凝聚态中的二次量子化方法

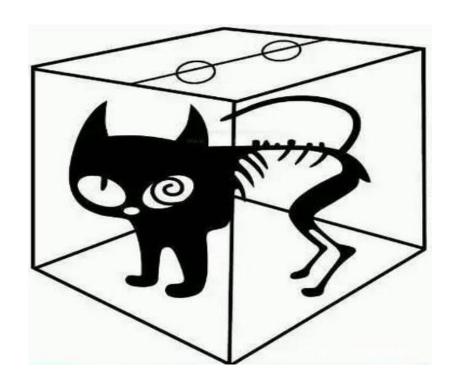
张天乙 凝聚态物理专业 2022年4月3日

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"一次"量子化

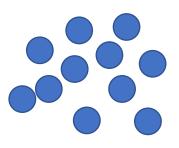
"一次"量子化是把经典理论加以改变,使之成为量子理论的手续。



二次量子化的原因



N=1



 $N \sim 10^{23}$

- 一次量子化关注单体运动,重点计算波函数, 计算一个粒子出现在哪里的概率。
- 二次量子化则关注多体系统,重点计算体系的 状态,采用粒子在不同态的占据数来表示系统, 计算系统处于不同粒子占据态的概率。

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(1) 建立全同粒子体系的基矢

设有一个由n个全同粒子构成的系统,这个系统的希尔伯特空间和本征矢分别为:

$$R_{n} = R^{(1)} \otimes R^{(2)} \otimes \cdots \otimes R^{(n)}$$
$$|b\rangle = |b^{\alpha}\rangle_{1} |b^{\beta}\rangle_{2} \dots |b^{\gamma}\rangle_{n}$$

式中 $R^{(i)}$ 为第i个粒子的希尔伯特空间, $|b^{\alpha}>_i$ 为第i个粒子的 α 态

由于量子力学基本原理的限制,体系的波函数写为:

$$|n; b^{\alpha} b^{\beta} \dots b^{\gamma} > = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{P} \varepsilon^{p} P |b^{\alpha} >_{1} |b^{\beta} >_{2} \dots |b^{\gamma} >_{n}$$

式中P算符的作用是对粒子编号取一个排列,p表示置换次数, ε =1(玻色子)或-1(费米子)。

- (2) 写出粒子的产生湮灭算符
 - 位置表象

$$\widehat{\Psi}^{\dagger}(x)|n; x^{\alpha} x^{\beta}... x^{\gamma} > = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1; x x^{\alpha} x^{\beta}... x^{\gamma} >$$

$$\widehat{\Psi}(x)|n; x^{\alpha} x^{\beta}... x^{\gamma} > = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} [\delta(x-x^{\alpha}) | n-1; x^{\beta}... x^{\gamma} >$$

$$+ \varepsilon \delta(x-x^{\beta}) | n-1; x^{\alpha}... x^{\gamma} >$$

$$+ \cdots$$

$$+ \varepsilon^{n-1} \delta(x-x^{\gamma}) | n-1; x^{\alpha} x^{\beta}... >]$$

• 不同表象之间产生湮灭算符的关系

$$\hat{\varPsi}^{\dag}(x) = \sum_{b} \hat{C}^{\dag}(b) < b \, | x >$$
 , $\hat{\varPsi}(x) = \sum_{b} \hat{C}(b) < x | b >$

例如:

布洛赫表象
$$\hat{\Psi}(x) = \sum_{k} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{C}_{k,\sigma} \cdot \psi_{k,\sigma}(x)$$

瓦尼尔表象
$$\hat{\Psi}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{l} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{C}_{l,\sigma} \cdot a_{\sigma} (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{l})$$

- (3) 用这些算符去表示哈密顿算符
 - 位置表象

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{i} \hat{h}(\vec{r}_{i}) + \sum_{i \neq j} \hat{U}(\vec{r}_{i} - \vec{r}_{j}) = \hat{H}^{(1)} + \hat{H}^{(2)}$$

