

Many-Body Quantum Theory in Condensed Matter Physics.

Hennik Brus. Karsten Flensberg.

Chapter 1. , Brus. 钟寅

- | ① Second Quantization. ② Green function ③ electrodynamics
- | ② Free electron Gas. 微扰+平均场 ④ statistics .

N -particle systems. 3-assumptions:

$$\textcircled{1} : P = \int |\psi|^2 d\mathbf{r} \Rightarrow P = \int |\psi(r_1, \dots, r_N)|^2 \prod_{j=1}^N dr_j$$

③ "indistinguishable"

$$\text{or } \begin{cases} \psi(r_1, \dots, r_j, \dots, r_K, \dots, r_N) = \psi(r_1, \dots, r_K, \dots, r_j, \dots, r_N) & \text{bosons} \\ \psi(r_1, \dots, r_j, \dots, r_K, \dots, r_N) = -\psi(r_1, \dots, r_K, \dots, r_j, \dots, r_N) & \text{fermions} \end{cases}$$

$$\psi(r_1, \dots, r_N) = \text{特征展开} = \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N} A_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N} \psi_{\alpha_1}(r_1) \dots \psi_{\alpha_N}(r_N)$$

③ Operators :

$T(F, \nabla_F)$ kinetic energy operator.

$$T_j(\text{Matrix}) = \sum_{\alpha_a, \alpha_b} T_{\alpha_b \alpha_a} |v_b\rangle_j \langle v_a|_j \quad \text{for particle-} j$$

$$T_{\text{tot}} = \sum_{j=1}^N T_j$$

V_{jk} potential energy $V(r_j - r_k)$ actually.

$$V_{jk} = \sum_{\alpha_a, \alpha_b, \alpha_c, \alpha_d} V_{\alpha_a \alpha_b \alpha_c \alpha_d} |v_c\rangle_j |v_d\rangle_k \langle v_a|_j \langle v_b|_k$$

$$V_{\alpha_a \alpha_b \alpha_c \alpha_d} = \int d\mathbf{r}_j d\mathbf{r}_k \psi_{\alpha_c}^*(\mathbf{r}_j) \psi_{\alpha_d}^*(\mathbf{r}_k) V(r_j - r_k) \psi_{\alpha_a}(\mathbf{r}_j) \psi_{\alpha_b}(\mathbf{r}_k)$$

$$V_{jk} = V_{kj} \text{ So:}$$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{j=1}^N T_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j+k} V_{jk}$$

The occupation number representation.

N -particle system, many indistinguishable particle in one state, first quantization we ask "which state is certain particle in" and may contain redundancy (冗余) Second quantization we ask "how many particles are there in one state" due to indistinguishability:

N -particle basis states:

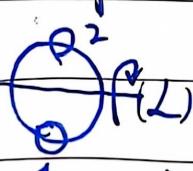
$$|n_{1j}, n_{2j}, \dots \rangle \quad \sum n_{ij} = N$$

Bosons and fermions (Griffith. 陈童).

自旋 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 or ... 由实验确定, 而自旋 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 or ... 的性质由(对称群)论证给出。对自旋 $\frac{1}{2}$, 绕 Z 轴 2π 旋转矩阵元 $e^{i(\theta \cdot \mathbf{n})J_z/\hbar}|j, m\rangle \Leftrightarrow e^{i(2\pi)J_z/\hbar}|j, m\rangle$. 结果, Griffith.

chapter 4. Exercise 4.5b) $U(Z, 2\pi) = (-1)^{2j}$ ($j = 1/2$) $(-1)^{2j} = -1$.

说明, 同粒子 $\psi(r_1, r_2) = \psi_1(r_1)\psi_2(r_2)$, 旋转(交换)称绕 Z 轴的 2π

 的旋转至 $\psi(r_2, r_1)$ $\psi_1(r_2)' = e^{i\pi J_z/\hbar}\psi_1(r_2)$ $\psi_2(r_1)' = e^{i\pi J_z/\hbar}\psi_2(r_1)$
 $\therefore \psi(r_2, r_1) = (e^{i\pi J_z/\hbar})^2 \cdot \psi(r_1, r_2) = e^{i2\pi J_z/\hbar} \psi(r_1, r_2)$.

\pm 对费米子, (-1) 对玻色子为 1. 即交换对称与反对称.

对 $(-1)^j = -1$ $(-1)^j = 1$ 可把旋转群: 元素 $U(n, \theta)$ 的 Hilbert space

划分为 对玻 \oplus 对费. 由于直积的性质, 两者间元素必正交.

H玻中量子态 $|4玻\rangle$ 与 H费中量子态 $|4费\rangle$, 由于 $[H, U]$ 相容,

可分开的 Hilbert space, 对 H , 即所有可观测量也分开了. 分物理量算符满足: $\langle 4玻 | X | 4费 \rangle = 0$ 玻色子与费米子是不

容, 那么即玻(有例外), 无法观测到其干涉与能级简并.

* 上文严格讨论在基于量子场论.

fermi-Dirac and Boson-Einstein statistics

Now, $E_{\text{all}} = \hbar\omega_1 + \hbar\omega_2 + \hbar\omega_3$ with 3 indistinguishable particles. (n_1, n_2, n_3) energy level, we have many "N-particle basis states". For $n_1 \leq n_2 \leq n_3$, $\omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = 2, \omega_3 = 3$. — The states are: $n=1$ 态, $n=2$ 态, $n=3$ 态.

有如下排列. $(1,1,1)$; $(5,13,13)$ 3重简并,

$(1,1,19)$; 3重 $(5,7,17)$ 6重

若3粒子皆处于 ψ_{11} , ↓占有数.

