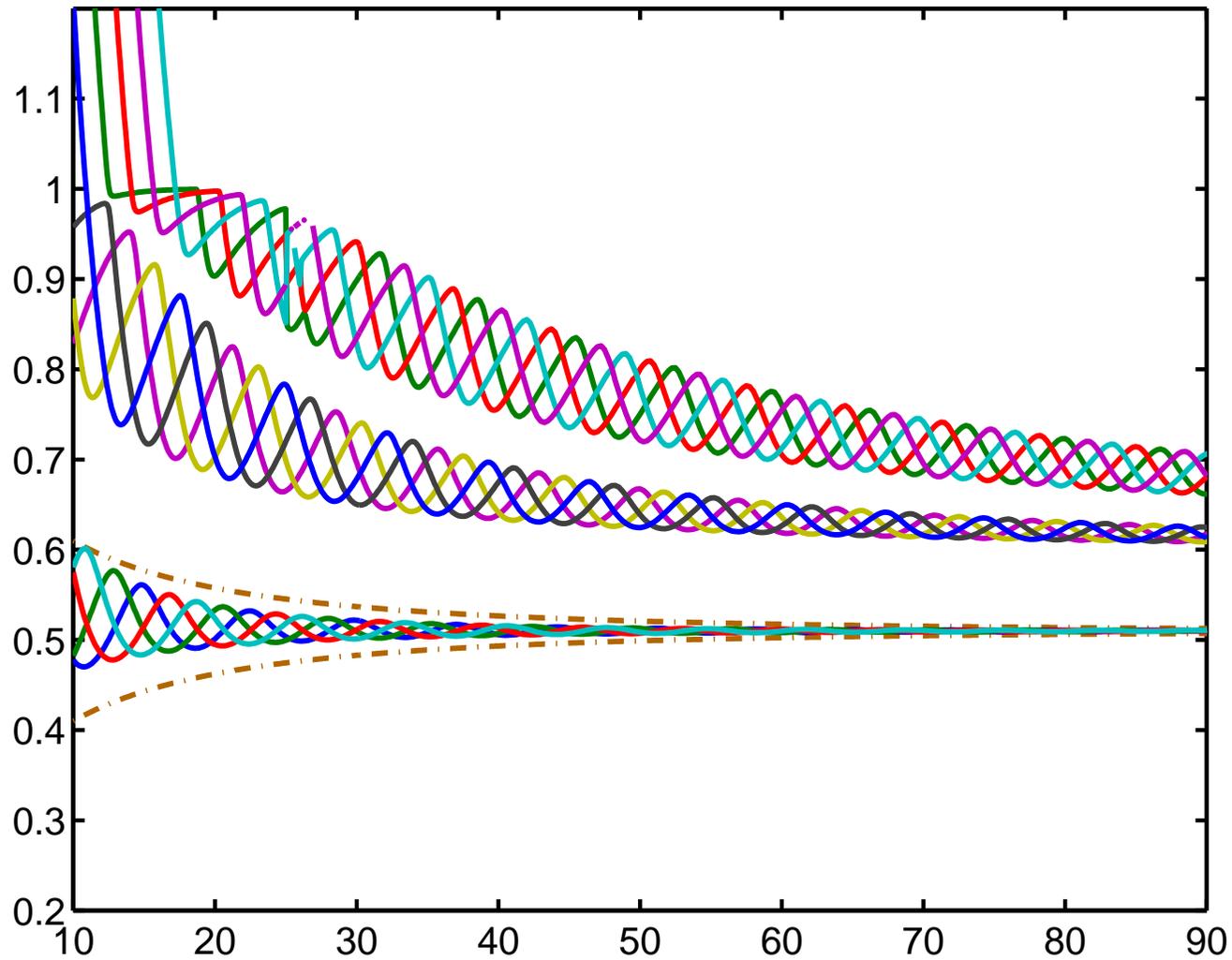


Modules et phases des fonctions propres 5-8, $h = 0.01$



Effet tunnel

Tube exponentiel : $\lambda_1 \pm C \exp\left(-2\sqrt{\Theta_0 - \lambda_1}/\sqrt{h}\right)$



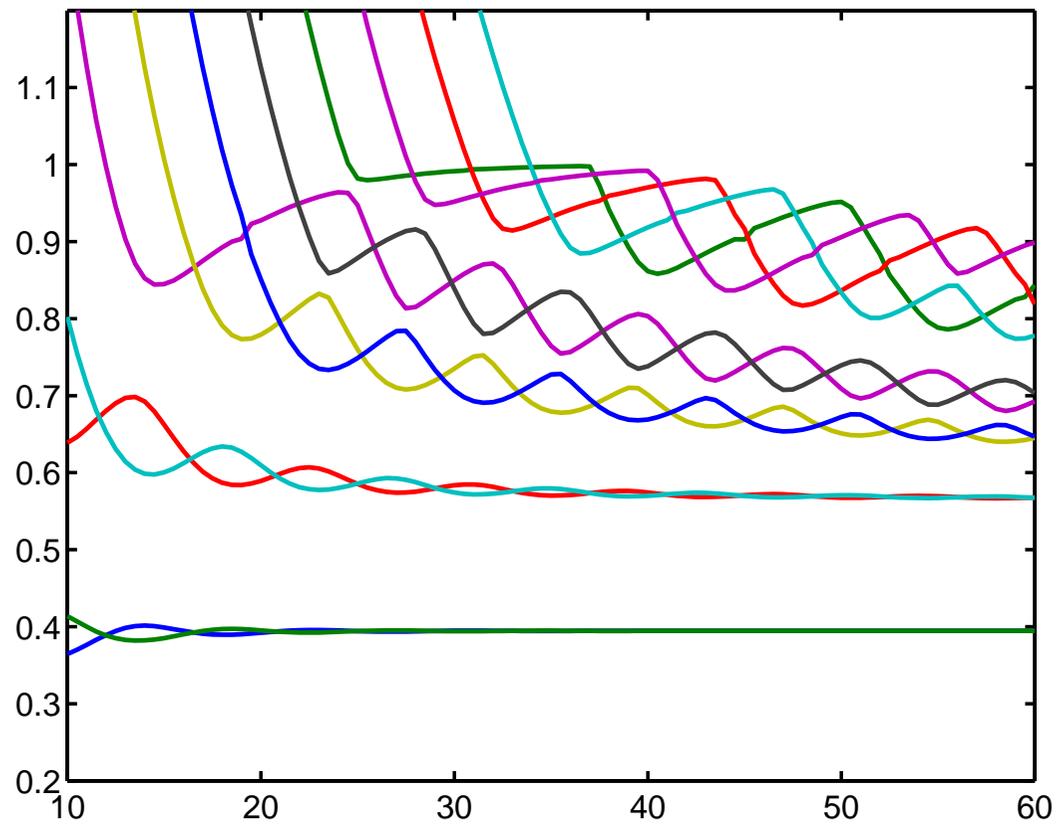
$h^{-1} \mu_{h,n}$ versus h^{-1}

Modes propres sur un polygone

Losange

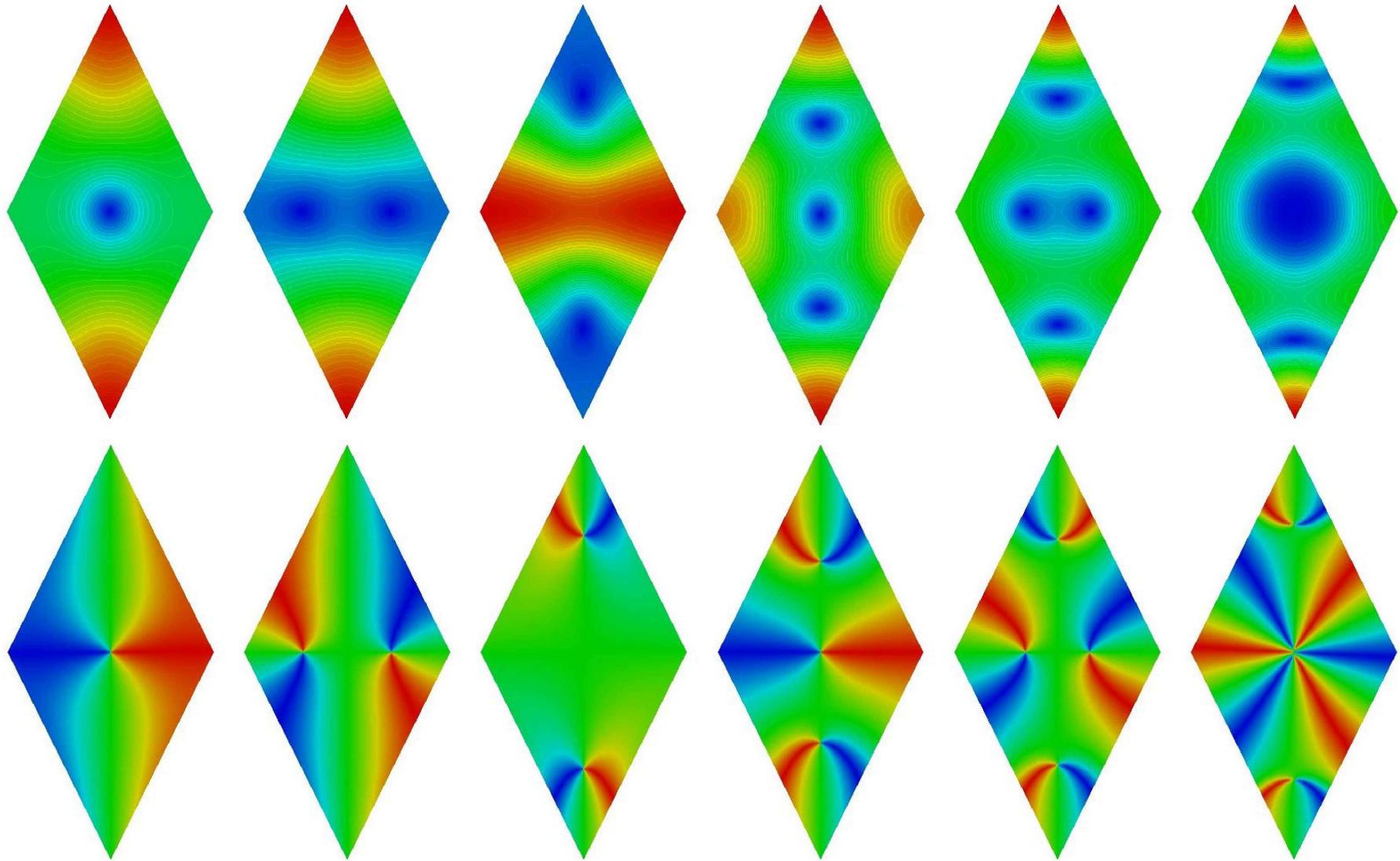
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 < \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 < \Theta_0$$