• 单体算符

$$egin{aligned} \hat{H}^{(1)} &= \sum_i \hat{h}\left(x_i
ight) \ &= \int \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x) \hat{h}\left(x
ight) \hat{\psi}(x) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

• 两体算符

$$\begin{split} \hat{H}^{(2)} &= \sum_{i,j} \hat{U}(x_i - x_j) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(x) \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(x') \hat{U}(x - x') \hat{\psi}(x') \hat{\psi}(x) dx dx' \end{split}$$

• 位置表象下全同粒子体系的哈密顿量的二次量子化表示

$$\begin{split} \hat{H} &= \int \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(x) \hat{h}(x) \hat{\psi}(x) dx \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \iint \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(x) \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(x') \hat{U}(x-x') \hat{\psi}(x') \hat{\psi}(x) dx dx' \end{split}$$

根据研究的物理过程以及物理量,选择合适的表象,并利用产生湮灭算符的表象变换规则得到对应表象下全同粒子体系的哈密顿量的二次量子化表示

例如:

倒空间:布洛赫表象

实空间: 瓦尼尔表象

二次量子化的范式

1. 确定全同粒子系统哈密顿量

$$\hat{H} = \sum_i \hat{h}(\vec{r}_i) + \sum_{i \neq j} \hat{U}(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j)$$

2. 带入坐标表象下哈密顿量的二次量子化公式

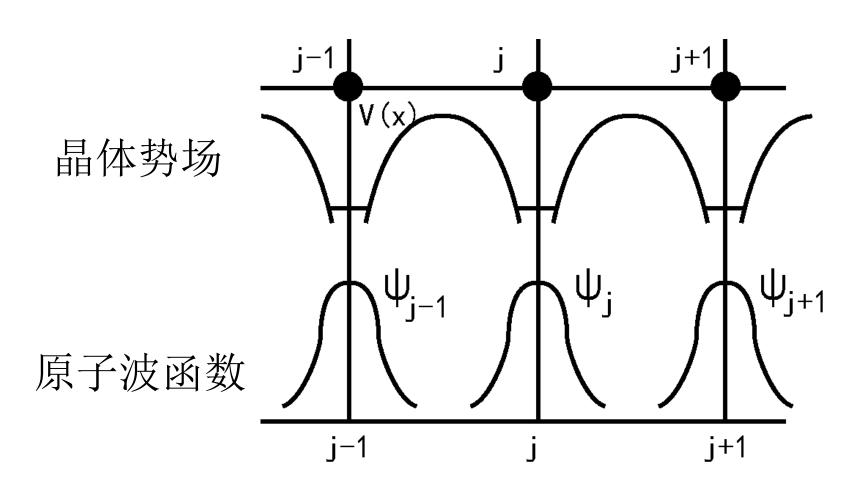
$$\begin{split} \hat{H} = & \int \! \hat{\varPsi}^\dagger(\vec{r}) \hat{h}(\vec{r}) \hat{\varPsi}(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \! \iint \! \hat{\varPsi}^\dagger(\vec{r}) \hat{\varPsi}^\dagger(\vec{r}') \hat{U}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \hat{\varPsi}(\vec{r}') \hat{\varPsi}(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} d\vec{r}' \end{split}$$

- 3. 选择合适的表象,将 $\hat{\Psi}(\vec{r})$ 和 $\hat{\Psi}^{\dagger}(\vec{r})$ 展开
- 4. 考虑限制条件
- 5. 计算得到哈密顿量的二次量子化表示

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物理模型:



1. 系统哈密顿量

$$\hat{H} = \sum_i \hat{h}(ec{r}_i) = \sum_i iggl[-rac{ec{\hbar}^2}{2m}
abla_i^2 + V(ec{r}_i) iggr]$$

2. 带入坐标表象下哈密顿量的二次量子化公式

$$\hat{H} = \int \! \hat{\varPsi}^\dagger(ec{r}) \hat{h}(ec{r}) \hat{\varPsi}(ec{r}) dec{r}$$