组态 $(\downarrow, \downarrow, 0, \dots, 3, 0, \dots,)$ (configuration)
 $\psi_{11}, \psi_{11}, n=1, n=2, n=1$

组态 $(0,0,0,0,1, \dots, 2,0,0,0, \dots)$

$$P(E_1 = 1) = \frac{\binom{3}{1}}{\text{所有态数}} \times \frac{2 \downarrow n=1 \text{ occupation number}}{3 \downarrow \text{particle number}} = \frac{2}{13}.$$

Now, for indistinguishable fermions, Pauli's Principle means: $(1,1,1)$ X can't exist. $(1,1,19), (5,13,13)$ can't exist, which means:

$$\begin{cases} n_{ij} = 0, 1 & \text{fermions} \\ n_{ij} = 0, 1, 2, \dots & \text{bosons} \end{cases} \quad P(5)=P(7)=P(7)=\frac{2}{13}$$

Other hand, indistinguishable bosons, different configuration with n 简并视作 1 简并. $P(1,1,19) = \frac{1}{4} = P(1,1,11) = P(5,13,13) = P(5,7,17)$ $\psi_{(1,1,19)} = \psi_{(1,1,11)} = \psi_{(5,13,13)} = \psi_{(5,7,17)}$ 交换对称.

$$\text{对 Fermions, } \psi_{(1,1,5,1,1,7,1,1,1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_5(X_A) & \psi_5(X_B) & \psi_5(X_C) \\ \psi_7(X_A) & \psi_7(X_B) & \psi_7(X_C) \\ \psi_7(X_A) & \psi_7(X_B) & \psi_7(X_C) \end{vmatrix} = (6 \text{项})$$

$$\text{对 Bosons, } \psi_{(1,1,5,1,1,7,1,1,1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (6 \text{项相加}) (\text{对称}).$$

推广 (Griffith)

Now. Energy levels $E_1(d_1)$, $E_2(d_2)$, ..., $E_n(d_n)$)

with N - particles = (N_1, N_2, \dots, N_n)

① 粒子均可分离:

有多少种方法得到 (N_1, \dots, N_n) 组态.

即: 多少个态对应该此组态?

$$N_1 \text{ 个在 } E_1 \text{ 中. step 1} \quad Q = \frac{(N!)^{d_1}}{N_1! (N-N_1)!} \quad \text{从 } N \text{ 中拿出 } N_1 \text{ 个, 每个有 } d_1 \text{ 种态的}$$

选择(可分离)(每个态可有多个)

$$Q_{\text{all}} = \prod Q = N! \cdot \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{d_n^{N_n}}{N_n!}$$

② 全同费米子: 全同: 原本 $d_n^{N_n}$ 变为: 把 N_n 粒子填入 d_n 态中,
且: 每个态仅一粒子 " 变为: $d_n! / [(d_n - N_n)! N_n!]$

$$\therefore Q_{\text{all}} = \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{d_n!}{N_n! (d_n - N_n)!}$$

变化: ① 不关心 N 个中抽 N_1 个态怎么抽(全同)

② 每个态至多 1 粒子(费米), 这 N_1 粒子组合而不排列(全)

③ 全同玻色子:

变化: ① 不区分态(态全同) N_1 粒子放入 d_n 箱子, 中可有
粒子的箱子: 怎么放? $\underbrace{0111011}_{(d_n + N_1 - 1)} \div (d_n - 1)!$ "隔板 -

粒子": 隔板不可分离: $\div (d_n - 1)! \quad \text{粒子全同: } \div N_1!$

$$\therefore Q_{\text{all}} = \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{(N_n + d_n - 1)!}{N_n! (d_n - 1)!}$$

最概率组态: N_n 那种分布 $\propto (Q_{\text{all}})_{\text{max}}$?

过程略. 对 $(E_1 \dots E_n)(d_1 \dots d_n)$.

满足: $\sum N_n = N$ $\sum N_n E_n = E$ N 非常大近似下.

$$N(E_n) = e^{-[E(n) - \mu(T)]/k_B T} \text{ Maxwell-Boltzmann.}$$

$$\begin{cases} [e^{(E_n) - \mu(T)]/k_B T + 1}]^{-1} \text{ Fermi-Dirac} & \mu(T): \text{化学势.} \\ [e^{(E_n) - \mu(T)]/k_B T - 1}]^{-1} \text{ Boson-Einstein} \end{cases}$$

综上. 我们知道 N 个粒子可被填入能级中: 每个能级对应若干 $(\psi(r_1) \dots \psi(r_N))$ 的简并态.

产生 湮灭

The boson creation and annihilation operators

称: b_j^+ , b_j^- . creation and annihilation operators

b_j^+ \leftarrow particle $h\nu_j$ to stimulate $|0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle$

= 给了 $h\nu_j$ 能量, 使得第 j 个能级上粒子从 j 到 $j+1$

= 真空态 $|0\rangle$ 提一个粒子; 直上 j 能级而不经过 $j-1$ 能级

由于玻色子 $|0\rangle$ 变 $|1\rangle$ 变 $|2\rangle \dots$ 可一直进行..

$$|n_1 n_2 n_3 \dots \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots}} (b_1^+)^{n_1} (b_2^+)^{n_2} \dots |000 \dots \rangle$$

从“谐振子”可推出. $\underbrace{|0\rangle}_{-} \xrightarrow{+} \underbrace{|1\rangle}_{-} \xrightarrow{+} \underbrace{|2\rangle}_{-} \dots$

properties:

$$[b_j^+, b_k^+] = 0 \quad (j-k \text{ 能级粒子自然无关})$$

$$[b_j^-, b_k^+] = 0$$

$$[b_j^-, b_{j+k}^+] = 0 \quad j \neq k$$

$$[b_-^+, b_+^+] = 1 \quad (\text{类似谐振子})$$

$$b_+^+ |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$b_-^- |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