$$\mu_2(\alpha) = \Theta_0$$

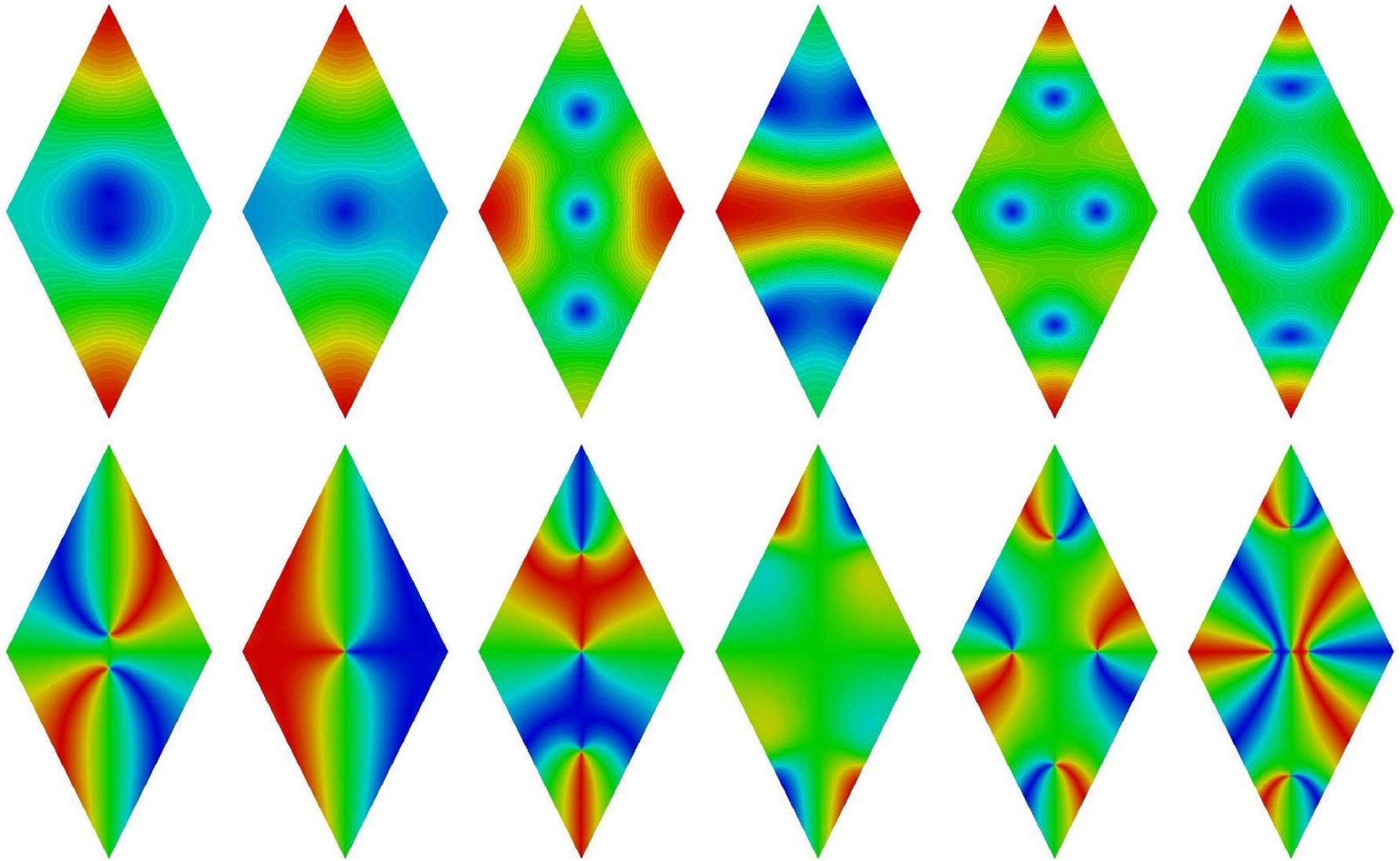


Losange

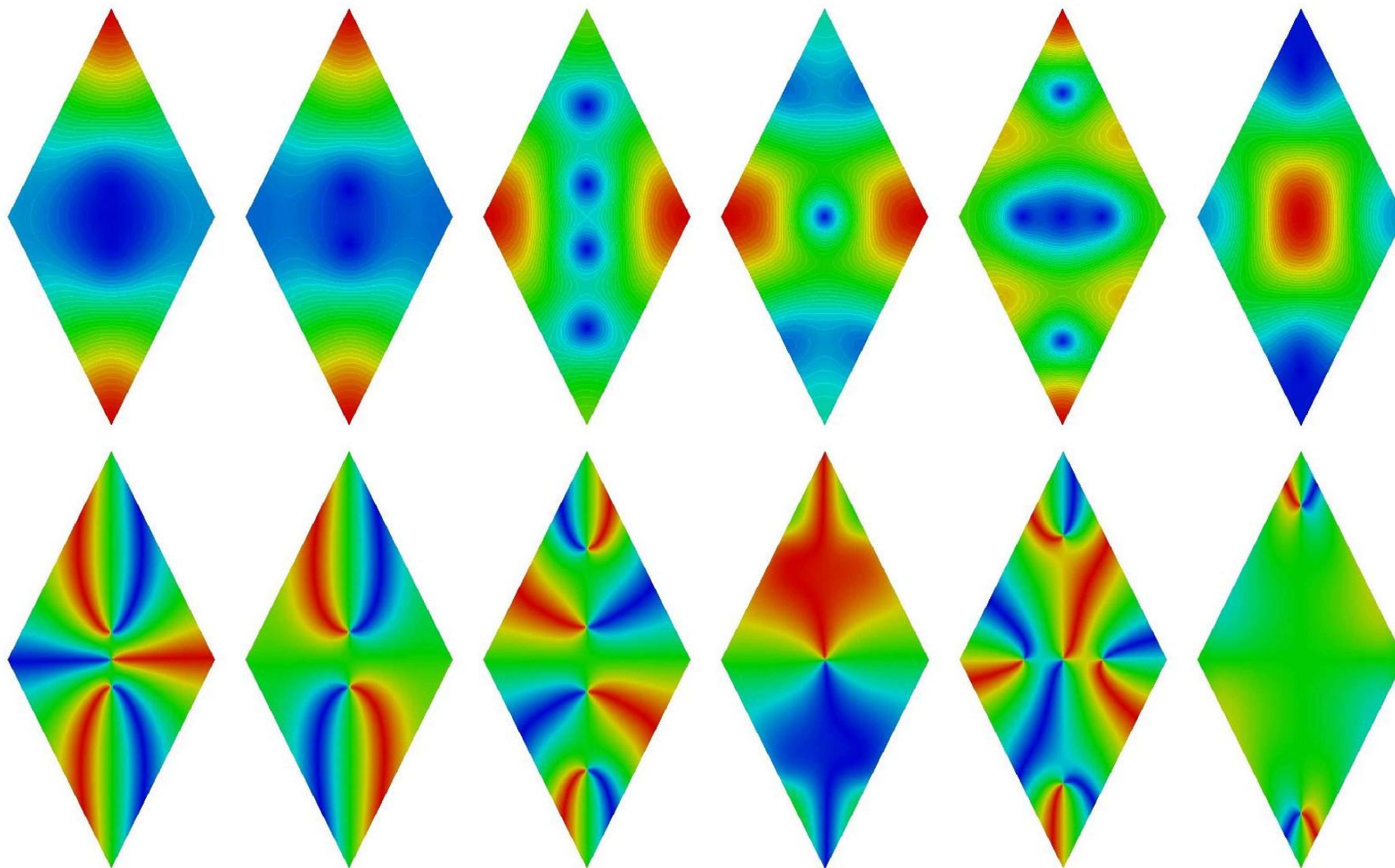
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-6, $h = 0.1$



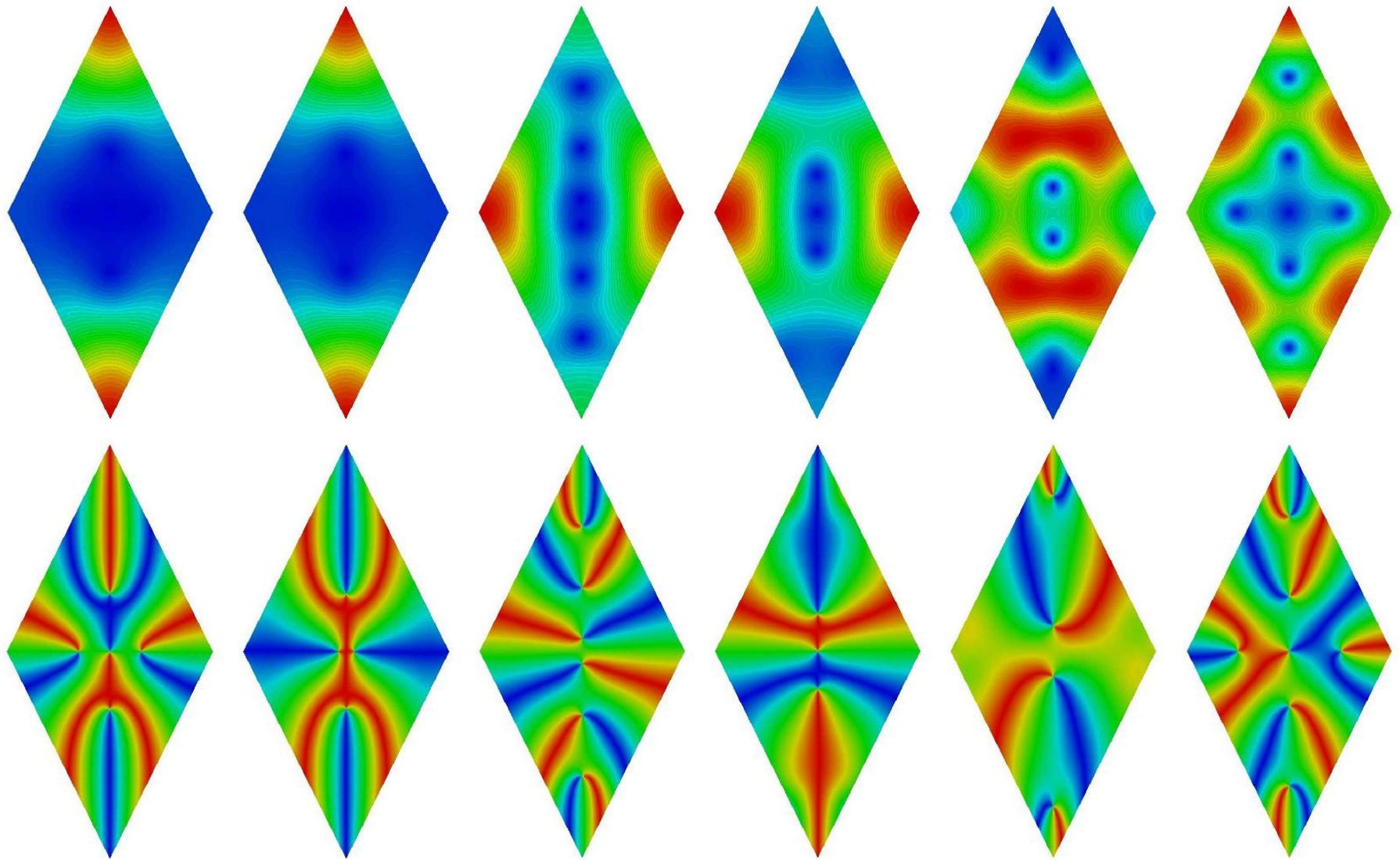
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-6, $h = 0.08$