3. 选取瓦尼尔表象
$$\hat{\Psi}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{l} \hat{C}_{l} a(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{l})$$

$$egin{aligned} \hat{H} &= \int \hat{\Psi}^\dagger(ec{r}) \hat{h}(ec{r}) \hat{\Psi}(ec{r}) dec{r} \ &= \int \sum_{l,l'} \hat{C}_l^\dagger a^* \Big(ec{r} - ec{R}_l \Big) \hat{h}(ec{r}) \hat{C}_{l'} a \Big(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l'} \Big) dec{r} \ &= \sum_{l,l'} \hat{C}_l^\dagger \hat{C}_{l'} J_{ll'} \end{aligned}$$

式中
$$J_{ll'} = \int a^* (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l) \hat{h}(\vec{r}) a(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{l'}) d\vec{r}$$

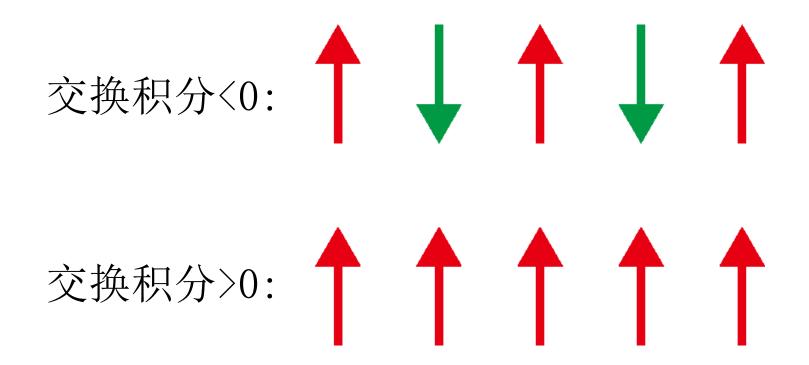
4. 只考虑最近邻(限制条件: $\vec{l} = \vec{l}'$ 或 $\vec{l} + \vec{\rho} = \vec{l}'$)

$$\hat{H} = arepsilon(0) \sum_{l} \widehat{n}_{l} - J \sum_{l,
ho} \widehat{C}_{l}^{\dagger} \widehat{C}_{l+
ho}$$

计算色散关系, 转换为布洛赫表象

$$\begin{split} \widehat{C}_{l} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{l}} \, \widehat{C}_{k} \\ \widehat{H} &= \varepsilon(0) \sum_{l} \widehat{n}_{l} - J \sum_{k} \sum_{\rho} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{\rho}} \, \widehat{C}_{k}^{\dagger} \, \widehat{C}_{k} \\ &= \sum_{k} \left(\varepsilon(0) - J \sum_{\rho} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{\rho}} \right) \, \widehat{C}_{k}^{\dagger} \, \widehat{C}_{k} \\ &= \sum_{k} E(\vec{k}) \cdot \widehat{n}_{k} \\ E(\vec{k}) &= \varepsilon(0) - J \sum_{\rho} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{\rho}} \end{split}$$

物理模型:



1. 电子之间的库伦势

$$\hat{H}_c = \sum_{i,j} \hat{U}(\vec{r}_i, \vec{r}_j) = \sum_{i,j} rac{e^2}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|}$$

2. 带入坐标表象下哈密顿量的二次量子化公式

$$\hat{H}_c = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s,s'} \iint \!\!\!\!\! \hat{\varPsi}^\dagger(\vec{r},s) \hat{\varPsi}^\dagger(\vec{r}',s') \frac{e^2}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} \hat{\varPsi}(\vec{r}',s') \hat{\varPsi}(\vec{r},s) d\vec{r} d\vec{r}'$$