• eigenspace of $b^T b$

$$\Rightarrow (b^+ b^-) b^- |n\rangle = b^- (n_0 - 1) |n\rangle$$

$$(b^+ b^-) |n\rangle = b^+ a_0 \cdot |n-1\rangle = a_0 n |n\rangle \therefore |n\rangle \text{ is eigenstate of } b^+ b^-$$

$$\Rightarrow (b^+ b^-) b^+ |n_j\rangle = (n+1) b^+ |n_j\rangle \stackrel{n_j=n-1}{\Rightarrow} (b^+ b^-) |n_j\rangle = n_j |n_j\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \|b_j^\dagger |n_j\rangle\|^2 = \langle n_j | b_j^\dagger b_j^\dagger |n_j\rangle = n_j$$

$$\|b_j^\dagger |n_j\rangle\|^2 = n_j + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow b_j^\dagger |n_j\rangle = \sqrt{n_j} |n_{j-1}\rangle \quad b^+ |n_j\rangle = \sqrt{n_j + 1} |n_{j+1}\rangle \quad (b_j^\dagger)^n |0\rangle = \sqrt{n_j!} |n_j\rangle$$

The fermion creation and annihilation operators

$$|1_{0,0}, 1_{0,0}, \dots\rangle \quad \hat{c}_i^+, \hat{c}_i^-$$

同样有: $[\hat{c}_i^+, \hat{c}_j^+] = 0$ 而 $[\hat{c}_i^-, \hat{c}_j^-] = \delta_{ij}$

where: $(\hat{c}_j^\pm)^2 = 0 \quad (\hat{c}_j^\pm)^\dagger = 0$

and: $\hat{c}_j^\pm |0\rangle = |1\rangle \quad \hat{c}_j^\pm |1\rangle = 0$

$$\hat{c}_j^- |1\rangle = |0\rangle \quad \hat{c}_j^+ |0\rangle = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{反对易}$$

注: Attention: $[\hat{c}_i^+, \hat{c}_j^-] = \delta_{ij}$ 而 $[b_j^+, b_j^-] = \delta_{ij}$
体现交换反对称性. 反对易

if: $a^\dagger a^- |1\rangle = |1\rangle \quad a^- a^\dagger |1\rangle = 0 \quad (a^\dagger a^- + a^- a^\dagger) |1\rangle = |1\rangle \quad \{a^\dagger, a^-\} = \delta_{ij}$ 反对易式.

$$a^\dagger a^- |0\rangle = 0 \quad a^- a^\dagger |0\rangle = |0\rangle \quad (a^- a^\dagger + a^\dagger a^-) |0\rangle = |0\rangle$$

由于算符反对易. 不能再如: $b: \hat{b}_j^\dagger |n_0, n_1, \dots, n_j, \dots\rangle = \sqrt{n_j} \dots |n_{j+1}\rangle$

因为 Actually: $\hat{c}_j^\dagger |n_0, n_1, \dots, n_j, \dots\rangle = \hat{c}_j^\dagger (\hat{c}_0^\dagger)^n (\hat{c}_1^\dagger)^{n_1} \dots |0\rangle$

= 跨过: $\hat{c}_j^\dagger \hat{c}_0^\dagger = - \hat{c}_0^\dagger \hat{c}_j^\dagger \dots \dots \dots$

不可交换

故=跨过一直乘以负一.

$$\Rightarrow \hat{c}_j^\dagger |n_1, \dots, n_j\rangle = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} n_i} & j \\ 0 & n_{j+1} = 1 \end{cases} \quad n_{j+1} = 0$$

$$\{C_6^+, C_6^+\} = 0 \quad \{C_6, C_6^\dagger\} = \delta_{66'}$$

Explain:

Vaccum state: $|0\rangle$ A state with no particle $\neq 0$
无数基态构成集合?

Explain: 交换对称与反对称; 对易/反对易

Bosons: 交 $|1, 1, 1, 1, 3\rangle = \hat{a}_1^\dagger(\hat{a}_2^\dagger)^2(\hat{a}_3^\dagger)^3|0\rangle$

换 $|1, 1, 3, 2, 3\rangle \rightarrow \hat{a}_1^\dagger$

移 $|n_1, n_2, n_3, n_2\rangle = \hat{a}_1^\dagger(\hat{a}_3^\dagger)^3 \circ (\hat{a}_2^\dagger)^2$

$\therefore \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_3^\dagger = \hat{a}_3^\dagger \hat{a}_2^\dagger \quad [\hat{a}_2^\dagger, \hat{a}_3^\dagger] = 0$ 对易

Fermions 反对易源于反对称同理

才有一个粒子

本质: $|n_i\rangle$ 经过 T(跃迁振幅) 后有确定概率跑到各种态上.

The general form for second quantization operators.

Former, T is expressed in eigenstates $|\psi_j\rangle |v_k\rangle \dots$

Now, we want T expressed in number phases.

Boson: \hat{F} 单体算符

$$\text{eg. 总角动量} \quad \hat{\mathbf{L}} = \sum_{\text{particle } i=1}^N \hat{\mathbf{l}}_i$$

In number phases, $(a^\dagger a^-)|\Psi\rangle = k|\Psi\rangle$ 为本征算符.

$$\text{自然地: } \hat{F} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} (f_{\alpha\beta}) \hat{a}_\alpha^\dagger \hat{a}_\beta^-$$

$$f_{\alpha\beta} = \langle \Psi | \hat{a}_\alpha^\dagger \hat{a}_\beta^- | \Psi \rangle$$

比如：动船算符 \hat{T} (作用单体上) 对 N 个粒子

Step 1: $\hat{T} = \sum_i^N \hat{T}_i$ 是分别看动船算符作用到每个粒子上，
由于粒子全同 $\hat{T} \leftrightarrow N \hat{T}_i$ 。

Step 2. 讨论 \hat{T}_i , 比如 \hat{T}_i . 我们是在粒子数表象下讨论. $\hat{T}_i |n_1, n_2 \dots\rangle$
对 $|n\rangle$ 上每个粒子, \hat{T}_i 表示作用到单个粒子上, 设 $\hat{T}_i |q_{k,k}\rangle = f_{kk} |q_{k,k}\rangle$
平均值 $T_{i,\text{average}} = N \cdot (\frac{1}{N} \sum_i T_i |n_k\rangle)$ 只有 n_k 填充数个 f_{kk} , 则.