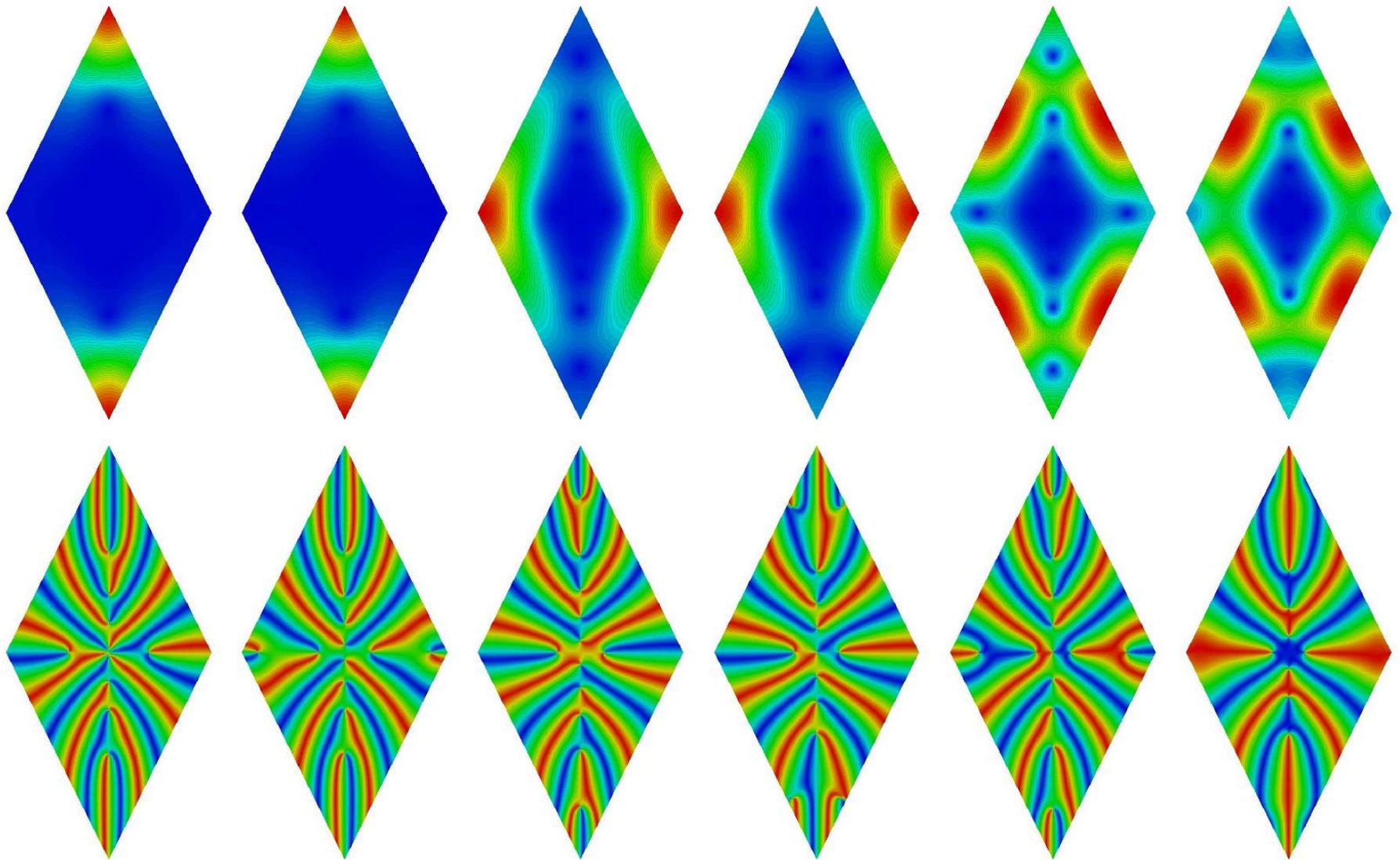
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-6, $h = 0.06$



Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-6, $h = 0.04$



Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-6, $h = 0.02$

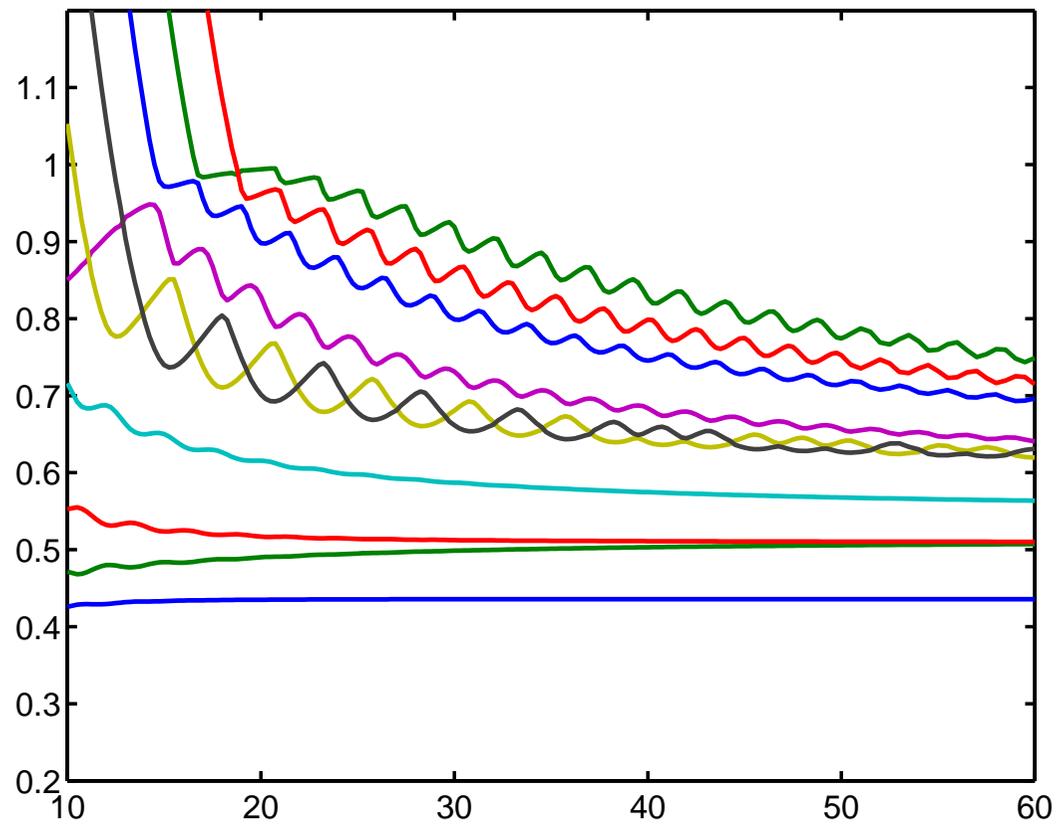


Modes propres sur un polygone

Trapèze

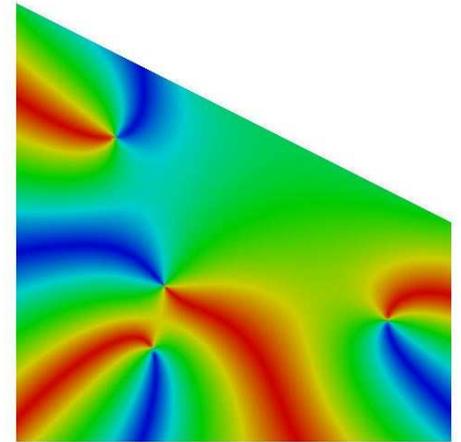
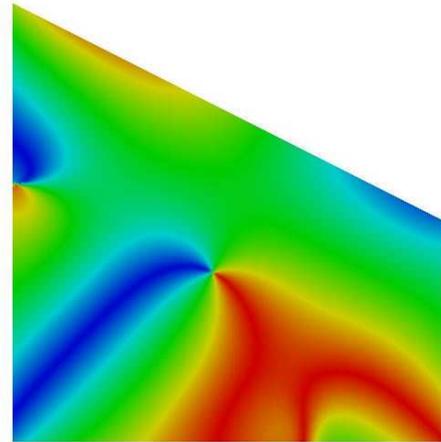
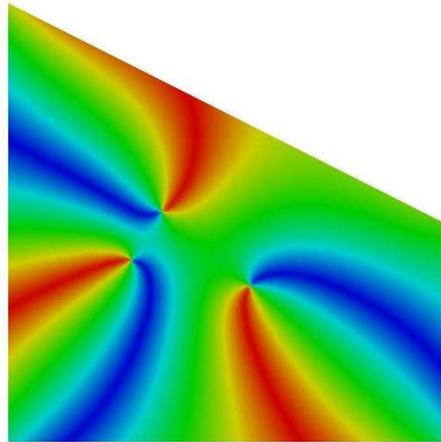
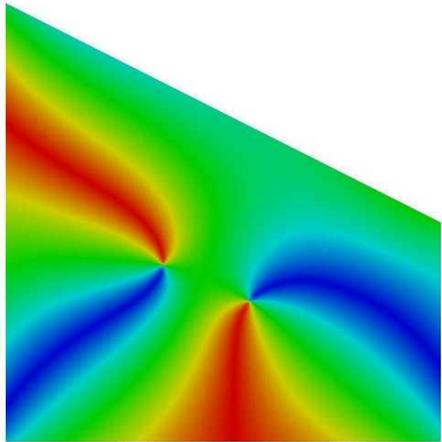
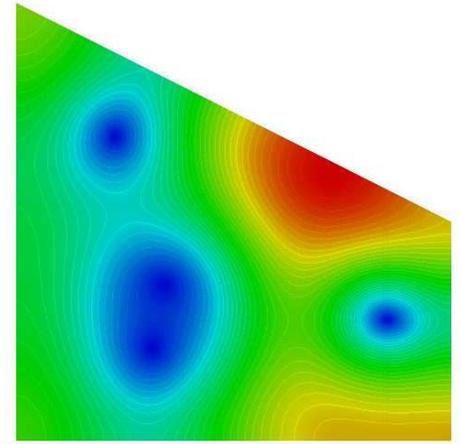
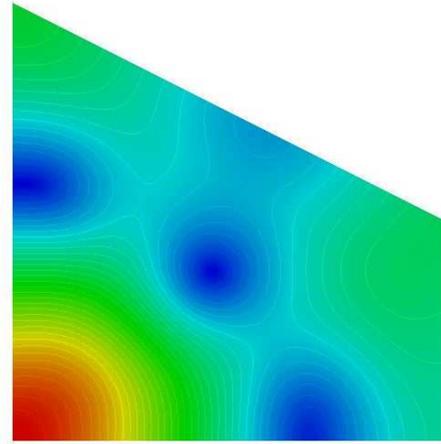
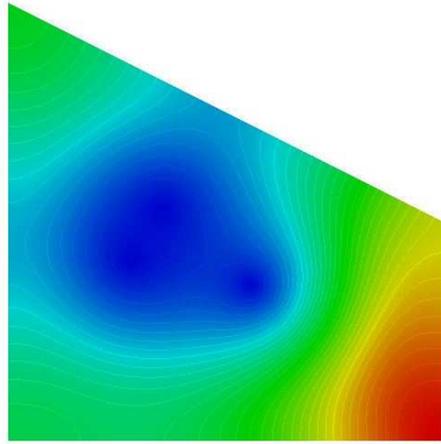
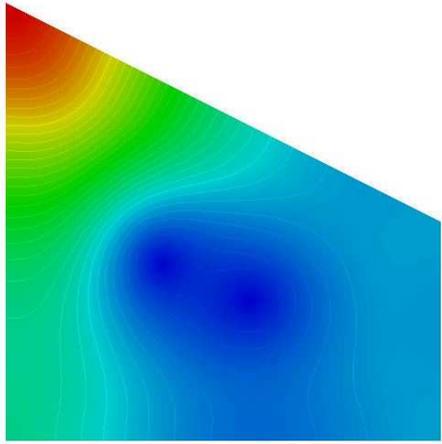
$$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 < \lambda_4 < \Theta_0$$