3. 选取瓦尼尔表象

$$\begin{split} \hat{\varPsi}(\vec{r},s) &= \sum_{l} \sum_{\sigma} a \Big(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{l} \Big) \chi_{\sigma}(s) \hat{C}_{l,\sigma} \\ \hat{H}_{c} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l_{1}l_{2}l_{3}l_{4}} \sum_{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} \iint a^{*} \Big(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{l_{1}} \Big) a^{*} \Big(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{l_{2}} \Big) \hat{U} (\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \\ & \cdot a \Big(\vec{r}' - \vec{R}_{l_{3}} \Big) a \Big(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{l_{4}} \Big) d\vec{r} d\vec{r}' \hat{C}_{l_{1},\sigma_{1}}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_{2},\sigma_{2}}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_{3},\sigma_{2}} \hat{C}_{l_{4},\sigma_{1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l,l,l} \sum_{s} \langle l_{1}l_{2} | \hat{U} | l_{3}l_{4} \rangle \hat{C}_{l_{1},\sigma_{1}}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_{2},\sigma_{2}}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_{3},\sigma_{2}} \hat{C}_{l_{4},\sigma_{1}} \end{split}$$

$$< l_1 l_2 |\hat{U}| l_3 l_4> = \iint a^* \left(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l_1}
ight) a^* \left(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l_2}
ight) \hat{U} \left(ec{r} - ec{r}'
ight) a \left(ec{r}' - ec{R}_{l_3}
ight) a \left(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l_4}
ight) dec{r} dec{r}'$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{l_1 l_2 l_3 l_4} \sum_{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} < l_1 l_2 |\hat{U}| l_3 l_4 > \hat{C}_{l_1, \sigma_1}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_2, \sigma_2}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_3, \sigma_2} \hat{C}_{l_4, \sigma_1}$$

4. 限制条件: 只考虑电子的交换 $(\vec{l}_1 = \vec{l}_3, \vec{l}_2 = \vec{l}_4)$

$$\begin{split} \hat{H}_{c} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l_{1}l_{2}} {}' \sum_{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} < l_{1}l_{2} |\hat{U}| l_{1}l_{2} > \hat{C}_{l_{1},\sigma_{1}}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_{2},\sigma_{2}}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_{1},\sigma_{2}} \hat{C}_{l_{2},\sigma_{1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ll'} {}' \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} U_{ll'} \cdot \hat{C}_{l\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l\sigma'} \cdot \hat{C}_{l'\sigma'}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l'\sigma} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ll'} {}' U_{ll'} \cdot \left(\hat{C}_{l\uparrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l\uparrow} \cdot \hat{C}_{l\uparrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l\uparrow} + \hat{C}_{l\uparrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l\downarrow} \cdot \hat{C}_{l\downarrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l\downarrow} \right) \\ &+ \hat{C}_{l\downarrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l\uparrow} \cdot \hat{C}_{l\uparrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l\downarrow} + \hat{C}_{l\downarrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l\downarrow} \cdot \hat{C}_{l\downarrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l\downarrow} \right) \end{split}$$