动船平均: $T_{\text{average}} = \sum_k n_k f_{kk} \quad n_k \leftrightarrow \hat{a}_k^\dagger \hat{a}_k$

Step 3. 如果仅 argue average, 止于此; 而比如 $V=0$ $H=\hat{T}$. \hat{T} 代表含时演化, 包括 Δt 后 $|n_1 \dots n_j \dots\rangle \rightarrow |n_j \dots n_i \dots\rangle$ 自身动船 $n_i \rightarrow n_j$ 有粒子上下能级带来的动船, 而后者包括在交叉项中. T_{ij} 作用是 i 中粒子少一个, j 能级粒子多一个, 从而改变动能, (修正) 为:

$$\hat{T}_{\text{交叉}} = \sum_{i,k} (n_i + 1) n_k f_{ik} \quad \text{而} \quad (n_i + 1) n_k \leftrightarrow \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_k$$

故: $\hat{T} \leftarrow \sum_{\alpha\beta} \hat{a}_\alpha^\dagger \hat{a}_\beta \cdot (T_{\alpha\beta}) \quad T_{\alpha\beta} = \langle q_\alpha | \hat{p} | q_\beta \rangle$ ^{各种跃迁皆有概率}

Boson: \hat{F} 二体算符:

$V_{r_1 r_2 r_K \alpha \beta}$ 表明: 上文 Step 3 可包含两粒子态加一、二态减一
 $\sqrt{n_1 n_2}$ 同理做上. 包括交叉项 $(k, j \perp m) \xrightarrow{\text{①}} (k-1, j-1, l+2, m)$,
 $(k-1, j-1, l+1, m+1) \xrightarrow{\text{③}} (k-1, j-1, l, m+2) \xrightarrow{\text{④}} (k-2, j, l, m) \xrightarrow{\text{等}} (k, j, l+2, m)$ 等
④可能源于 $\sqrt{(4\pi)^2} (-_1 = -_2) (+_1 = +_2)$ 即涉及两粒子视在同一态
以及: 交叉 and 不变项" $(k, j \perp l, m) \xrightarrow{\text{①}} (k, j-1, l+1, m)$

$(a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger \vee a_i^- a_k^-)$ 4 项. 总之:

$$\hat{V} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta} V_{\alpha\beta\alpha\beta} (\hat{a}_\alpha^\dagger \hat{a}_\beta^\dagger \hat{a}_\beta^- \hat{a}_\alpha^-) \quad V_{\alpha\beta\alpha\beta} = \langle \psi_{(\alpha)} | \psi_{(\beta)} | \hat{V} | \psi_{(\beta)} \rangle \langle \psi_{(\alpha)} |$$

Fermion: (给一个简证)

$$\text{Known: } T_j = \sum_{\nu_a} \sum_{\nu_b} |\psi_{\nu_b}(\vec{r}_j)\rangle \langle \psi_{\nu_b}(\vec{r}_j)| \hat{T}_j |\psi_{\nu_a}(\vec{r}_j)\rangle \langle \psi_{\nu_a}(\vec{r}_j)|$$

$$T_{\nu_a \nu_b} = \langle \psi_{\nu_b}(\vec{r}_j) | \hat{T}_j | \psi_{\nu_a}(\vec{r}_j) \rangle$$

$$\hat{T} |\psi_{\nu_1}(\vec{r}_1)\rangle \dots |\psi_{\nu_N}(\vec{r}_N)\rangle = \sum_j \left(\sum_{\nu_a \nu_b} T_{\nu_a \nu_b} \langle \psi_{\nu_b}(\vec{r}_j) \rangle \langle \psi_{\nu_a}(\vec{r}_j) \rangle \right) |\psi_{\nu_1}(\vec{r}_1)\rangle \dots |\psi_{\nu_N}(\vec{r}_N)\rangle$$



$$= \sum_j \sum_{\nu_a \nu_b} |\psi_{\nu_b}(\vec{r}_j)\rangle \langle \psi_{\nu_1}(\vec{r}_1)\rangle \dots \langle \psi_{\nu_j}(\vec{r}_j) | \psi_{\nu_{j+1}}(\vec{r}_{j+1}) \dots \langle \psi_{\nu_N}(\vec{r}_N) | \times (-1)^j$$

仅 r_j 可正交 = δ_{raj}

交换

$$= \sum_j (-1)^j |\psi_{\nu_1}(\vec{r}_1)\rangle \dots |\psi_{\nu_j}(\vec{r}_j)\rangle \dots |\psi_{\nu_N}(\vec{r}_N)\rangle \delta_{raj} \langle C_{\nu_j}^+ C_{\nu_j}^- \rangle = i$$

误丘：此均为一次量子波函数，不涉及 (r_i, r_j) 的
= 交换！

$$= \sum_j \sum_{\nu_a \nu_b} |\psi_{\nu_b}(\vec{r}_j)\rangle \delta_{raj} |\psi_{\nu_1}(\vec{r}_1)\rangle \dots |\psi_{\nu_{j-1}}(\vec{r}_{j-1})\rangle \dots |\psi_{\nu_{j+1}}(\vec{r}_{j+1})\rangle \dots |\psi_{\nu_N}(\vec{r}_N)\rangle$$

$$\text{换表象} \sum_j \sum_{\nu_a \nu_b} T_{\nu_a \nu_b} \delta_{raj} c_{\nu_b}^{\dagger} (\hat{c}_{\nu_{j+1}}^{\dagger})^{m_1} \dots (\hat{c}_{\nu_{j+1}}^{\dagger})^{m_{j-1}} \dots (\hat{c}_{\nu_N}^{\dagger})^{m_k} |0\rangle$$

$$\text{联立} = \hat{T} (\hat{c}_{\nu_1}^{\dagger})^{m_1} \dots (\hat{c}_{\nu_j}^{\dagger})^{m_j} \dots (\hat{c}_{\nu_N}^{\dagger})^{m_k} |0\rangle = (\hat{c}_{\nu_1}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{\nu_j}^{\dagger}) (\hat{c}_{\nu_j}^{\dagger})^{m_j-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_j \sum_{\nu_a \nu_b} T_{\nu_a \nu_b} \hat{c}_{\nu_b}^{\dagger} (\hat{c}_{\nu_{j+1}}^{\dagger})^{m_1} (\hat{c}_{\nu_{j+1}}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{\nu_j}^{\dagger}) (\hat{c}_{\nu_j}^{\dagger})^{m_j} |0\rangle \hat{c}_{\nu_j}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{\nu_{j+1}}^{\dagger} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$$

$$= \sum_j \sum_{\nu_a \nu_b} T_{\nu_a \nu_b} \hat{c}_{\nu_b}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{\nu_{j+1}}^{\dagger} |n\rangle \text{ 就是: } \hat{c}_{\nu_{j+1}}^{\dagger}$$