$$\mu_2(\alpha) = \Theta_0$$

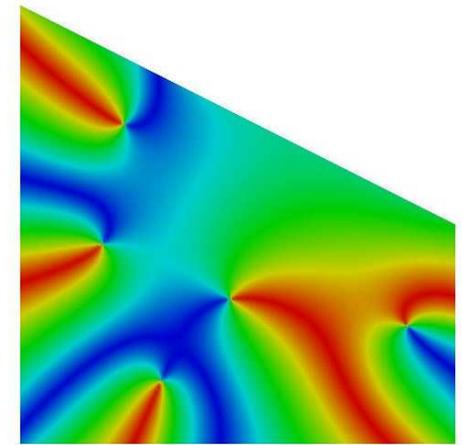
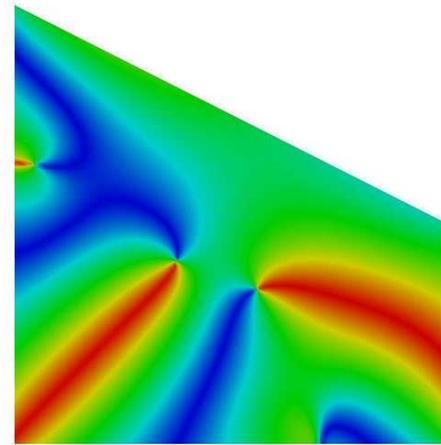
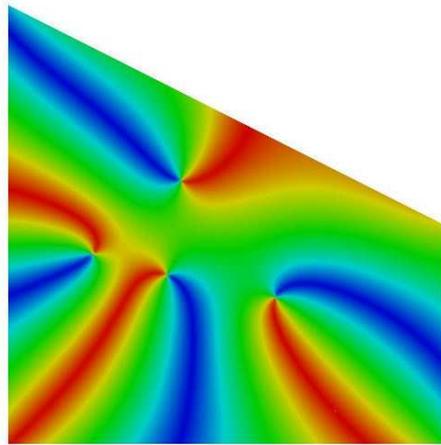
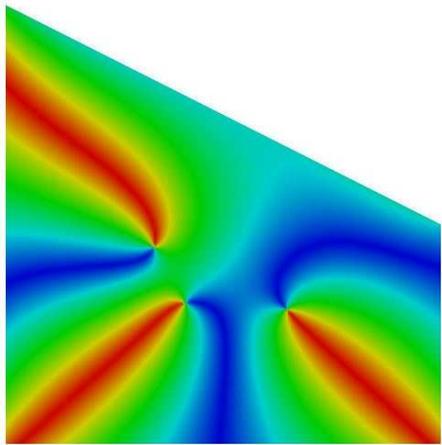
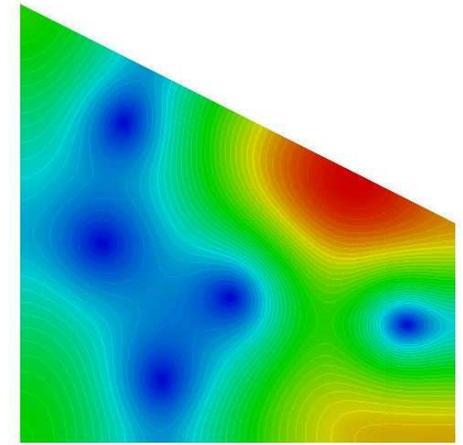
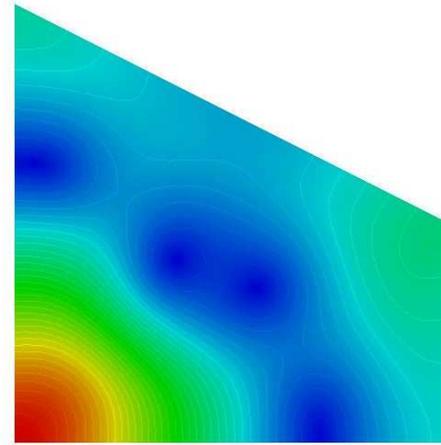
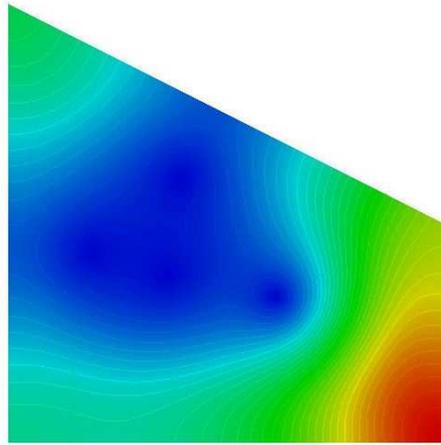
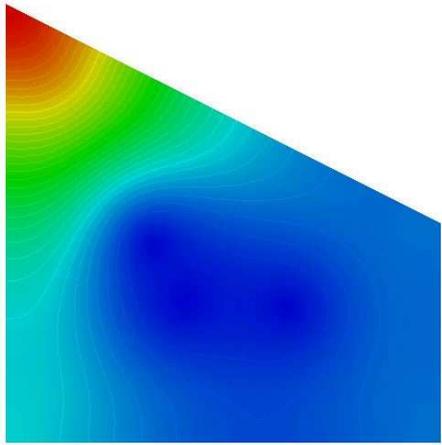


Trapèze

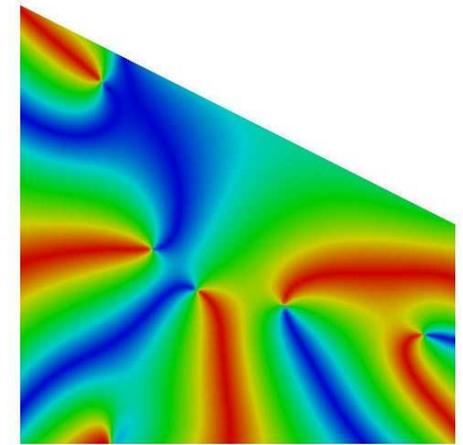
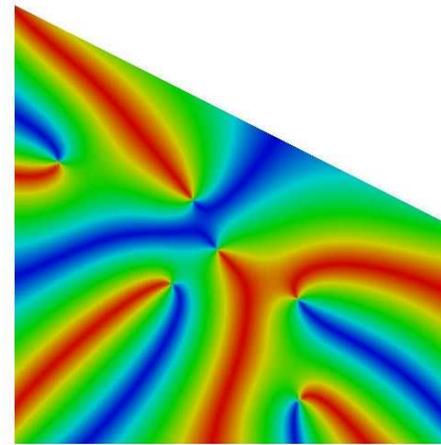
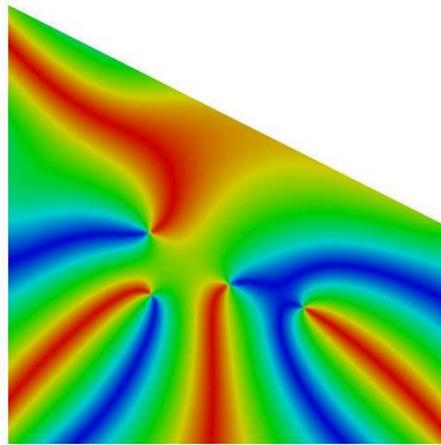
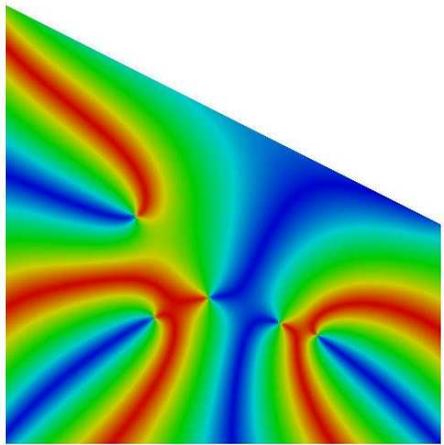
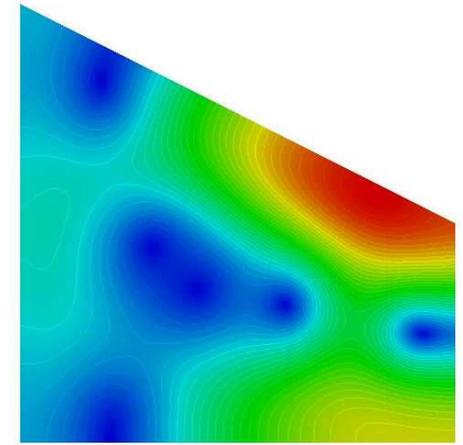
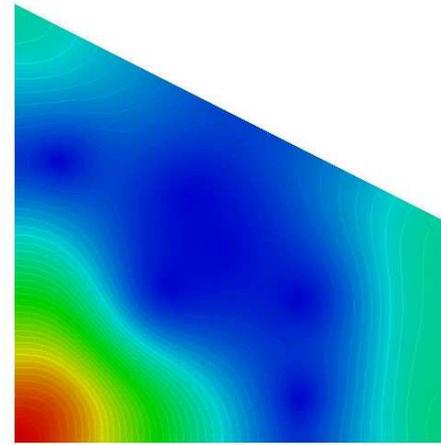
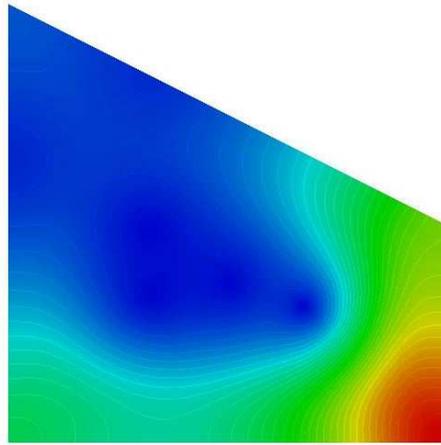
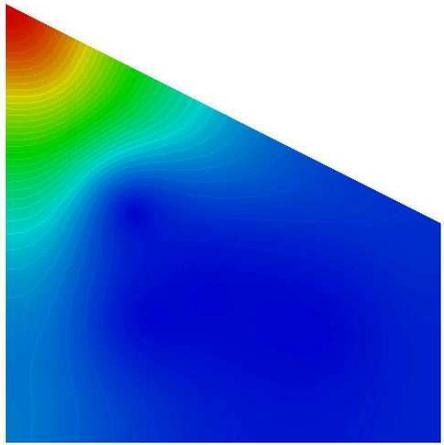
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.1$