记自旋朝上对应态为 $\binom{1}{0}$,自旋朝下对应态为 $\binom{0}{1}$

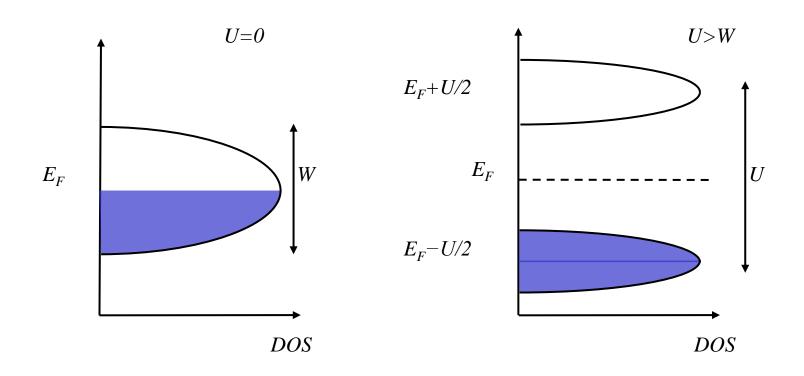
$$\hat{C}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{\uparrow} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{C}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{\downarrow} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{C}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{\uparrow} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{C}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{\downarrow} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\widehat{\sigma}_x\!=\!\!\begin{pmatrix}0&1\1&0\end{pmatrix}\!,\widehat{\sigma}_y\!=\!\!\begin{pmatrix}0&-i\i&0\end{pmatrix}\!,\widehat{\sigma}_z\!=\!\!\begin{pmatrix}1&0\0&-1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{C}^{\dag}_{\uparrow}\,\hat{C}_{\uparrow}=\frac{1+\hat{\sigma}_{z}}{2},\hat{C}^{\dag}_{\uparrow}\,\hat{C}_{\downarrow}=\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{x}+i\hat{\sigma}_{y}}{2},\hat{C}^{\dag}_{\downarrow}\,\hat{C}_{\uparrow}=\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{x}-i\hat{\sigma}_{y}}{2},\hat{C}^{\dag}_{\downarrow}\,\hat{C}_{\downarrow}=\frac{1-\hat{\sigma}_{z}}{2}$$

$$egin{aligned} \widehat{H}_c = & -rac{1}{2} \sum_{ll'} ' \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} U_{ll'} \cdot \widehat{C}_{l\sigma}^{\dagger} \cdot \widehat{C}_{l\sigma'} \cdot \widehat{C}_{l'\sigma'}^{\dagger} \cdot \widehat{C}_{l'\sigma}^{\dagger} \ = & -rac{1}{2} \sum_{ll'} ' U_{ll'} igg(rac{1+\widehat{\sigma}_{lz}}{2} \cdot rac{1+\widehat{\sigma}_{l'z}}{2} + rac{\widehat{\sigma}_{lx} + i\widehat{\sigma}_{ly}}{2} \cdot rac{\widehat{\sigma}_{l'x} - i\widehat{\sigma}_{l'y}}{2} \ & + rac{\widehat{\sigma}_{lx} - i\widehat{\sigma}_{ly}}{2} \cdot rac{\widehat{\sigma}_{l'x} + i\widehat{\sigma}_{l'y}}{2} + rac{1-\widehat{\sigma}_{lz}}{2} \cdot rac{1-\widehat{\sigma}_{l'z}}{2} igg) \ & = & -rac{1}{4} \sum_{ll'} ' U_{ll'} (\widehat{\sigma}_{l} \cdot \widehat{\sigma}_{l'} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

物理模型:



1. 系统哈密顿量

$$\hat{H} = \sum_i \hat{h}(ec{r}_i) + \sum_{< i, j >} U(ec{r}_i, ec{r}_j) = \sum_i \hat{h}(ec{r}_i) + \sum_{< i, j >} rac{e^2}{|ec{r}_i - ec{r}_j|}$$

2. 带入坐标表象下哈密顿量的二次量子化公式

$$\begin{split} \hat{H} = & \int \! \hat{\varPsi}^\dagger(\vec{r}) \hat{h}(\vec{r}) \hat{\varPsi}(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \! \iint \! \hat{\varPsi}^\dagger(\vec{r}) \hat{\varPsi}^\dagger(\vec{r}') \hat{U}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \hat{\varPsi}(\vec{r}') \hat{\varPsi}(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} d\vec{r}' \end{split}$$

3. 选取瓦尼尔表象 $\hat{\Psi}(\vec{r},s) = \sum_{l} \sum_{\sigma} a_{l}(\vec{r}) \chi_{\sigma}(s) \hat{C}_{l\sigma}$

• 单体项

$$egin{align} \hat{H}^{(1)} &= \sum_{l,l'} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{C}^{\dagger}_{l\sigma} \hat{C}_{l'\sigma} J_{ll'} \ J_{ll'} &= \int a^* ig(ec{r} - ec{l}ig) \hat{h}(ec{r}) a ig(ec{r} - ec{l}{'}ig) dec{r} \ \end{align}$$