对 j 未知

V

$\hat{c}_{\nu_b}^{\dagger} |0\rangle - \frac{(-1)^j}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{c}_{\nu_a}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$
相消！

$$\therefore \text{矩阵元即 } \sum_{\nu_a \nu_b} T_{\nu_a \nu_b} (\hat{c}_{\nu_b}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{\nu_a}^{\dagger})$$

结论全同 Boson 情况 \hat{N} : 粒子数算符

Change of basis in second quantization

Former, in position basis: $\Psi(x) = \langle x | \psi \rangle_{\text{subasis}} \langle x | u \rangle$

e.g.: $(1, x, x^2, \dots) \rightarrow (1, \sin x, \sin 2x, \dots)$ $\{v_{\text{basis}} \langle x | v \rangle\}$

$$\text{fits: } \langle x | u \rangle = \sum_v \langle u | v \rangle \langle x | v \rangle$$

\hat{a}^\dagger works on single particle, gives: $\Psi_{\text{基态}}(x) |0\rangle$ 相同, 因

$$\Psi_n(x) = \hat{a}_n^\dagger (\Psi_{\text{基态}}(x)) \Rightarrow \hat{a}_n^\dagger \hat{a}_n^\dagger \text{ 不同, 出现 } n,$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{a}_n^\dagger | \Psi_{\text{基态}}(x) \rangle = \sum_v \langle u | v \rangle \hat{a}_v^\dagger | \Psi_{\text{基态}}(x) \rangle \text{ 同 } (1, x, x^2, \dots) (1, \sin x, \sin 2x, \dots)$$

$$\text{which means: } \hat{a}_n^\dagger = \sum_v \langle u | v \rangle \hat{a}_v^\dagger$$

for N -particle system:

$$|\Psi_{n_1}(x_1) \Psi_{n_2}(x_2) \Psi_{n_3}(x_3) \Psi_{n_4}(x_4) \Psi_{n_5}(x_5) \dots \dots \dots \rangle$$

$$= \hat{a}_{u_{n_1}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{u_{n_2}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{u_{n_3}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{u_{n_4}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{u_{n_5}}^\dagger \dots \dots \dots |0\rangle \text{ vacuum state}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{V_{n_1}} \langle u_{n_1} | V_{n_1} \rangle \hat{a}_{V_{n_1}}^\dagger \right) \times () \times () \times \left(\sum_{V_{n_2}} \langle u_{n_2} | V_{n_2} \rangle \hat{a}_{V_{n_2}}^\dagger \right) \times () \dots \times |0\rangle$$

from: position basis $\langle x | \psi \rangle$, we change into
particle-number basis $|n\rangle$ with operator \hat{a}_n^\dagger , \hat{a}^\dagger .

Quantum field operators \star

Former, the discuss is an analogy between position basis \sim position basis and p-n basis \sim p-n basis. Now, we want to express a transform from position basis to p-n basis.

$$\text{by } \hat{a}_n^\dagger = \sum_j \langle u_j | \rangle \hat{a}_j^\dagger$$

$$\text{let: } u = |l\rangle \quad \hat{\Psi}^\dagger(r) = \sum_j \langle r | j \rangle \hat{a}_j^\dagger = \sum_l \langle r | l \rangle \hat{a}_l^\dagger$$

$$\hat{\Psi}(r) = \sum_l \Psi_l(r) \hat{a}_l^\dagger$$

本质上就是从立谱 ($\hat{a}^\dagger, -\hat{a}$) 到连谱 (需要表象展开) 的过程

予以从条件至复杂的顺序。

DATE

在分立谱 $\hat{a}_m^{\dagger} \hat{a}_n = \delta_{mn}$

若 $i = p_1, p_2, \dots$ 代表
有 p_i 动量粒子概率振幅 $\langle \psi |$
各种路径 (动量 P 的分布 $\psi(P)$) 是
和是为 $\psi(r)$ 为在 $|r\rangle$

$\{\hat{a}^{\dagger}(r_1), \hat{a}(r_2)\} = \delta(r_1 - r_2)$ Boson fields. 发现一粒子的根号
 $\{\hat{a}^{\dagger}(r_1), \hat{a}^{\dagger}(r_2)\} = \delta(r_1 - r_2)$ fermion fields. 发一个粒子出来 $|r\rangle$

我们从 change of basis 初步定义了 field operators. 实际上、看至所有上文的 operator 均为某表象下产生/湮灭算符的展开。一次量子化能量表象下 $\hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}$ 定义在“升一个能级”，而粒子数表象下 $\hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}$ 为从真空态中激发粒子一个至 $|n\rangle \rightarrow |n+1\rangle$ Boson。同样、在位置、动量表象下 \hat{a}^{\dagger} 代表了激发一个粒子到 $|r\rangle$ 处，以及激发一个粒子拥有动量 P $|P\rangle$ ，它们自然满足。

$$\hat{a}^{\dagger}(r, S_z) = \sum_P \exp\left(-\frac{i\vec{P} \cdot \vec{r}}{\hbar}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \text{ 箱归一化 } \hat{a}_P^{\dagger}$$

均算符：位置表象下 \hat{a}^{\dagger} 以及 $\langle r, S_z | \hat{a}^{\dagger}(r, S_z) | 0 \rangle = \sum_P \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \exp\left(\frac{i P r}{\hbar}\right) \langle r, S_z | P, S_z \rangle$

$$= \sum_P \frac{\exp(-i P(r-r')/\hbar)}{\sqrt{V}} S_{z2} S_{z1} = \delta(r-r') S_{z2} S_{z1}$$

更进一步， \hat{a}^{\dagger} 表明（粒子数表象） n 个粒子的概率振幅，到 $n+1$ 个粒子时的变化；（坐标表象）新增一个 r 处粒子对波函数（多体）的改变；注意均算符 $\hat{a}^{\dagger}(r, S_z)$ 「不代表位置算符」而作为 \hat{a}^{\dagger} 位置不同处的一种标记而存在。比如..