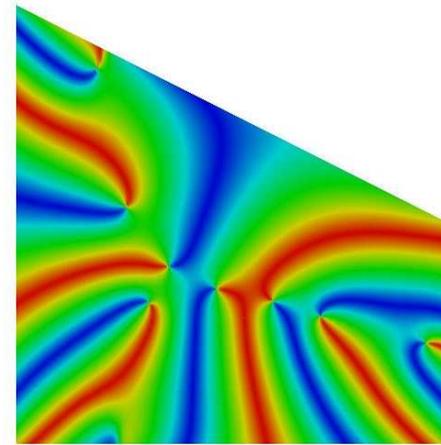
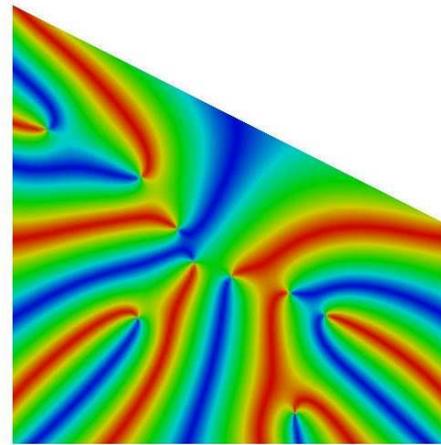
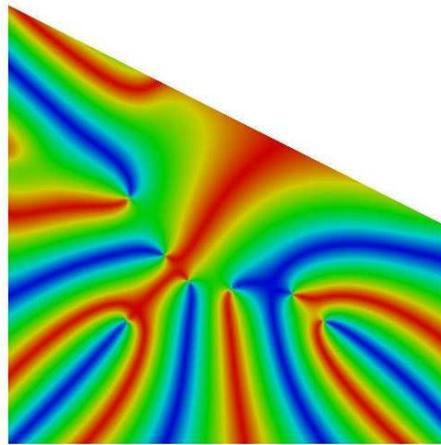
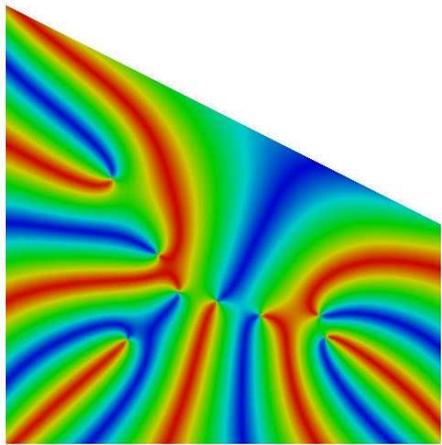
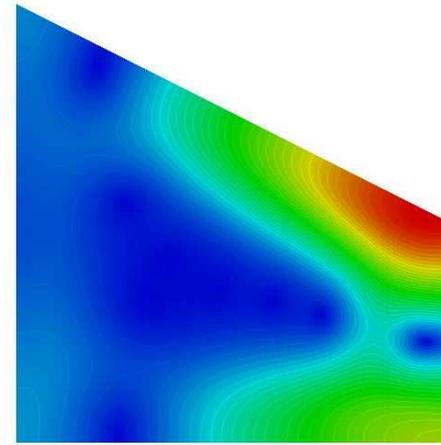
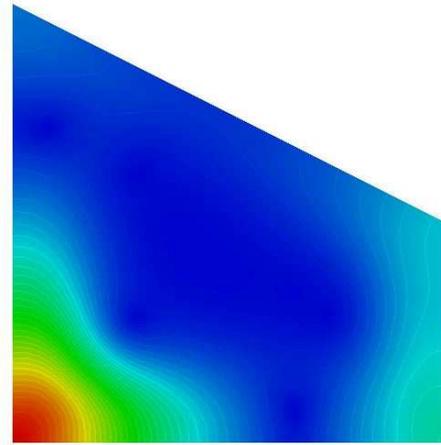
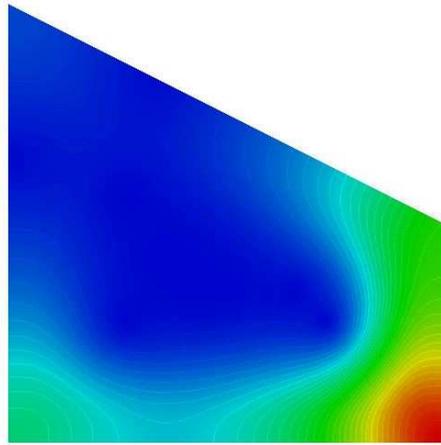
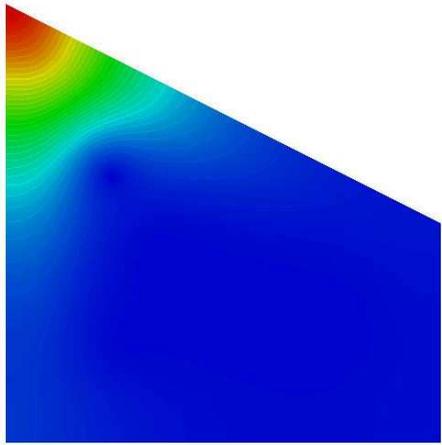
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.08$



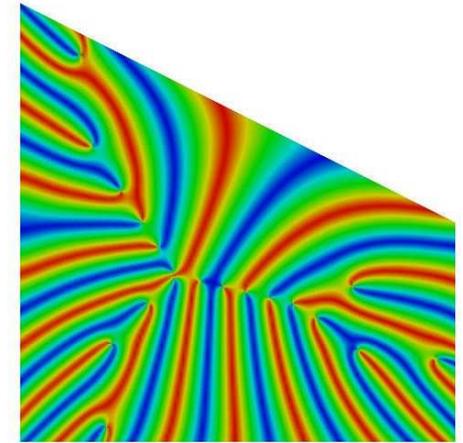
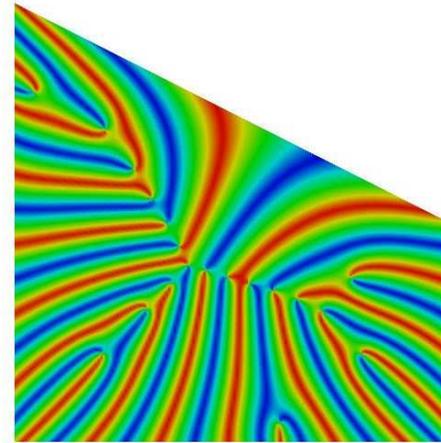
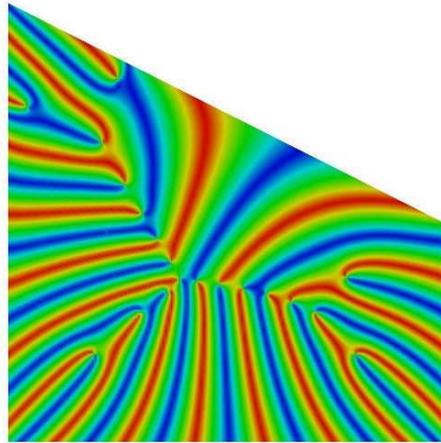
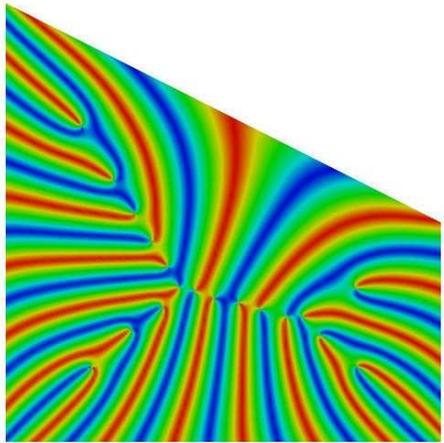
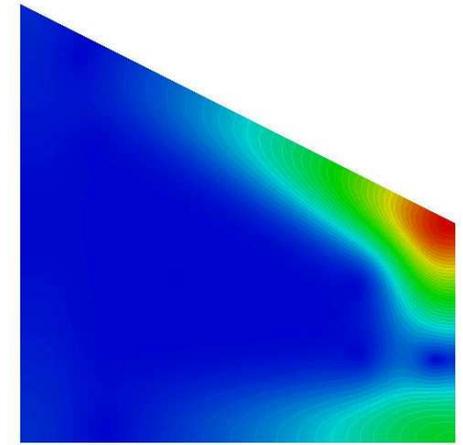
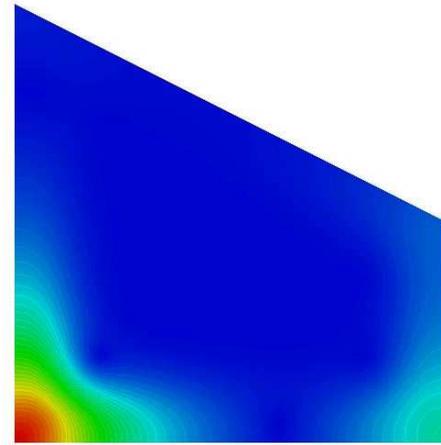
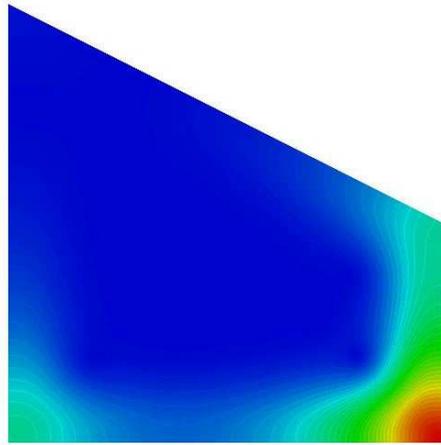
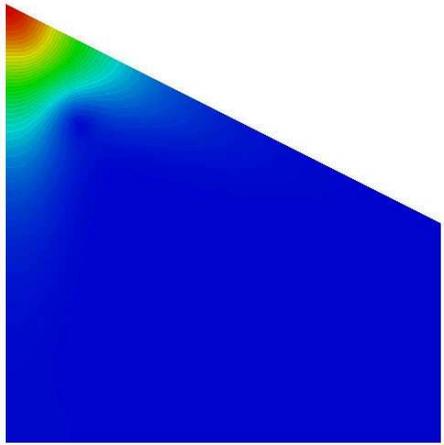
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.06$