• 两体项

$$\hat{H}^{(2)} = rac{1}{2} \sum_{l_1 l_2 l_3 l_4} \sum_{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} < l_1 l_2 |\hat{U}| l_3 l_4 > \hat{C}_{l_1 \sigma_1}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_2 \sigma_2}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_3 \sigma_2} \hat{C}_{l_4 \sigma_1}$$

$$< l_1 l_2 |\hat{U}| l_3 l_4> = \iint a^* \left(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l_1}
ight) a^* \left(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l_2}
ight) \hat{U} \left(ec{r} - ec{r}'
ight) a \left(ec{r}' - ec{R}_{l_3}
ight) a \left(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l_4}
ight) dec{r} dec{r}'$$

4. 限制条件

(1)对单体项的近似(只记最近邻格点间的电子跃迁)

$$\begin{split} \hat{H}^{(1)} &= \sum_{l,l'} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{C}_{l,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l',\sigma} J_{l,l'} \\ &= \varepsilon(0) \sum_{l} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{C}_{l,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l,\sigma} - J \sum_{l,\rho} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{C}_{l,\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l+\rho,\sigma} \end{split}$$

 $\vec{\rho}$: 最近邻格点矢量差, $\varepsilon(0) = J_{l,l}$, $J_{l,l+\rho} = -J$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{l_1 l_2 l_3 l_4} \sum_{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} < l_1 l_2 |\hat{U}| l_3 l_4 > \hat{C}_{l_1, \sigma_1}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_2, \sigma_2}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_3, \sigma_2} \hat{C}_{l_4, \sigma_1}$$

(2) 对二体项的近似(只记单中心积分的贡献)

$$\begin{split} \hat{H}^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l_1 l_2 l_3 l_4} \sum_{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} < l_1 l_2 |\hat{U}| l_3 l_4 > \hat{C}_{l_1, \sigma_1}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_2, \sigma_2}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l_3, \sigma_3} \hat{C}_{l_4, \sigma_4} \\ &= \frac{U}{2} \sum_{l} \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} \hat{C}_{l, \sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l, \sigma'}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l, \sigma'} \hat{C}_{l, \sigma} \\ &= \frac{U}{2} \sum_{l} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{C}_{l, \sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l, \sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l, -\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l, \sigma} \\ &= U \sum_{l} \hat{C}_{l, \uparrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l, \downarrow}^{\dagger} \hat{C}_{l, \downarrow} \hat{C}_{l, \downarrow} \hat{C}_{l, \uparrow} \\ &= U \sum_{l} \hat{n}_{l, \uparrow} \hat{n}_{l, \downarrow} \end{split}$$

$$U = \iint a^* (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l) a^* (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l) U(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') a (\vec{r}' - \vec{R}_l) a (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l) d\vec{r} d\vec{r}' \end{split}$$

$$\hat{H} = \varepsilon(0) \sum_{l} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{C}^{\dagger}_{l,\sigma} \hat{C}_{l,\sigma} - J \sum_{l} \sum_{\rho} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{C}^{\dagger}_{l,\sigma} \hat{C}_{l+\rho,\sigma} + U \sum_{l} \hat{n}_{l,\,\uparrow} \, \hat{n}_{l,\,\downarrow}$$

主要物理状态取决于U和t的比值。 U>>t→金属绝缘体相变

总结

- 1. 二次量子化是研究全同粒子体系的量子理论
- 2. 二次量子化计算的范式:
 - (1)确定全同粒子系统哈密顿量
 - (2) 带入坐标表象二次量子化公式
 - (3)选择合适的表象
 - (4)考虑限制条件
 - (5) 计算哈密顿量的二次量子化表示

谢谢!

讲义下载地址:

https://zhangtianyi030.github.io/JiangYi/second_quantization_in_condensed_matter.pdf