$\hat{a}_1^{\dagger} |n\rangle = \delta |n+1\rangle$ 粒子数表象中。若以粒子数为基矢元，则

$$|n\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ C_{n+1} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 第 } n \text{ 处有 } \hat{a}_n^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 第 } n+1 \text{ 处 } |n+1\rangle$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{GUE}}$

而正为转移矩阵之类。

$$\text{反变换: } \hat{a}_p^+ = \int d\vec{r} \frac{\exp(ip \cdot r/\hbar)}{\sqrt{V}} \psi_{cr, Sz}^+(r, Sz)$$

$$\hat{a}_p^- = \int d\vec{r} \frac{\exp(-ip \cdot r/\hbar)}{\sqrt{V}} \psi_{cr, Sz}^-(r, Sz).$$

比如: 之前的动能算符: (粒子数表象) $\sum \psi_{ri}^*(r) \hat{a}_{ri}^+$

$$\hat{T} = \sum_{r_i, r_j} \int d\vec{r} \psi_{r_i}^*(r) \hat{T}_r \psi_{r_j}(r) \hat{a}_{r_i}^+ \hat{a}_{r_j}^-$$

$$= \int d\vec{r} \hat{T}_r(r) \hat{a}_{r_i}^+ \hat{a}_{r_j}^- \quad \hat{T}_r = (\nabla^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{2m})$$

$$\text{严格来说: } \hat{T} = \sum_{r_i, r_j} \langle \psi_{r_i} | \hat{T} | \psi_{r_j} \rangle \hat{a}_{r_i}^+ \hat{a}_{r_j}^-$$

$$\text{Now: 推论 } \Gamma: \hat{T}_{(r)} = \sum_{r_i, r_j} \langle \psi_{r_i}^{(r)} | \hat{T}(r) | \psi_{r_j}^{(r)} \rangle \hat{a}_{r_i}^+ \hat{a}_{r_j}^-$$

$$\text{推论 P: } \hat{T}_{(r)} = \sum_{P, P'} \int dV \langle p/r \rangle \hat{T}(r) \langle r/p' \rangle dr \hat{a}_P^+ \hat{a}_{P'}^-$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dr \left(\sum_P \langle p/r \rangle \hat{a}_P^+ \right) \hat{T}(r) \left(\sum_{P'} \langle r/p' \rangle \hat{a}_{P'}^- \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int d\vec{r} \psi_{cr, Sz}^+(r, Sz) \nabla^2 \psi_{cr, Sz}^-(r, Sz) \Rightarrow \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int d\vec{r} \nabla \psi_{cr, Sz}^+(r, Sz) \cdot \nabla \psi_{cr, Sz}^-(r, Sz)$$

$$\text{比方: define: } \hat{a}^- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{\hbar} + i \frac{p}{\hbar \omega} \right)$$

$$\hat{a}^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{\hbar} - i \frac{p}{\hbar \omega} \right)$$

$$\text{1-D oscillator: } \hat{H} = \frac{1}{2m} p^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

$$= \hbar \omega (\hat{a}^+ \hat{a}^- + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$H|n\rangle = \hbar \omega (n + \frac{1}{2}) |n\rangle \quad |n\rangle = \frac{(\hat{a}^+)^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |0\rangle$$

再议 Quantum field Operator:

从分析力学 $q_i(t)$ 可用 (P_i, q_i) 代表粒子，多体体系下化为系综。对 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 下： $| (P_1, q_1)(P_2, q_2) \dots \rangle$ 粒子组成体系，而 P 由于全同性与能量满足概率分布，如 Boltzmann 速度分布，就是从 $q_i(t)$ 变到 $\psi_i(P, t) \psi_i(x, t)$ 。粒子数下， $\psi_i(x, t)$ 表示多粒子体系下抽出单粒子的概率分布，试 $e^{-\beta E_n}$ $E_n = \bar{T} + \bar{E}$ $\bar{T} = 0$ 而 \bar{E} 即势能。由于势能不同，粒子不再均匀分布，而是有 $f(x, t)$ 分布，物理量往往可以表示为 $\bar{f} = \int f(x, t) \rho_{x, t}(dx dp)$ 此即为从分析至统计的转变。量子

而径量之变，即引入波函数 ψ $| \psi |^2 \rightarrow \rho$ 上文，满足：

$$\hat{\psi}^\dagger \psi = \omega \psi$$

从量子至 Quantum field 转变，在于多体体系下，($N \rightarrow \infty$) 如上文，全同粒子本身已包含一概率分布如 $|\psi(r)|^2$ 表示如 Brown-Einstein 分布下粒子本身具有一种分布，不同 $|r\rangle$ 处比率不同，原作用至哈密顿量上，即上文在势场下粒子分布的剪排，示动力学过程。

从统计至量子，引入量子假设即分立的能量，由上文 $dx dp = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ 表明一次只能增加一份能量(粒子)，即产生湮灭算符。所以我们说 \hat{A} Quantum field Operator 由于量子由升降算符表出。而升降算符数学形式中既有量子部分，又有统计概率部分。

$$\hat{A} \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x, t) = (\hat{c}_t^\dagger \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x, t)) \quad \hat{A} : f(\hat{c}_t^\dagger, \hat{a}_t)$$