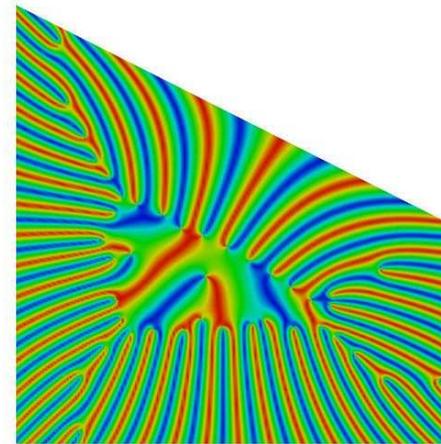
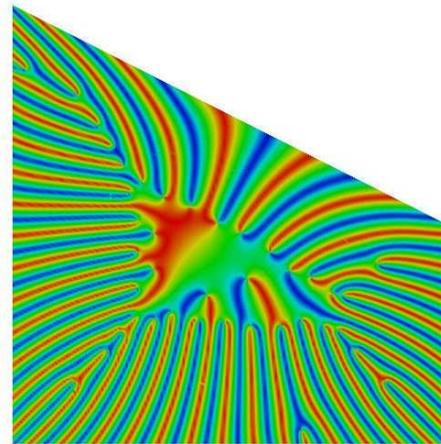
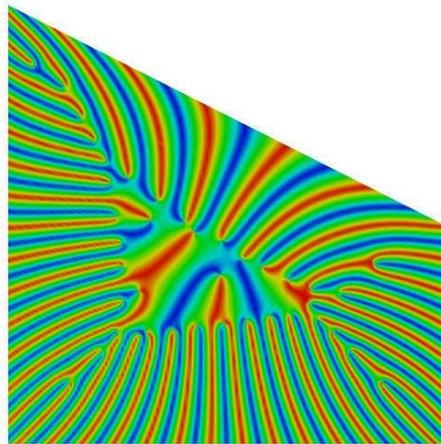
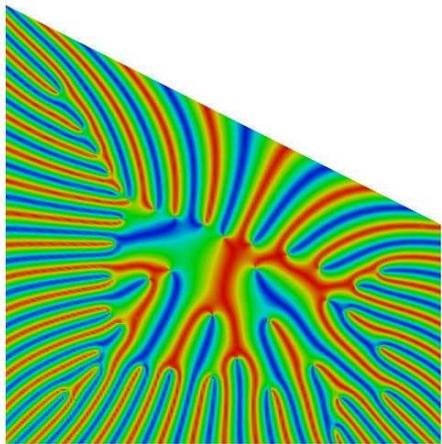
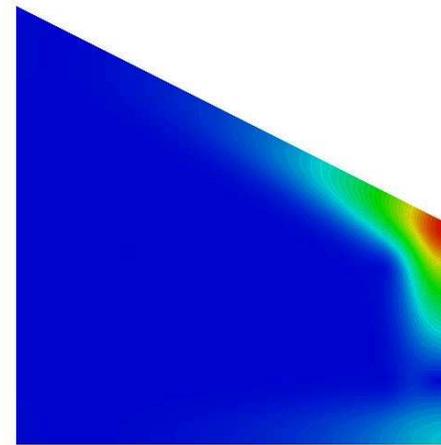
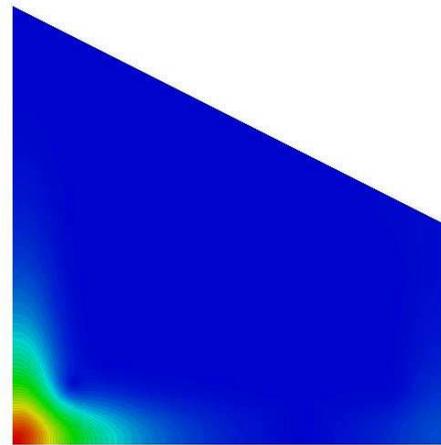
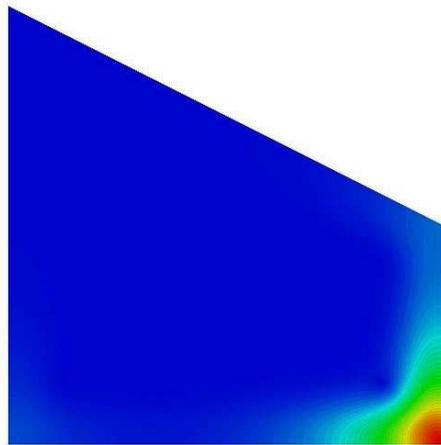
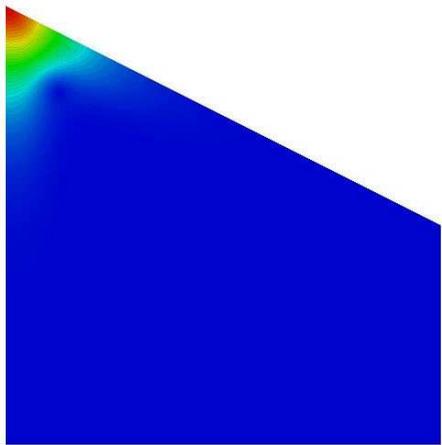
Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.04$



Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.02$



Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.01$

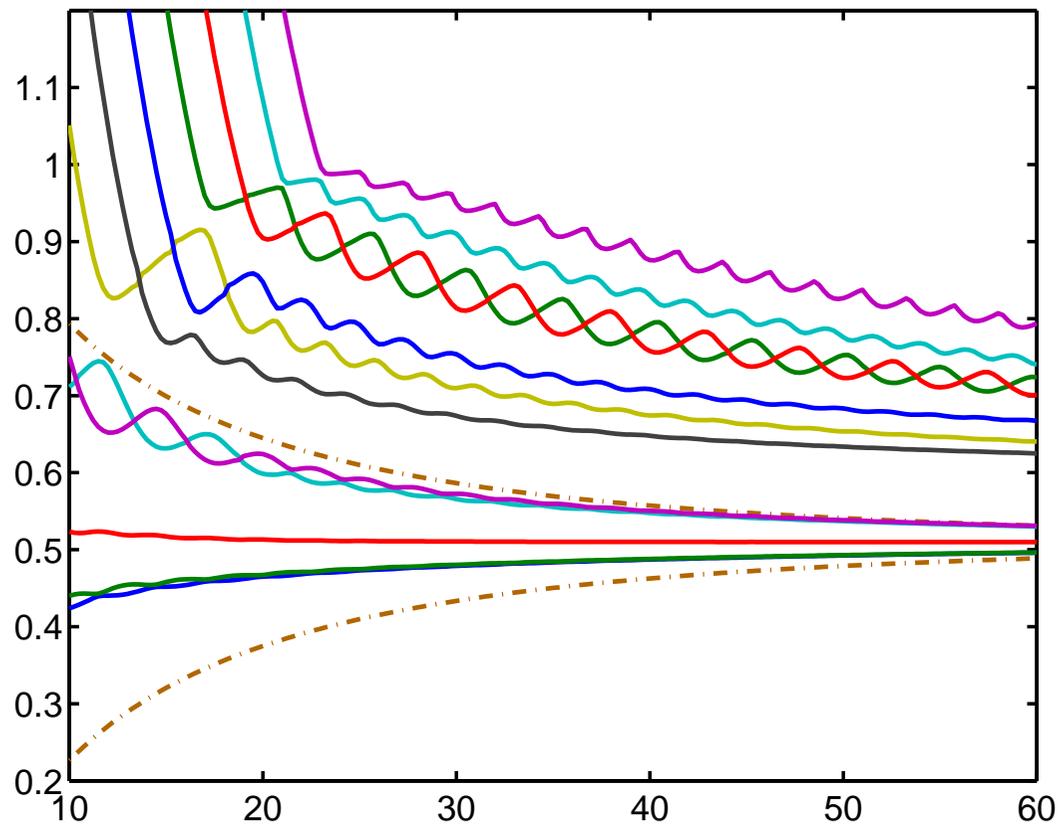


Modes propres sur un domaine polygonal non convexe

L-shape

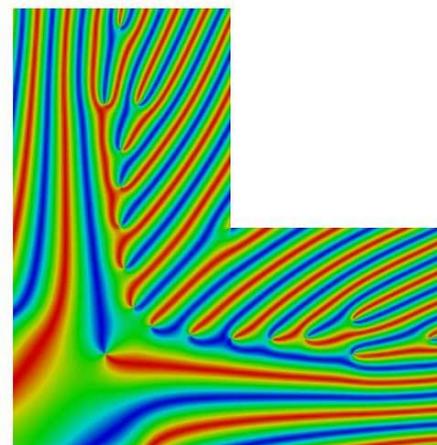
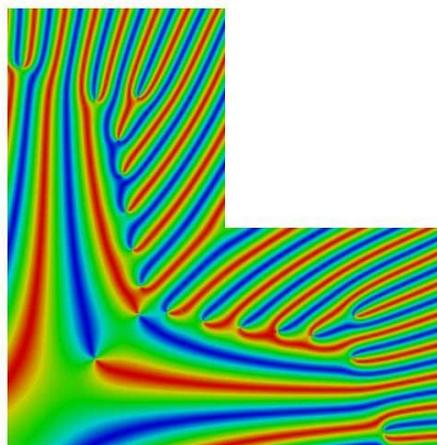
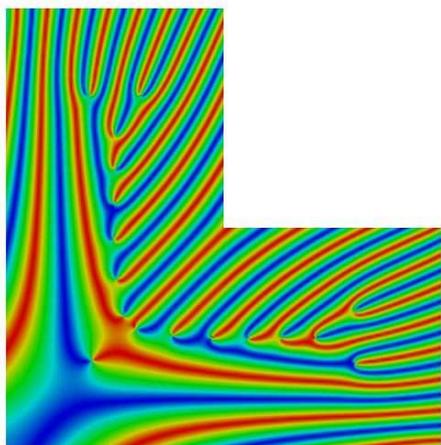
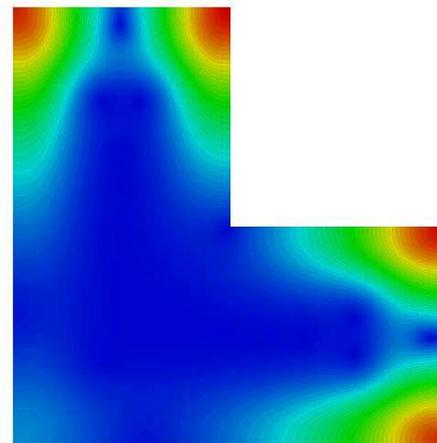
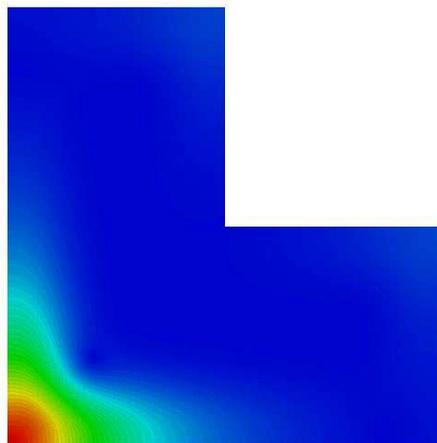
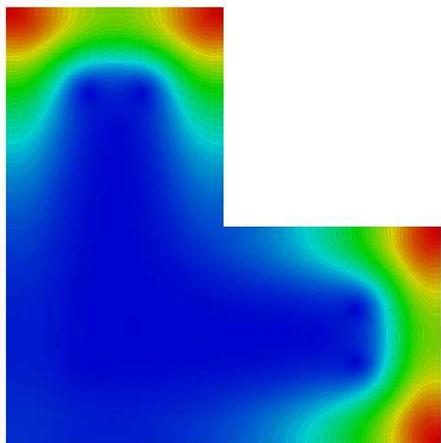
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 < \Theta_0$$

$$\mu_1(3\pi/2) = \Theta_0, \quad \mu_2(\pi/2) = \Theta_0$$



L-shape

Modules et phases des vecteurs propres 1, 3, 5, $h = 0.02$



Opérateur de Schrödinger sur un polygone curviligne

Ω polygone curviligne borné avec bord régulier par morceaux

$$p_h(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} (h\nabla - i\mathcal{A})u \cdot \overline{(h\nabla - i\mathcal{A})v} \, dx, \quad u, v \in H^1(\Omega)$$

$$P_h = -(h\nabla - i\mathcal{A})^2 \text{ on } \mathcal{D}(P_h) = \{u \in H^2(\Omega), \nu \cdot (h\nabla - i\mathcal{A})u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}$$

- $b = \inf_{x \in \overline{\Omega}} \mathcal{B}(x)$ et $b' = \inf_{x \in \partial\Omega} \mathcal{B}(x)$
- $\mu_{h,n}$ la n -ème valeur propre de P_h comptée avec multiplicité
- λ_n la n -ème valeur propre de $\bigoplus_{s \in \Sigma} \mathcal{B}(s) Q^{\alpha_s}$ comptée avec multiplicité

Hypothèses

1. $0 < \alpha_s < \pi$ pour tout $s \in \Sigma$

$K_{\Omega, \mathcal{B}}$ le plus grand entier tel que

$$\lambda_{K_{\Omega, \mathcal{B}}} < \min(\Theta_0 b', b)$$

2. Pour $n \leq K_{\Omega, \mathcal{B}}$ et $s \in \Sigma$, $k \leq K_{\alpha_s}$ t. q. $\mathcal{B}(s)\mu_k(\alpha_s) = \lambda_n$,
 $\mu_k(\alpha_s)$ est une valeur propre simple de Q^{α_s}

Construction des quasi-modes

1. Changement de variables autour d'un sommet pour se ramener à un secteur
2. Changement de jauge : pour avoir un champ magnétique proche de 1
3. Scaling et développement de Taylor : pour travailler avec un développement en séries formelles

Asymptotique des valeurs propres

Théorème 4. Soit $L \geq 2$, $\mathcal{E}^L(h)$ l'ensemble des $K_{\Omega, \mathcal{B}}$ plus petites asymptotiques à l'ordre L obtenues par les séries formelles et rangées en ordre croissant :

$$\mathcal{E}^L(h) = \{\mu_{h, \mathbf{s}, k}^{[L]}, \mathbf{s} \in \Sigma, k \leq K_{\alpha_{\mathbf{s}}} \text{ tel que } \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})\mu_k(\alpha_{\mathbf{s}}) < \min(b'\Theta_0, b)\}.$$

Soit $n \leq K_{\Omega, \mathcal{B}}$. Il existe $h_0, \mathbf{s} \in \Sigma$ et $k \leq K_{\alpha_{\mathbf{s}}}$ tels que $\mu_{h, \mathbf{s}, k}^{[L]}$ est le n -ème élément de $\mathcal{E}^L(h)$ pour tout $h \in (0, h_0)$. Nous avons

$$\mu_{h, \mathbf{s}, k}^{[L]} = h\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}) \sum_{\ell=0}^L h^{\ell/2} \mu_{\mathbf{s}, k}^{\ell} \quad \text{avec} \quad \mu_{\mathbf{s}, k}^0 = \mu_k(\alpha_{\mathbf{s}}).$$

Alors

$$|\mu_{h, n} - \mu_{h, \mathbf{s}, k}^{[L]}| \leq Ch^{\frac{L+1}{2}}, \quad \forall h \in (0, h_0).$$

Espaces propres

- $\{\Lambda_1 < \dots < \Lambda_M\}$ ensemble des valeurs distinctes de $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N\}$
- Pour tout $n \leq N$, $(\mu_{h,n}, u_{h,n})$ le n -ème mode propre de P_h
- Pour tout $m \leq M$, m -ème cluster d'espaces propres de P_h

$$F_{h,m} = \text{span}\{u_{h,n} \text{ pour tout } n \text{ tel que } \lambda_n = \Lambda_m\}$$

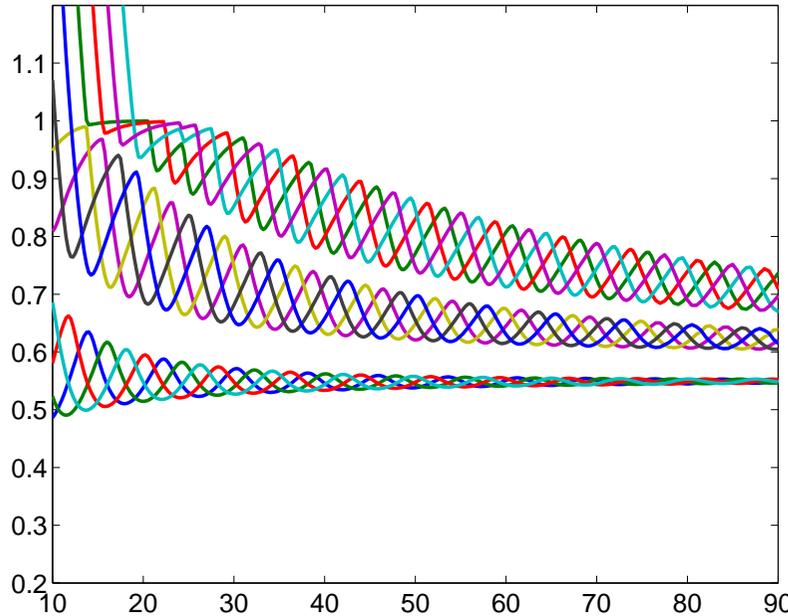
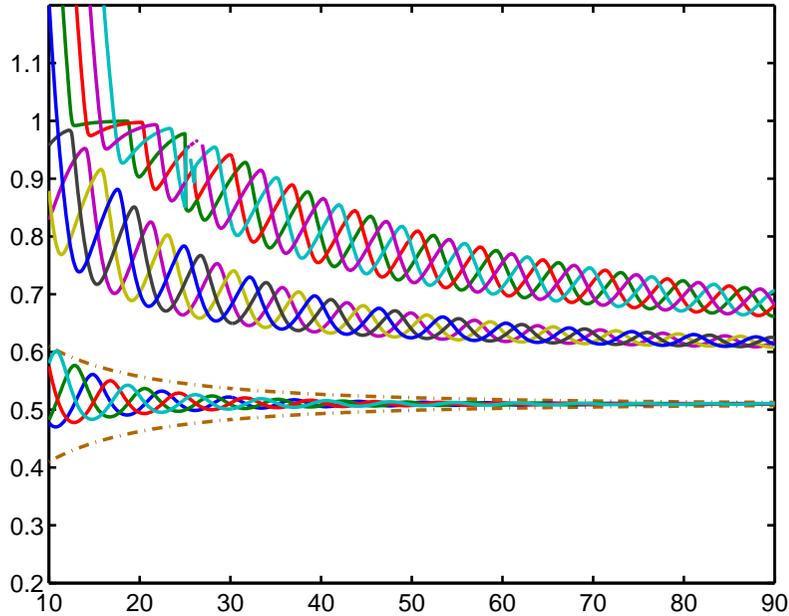
et le cluster de quasi-modes correspondant pour tout $L \in \mathbb{N}$

$$E_{h,m}^{[L]} = \text{span}\{\phi_{h,s,k}^{[L]} \text{ pour tout } s \in \Sigma, k \geq 1 \text{ tel que } \mathcal{B}(s)\mu_k(\alpha_s) = \Lambda_m\}$$