连续谱中： $\hat{A} = \int d^3x \hat{\psi}_{c(x)}^\dagger T(x) \hat{\psi}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x d^3x' \hat{\psi}_{c(x)}^\dagger \hat{\psi}_{c(x')}^\dagger V(x) \hat{\psi}(x) \hat{\psi}(x')$

$$\hat{\psi}(x) = \sum_{k \text{ (基)}} \hat{a}_k^\dagger c_k(x) \hat{a}_k \quad \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x) = \sum_k \hat{a}_k c_k(x) \hat{a}_k^\dagger$$

离散谱中： $\hat{A} = \sum_{rs} \hat{a}_r^\dagger \langle r|T|s \rangle \hat{a}_s + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{tsru} \hat{a}_r^\dagger \hat{a}_s^\dagger \langle rs|V|tu \rangle \hat{a}_u \hat{a}_t$

粒子数(前差) $\hat{N} = \int d^3x \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}(x) \approx \sum_k$

例子 for Chapter 1 : (Alexander Atland)

Feller

Degenerate electron Gas Griffith 中提过, Now:

Schrodinger Equation: $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi(t)\rangle$
many particles

写出 Hamiltonian :

Assumption: $V(x)$ inside the box = 0 box: cubical (无关紧要)

利用箱归一化:

箱归一化: 若箱边缘 $\psi=0$ 边值, 破坏平移不变性

若箱边缘 $\psi_{左} = \psi_{右}$ 周期性, 在周期(-晶格)上保不变性

3-D free particle $\Psi_k(\vec{r}) = C_k \exp(i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} k_x x + k_y y + k_z z \\ \downarrow \\ k_x, k_y, k_z \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{matrix}$

在 $\Psi_k = \psi_{右}$ 中: k 以 $2\pi/L$ 代入满足边值, 归一积分.

3-D free particle 箱归一化: $\Psi_k(\vec{r}) = L^{-3/2} \cdot e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad k_x = \frac{2\pi}{L} \cdot n_x$

part 1: 由动量与其它电子势能组成. 对~~每个~~电子共

$$H_{el} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} e^2 \sum_{i,i+j}^N \frac{e^{-\mu |r_i - r_j|}}{|r_i - r_j|} \rightsquigarrow \text{convergence factor}$$

为什么要引入 exponential convergence factor, 在 $L \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\mu \rightarrow 0$

part 2. 阳背景势能

$$H_b = \frac{1}{2} e^2 \iint d\vec{x} d\vec{x}' \frac{n(x)n(x') e^{-\mu|x-x'|}}{|x-x'|}$$

part 3. ~~电子~~与阳背景势能

为什么动电子不生磁场, 不用

$$H_{el-b} = \sum_{i=1}^N \int d\vec{x} \frac{n(x) e^{-\mu|x-r_j|}}{|x-r_j|} (-e^2)$$

推迟势, 电磁场, Hanle

解答: Jellium 对元素 I-IV 周期, 外层导电电子几乎如自由电子, 两势 $V_{el-lattice} + V_{el-el}$ Pauli + Coulomb 相抵消, 粒子近似平滑势, 称赝势. 这就是自由电子处于阳背景的来源. Bloch 函数 $u_{kn}=1$, 可用平面波描述.

Now, model 中视背景均匀, 则 $n(x) = N/V$

$$H_b = \frac{1}{2}e^2 \left(\frac{N}{V}\right)^2 \iint d\vec{x} d\vec{x}' e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot (\vec{x}-\vec{x}')} / |\vec{x}-\vec{x}'| \quad \text{令 } \vec{x}-\vec{x}' = \vec{z}$$

$$d\vec{x}' = d(\vec{x}-\vec{z}) = d\vec{z}$$

$$\text{积出: } \frac{1}{2}e^2 \left(\frac{N}{V}\right)^2 \iint d\vec{x} \iint d\vec{z} \frac{e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{z}}}{|\vec{z}|} = \frac{1}{2}e^2 \frac{N^2}{V} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{|\vec{q}|}$$

\Downarrow
V 全空间 $\int dV$

$$H_{el-b} \text{ 同理: } -e^2 \frac{N^2}{V} \frac{4\pi}{|\vec{q}|} \quad \therefore H_{AH} = -\frac{1}{2}e^2 \frac{N^2}{V} \frac{4\pi}{|\vec{q}|} + \tilde{H}_{el}$$

三者矛盾:

① 假设周期边值 V 有限, 又在计算时对空间积分, 为了积出不为 ∞ 写入 $e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{z}}$ 保护?

以二次量子化重写：

$$H_b = \frac{1}{2} e^2 \frac{N^2}{V} \frac{4\pi}{a^2} \quad H_{el-b} = -e \frac{2N^2}{V} \frac{4\pi}{a^2}$$

$$H_{el} = \sum_{K\delta' K\delta} \frac{K^2}{2m} C_{K\delta}^+ C_{K\delta}^- + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{KK' S'S'} V_q \cdot C_{(K+q)\delta'}^+ C_{K'\delta'}^- C_{K\delta}^- C_{K\delta}^+$$

$$\sum_{K\delta' K\delta} \langle K\delta' | \hat{1} | K\delta \rangle C_{K\delta}^+ C_{K\delta}^- \quad \text{当 } K' \neq K, \quad \text{或 } S' \neq S. \quad \langle K' | \hat{1} | K \rangle = P_K \langle K' | K \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{故一项为: } \frac{K^2}{2m} C_{K\delta}^+ C_{K\delta}^-$$

$$\text{一项: } V = \sum_{i,j}^N \frac{e^{-i\Gamma_i - r_j}}{|\Gamma_i - r_j|} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^2 \langle K\delta K\delta' | V | K\delta'' K\delta''' \rangle$$

$$\text{换到 R 表象: } \frac{1}{V} \int dR \cdot e^{-ik \cdot R} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^3 \frac{e^{-i\Gamma_i - r_j}}{|\Gamma_i - r_j|} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^2$$

$$\text{换质心坐标: } R = \vec{x} - \vec{y} \quad R = \frac{\vec{x} + \vec{y}}{2} \quad V(R)$$

$$e^{-ik \cdot R} = e^{-i((K+K')\vec{x} - i(K''+K'')\vec{y})} \Rightarrow \langle K\delta K\delta' | V | K\delta'' K\delta''' \rangle$$