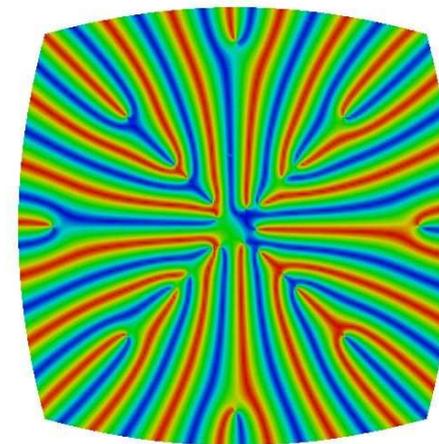
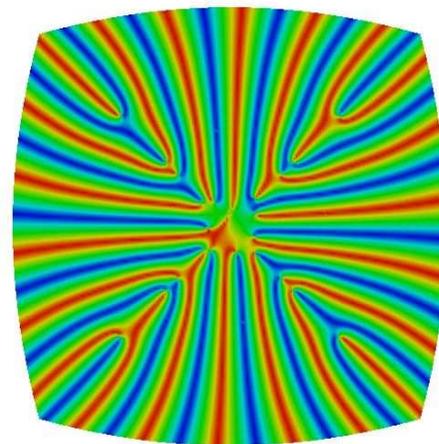
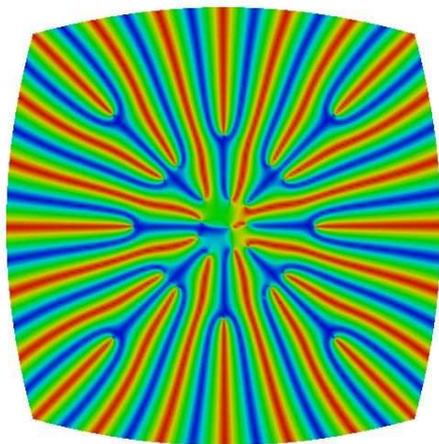
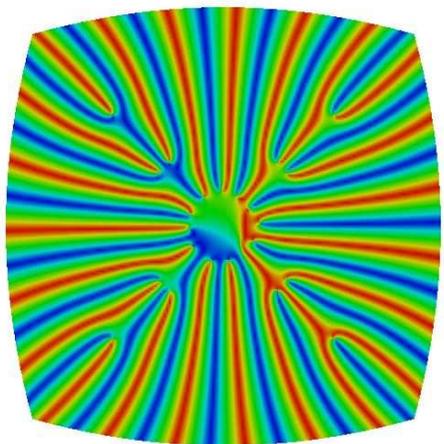
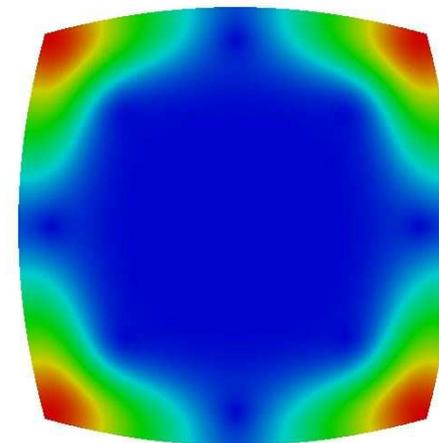
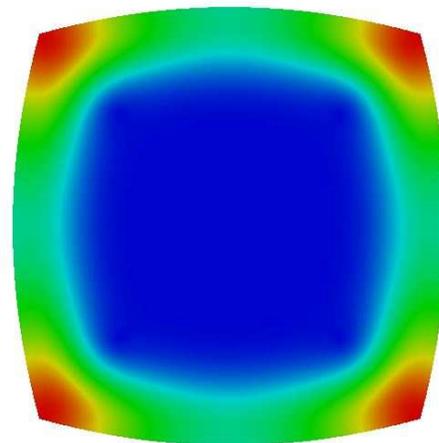
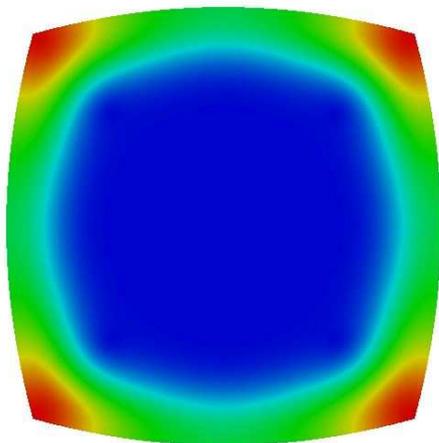
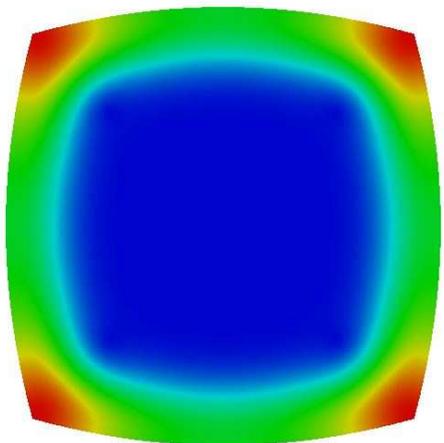
Théorème 5. *Pour tout $m \leq M$ et $L \geq 2$, il existe $C > 0$ tel que*

$$d(F_{h,m}, E_{h,m}^{[L]}) \leq Ch^{\frac{L-1}{2}}$$

Effet tunnel sur le carré et le carré courbe



Modules et phases des fonctions propres 1-4, $h = 0.02$



Applications à l'apparition de la supraconductivité

(avec S. Fournais, Univ. Aarhus, Denmark)

Notations

Ω polygone curviligne borné, simplement connexe

Σ ensemble des sommets, $N = |\Sigma| > 0$

α_s angle au sommet s

$\mathcal{H}_\Omega(B)$ réalisation de Neumann associée à $\int_\Omega |(-i\nabla - B\mathbf{F})u|^2 dx$,

$\lambda_{n,\Omega}(B)$ n -ème valeur propre de $\mathcal{H}_\Omega(B)$ comptée avec multiplicité

Hypothèses : pour tout $s \in \Sigma$

1. $\mu_1(\alpha_s) < \Theta_0$

2. $\alpha_s \in (0, \pi)$

$$\Lambda_1 := \min_{s \in \Sigma} \mu_1(\alpha_s)$$

Asymptotique de $H_{C_3}(\kappa)$

Théorème 6. *Il existe $\kappa_0 > 0$ tel que si $\kappa \geq \kappa_0$ alors l'équation*

$$\lambda_{1,\Omega}(\kappa H) = \kappa^2,$$

a une unique solution $H = H_{C_3}^{\text{lin}}(\kappa)$.

De plus, il existe une suite de réels $(\eta_j)_{j \geq 1}$ telle que

$$H_{C_3}^{\text{lin}}(\kappa) = \frac{\kappa}{\Lambda_1} \left(1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \eta_j \kappa^{-j} \right).$$

Si κ_0 est choisi assez grand, alors pour $\kappa \geq \kappa_0$, les champs critiques coïncident et satisfont

$$\underline{H}_{C_3}(\kappa) = \overline{H}_{C_3}(\kappa) = H_{C_3}^{\text{lin}}(\kappa).$$

Remarques

Si $\Sigma = \emptyset$, asymptotique obtenue par Fournais-Helffer

$$H_{C_3}(\kappa) = \frac{\kappa}{\Theta_0} \left(1 + \frac{C_1 k_{max}}{\sqrt{\Theta_0} \kappa} - C_1 \sqrt{\frac{3k_2}{2}} \kappa^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \kappa^{-\frac{7}{4}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \eta_j \kappa^{-\frac{j}{4}} \right).$$

Pour un rectangle, terme principal donné par Pan

$$H_{C_3}(\kappa) = \frac{\kappa}{\mu_1\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + \mathcal{O}(1).$$

Localisation de l'apparition de la supraconductivité

Pour les domaines réguliers :

$$H_{C_3}(\kappa) = \frac{\kappa}{\Theta_0} + \mathcal{O}(1)$$

+ localisation des minimiseurs autour des points de courbure maximale

Pour les domaines à coins :

$$H_{C_3}(\kappa) = \frac{\kappa}{\Lambda_1} + \mathcal{O}(1)$$

avec $\Lambda_1 < \Theta_0$

⇒ la présence de coins change l'ordre du terme principal de $H_{C_3}(\kappa)$.

⇒ la supraconductivité est dominée par les coins dans le régime

$$\frac{\kappa}{\Theta_0} \ll H \leq H_{C_3}(\kappa)$$

Théorème 7. Soit $\mu > 0$ tel que $\min_{s \in \Sigma} \mu_1(\alpha_s) < \mu < \Theta_0$.

$$\Sigma' := \{s \in \Sigma \mid \mu_1(\alpha_s) \leq \mu\}.$$

Il existe $\kappa_0, M, C, \epsilon > 0$ tels que si

$$\kappa \geq \kappa_0, \quad \frac{H}{\kappa} \geq \mu^{-1},$$

et (ψ, \mathbf{A}) est un minimiseur de $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa, H}$, alors

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} e^{\epsilon \sqrt{\kappa H} \text{dist}(x, \Sigma')} \left(|\psi(x)|^2 + \frac{1}{\kappa H} |p_{\kappa H \mathbf{A}} \psi(x)|^2 \right) dx \\ \leq C \int_{\{x: \sqrt{\kappa H} \text{dist}(x, \Sigma') \leq M\}} |\psi(x)|^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

Contribution des sommets

Soit $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$ tel que $\mu_1(\alpha) < \Theta_0$.

Définissons, pour $\mu_1, \mu_2 > 0$,

$$J_{\mu_1, \mu_2}^\alpha[\psi] = \int_{\Gamma_\alpha} \left\{ |(-i\nabla - \mathbf{F})\psi|^2 - \mu_1|\psi|^2 + \frac{\mu_2}{2}|\psi|^4 \right\} dx,$$

sur $\{\psi \in L^2(\Gamma_\alpha) \mid (-i\nabla - \mathbf{F})\psi \in L^2(\Gamma_\alpha)\}$.

Définissons l'énergie fondamentale correspondante

$$E_{\mu_1, \mu_2}^\alpha := \inf J_{\mu_1, \mu_2}^\alpha[\psi].$$

Théorème 8.

Supposons

$$\frac{\kappa}{H(\kappa)} \rightarrow \mu \in (0, \Theta_0) \quad \text{as } \kappa \rightarrow \infty.$$

Soit $(\psi, \mathbf{A}) = (\psi, \mathbf{A})_{\kappa, H(\kappa)}$ un minimiseur de $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa, H(\kappa)}$.

Alors

$$\mathcal{E}_{\kappa, H(\kappa)}[\psi, \mathbf{A}] \rightarrow \sum_{s \in \Sigma} E_{\mu, \mu}^{\alpha_s} \quad \text{quand } \kappa \rightarrow \infty$$