$$= \delta_{KK'K''K'''} \int \frac{dR}{V} \cdot V(R) \cdot e^{i(K''+K''-K'-K)R} e^{i(K'+K'-K''+K'')R} dR$$

$$\Rightarrow V_q = \frac{1}{V} \int dR V(R) e^{-iqr} \quad \begin{cases} K = K_1 + q \\ K' = K_2 - q \\ K'' = K_1 \\ K''' = K_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{则: 积分} \neq 0 \quad \text{要求}$$

$$e^{i(K''+K''-K'-K)R} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{KK' S'S'} V_q C_{(K+q)\delta'}^+ C_{(K'+q)\delta'}^- C_{K'\delta'}^- C_{K\delta}^+ \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{即: } \int d\vec{x} d\vec{y} \psi_{\delta'}^*(\vec{x}) \psi_{\delta'}^*(\vec{y}) V(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) \psi_{\delta'}(\vec{x}) \psi_{\delta'}(\vec{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum V_q C_{(K+q)\delta'}^+ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{物理量} \\ \text{复数共轭} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{物理量: 复数共轭}$$

$$\left(\sum_K \langle K | \hat{a}_K^\dagger \hat{a}_K^+ \right) \delta V(t) \cdot C_{(K+q)\delta'}^+ \quad U = \sum_{K, K'} U_{K-K'} C_{K\delta}^+ C_{K\delta}^-$$

$$\text{Now } H_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{K\delta} \frac{K^2}{2m} C_{K\delta}^+ C_{K\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{KK'q\delta\delta'} V_q \cdot C_{(Kq)\delta}^+ C_{(K'q)\delta'} C_{K'\delta}$$

其中: $V_q = \frac{1}{2} e^2 \frac{1}{V} \int d\vec{r} \cdot e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}} \frac{e^{-\mu r}}{|\vec{r}|} \cdot \sin\theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2\pi e^2}{V} \int_{R^+} dr \cdot r^2 e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\mu r}}{|\vec{r}|} \cdot \sin\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi e^2}{V} \int dr e^{-\mu r} \cdot r^2 \int_1^1 \frac{d\theta \sin\theta e^{-iqr \cos\theta}}{1 - \cos\theta} \\ &= \frac{2\pi e^2}{iqV} \int_{R^+} dr (e^{(-\mu+iq)r} - e^{(-\mu-iq)r}) = \frac{2\pi e^2}{iqV} \left| \frac{e^{(-\mu+iq)r} - 1}{-\mu+iq} + \frac{e^{(-\mu-iq)r} - 1}{-\mu-iq} \right| \end{aligned}$$

= 注意 $\mu \rightarrow 0$ 但仍有限 \Rightarrow 令 $\mu = \mu_0$ 以使 $e^{iqr} = 0$ 这样

$$= \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{4\pi e^2}{\mu^2 + q^2}$$

比如: $q=0$ 时.. $K''K'' = K'K$ 交换能量相同. 理应其实 V_{el} 也可直接积出. 此可看出 V_{el} 中 $q=0$ 部分作用

$$\langle Q | \hat{T} | P \rangle = \left(\langle K | V | K'' \rangle \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{q=0} \text{无切力, 直接电子间的} \quad \text{作用交换能量.}$$

$$V_{q=0} \Rightarrow \frac{4\pi e^2}{V_{el}} \sum C_{K\delta}^+ C_{K\delta}^+ C_{K\delta} C_{K\delta} = -\frac{4\pi e^2}{2V_{el}} [\hat{N} - \hat{N}^2] \hat{N} |\psi\rangle = N |\psi\rangle \dots$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_N C_{K\delta}^+ C_{K\delta} (C_{K\delta}^+ C_{K\delta}) - (K'=K) \text{情况} \right) : N$$

N 甚大, 热力学热限下.. 不可交换 $C_{K\delta} C_{K\delta}$

$$H_{ap} - b + H_b + \Delta(V_{q=0}) = 0$$

体现电中性

用微扰论一阶: $E = E^0 + \langle F | \hat{H}_{int} | F \rangle$ 假定相互作用 \hat{H}_{int} 为小量, 则 H_d : $E^0 = \langle \text{基态} | \sum_{k=1}^N C_k^+ C_k^- | \text{基态} \rangle$

费米子基态态矢: $|1.1\dots 1100\dots 0\rangle$

$$\text{费米面 } k_F = (3\pi^2 N)^{1/3}/6$$

$\therefore E^0 = C_k^- | \text{基态} \rangle$ 对那些“0”即 $k < k_F$ 的 k 来说, 此项为 0.

对那些“1”即 $k > k_F$ 的 k 来说, 此项为: 1 个费米子

$$\Rightarrow \theta(k) = \begin{cases} 1 & k > 0 \\ 0 & k \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{ 即: } E^0 = \sum_{k \leq k_F} \frac{k^2}{2m} \theta(k_F - k) \quad k \text{ 越多.}$$

~~$$= \int_0^{k_F} \frac{k^2}{2m} p(k) dk \quad p(k) \text{ 态密度} \quad \langle \psi | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle = p(k) \quad \text{Wrong!}$$

$\cancel{\text{A. 算积分分母}}$~~

~~$$= 2 \frac{4\pi V}{2m(2\pi)^3} \int_0^{k_F} k^4 dk = \frac{3}{5} N E_F \quad E_F = \frac{k_F^2}{2m}$$~~

- 阶修正: $\frac{1}{2V} \cdot \frac{4\pi e^2}{K K_0 \hbar^2 c} \langle F | C_{(k+q)\delta}^+ C_{(k-q)\delta}^+ C_{k'\delta'}^+ C_{k''\delta''} | F \rangle$

2

Wick 定理: (不议). 为满足: $\hat{A}^\dagger | \Psi \rangle = 0$, 可定义

$$\hat{A}_- = [\hat{A}^\dagger - \langle \Psi | A | \Psi \rangle] (\hat{1} - |\Psi\rangle \langle \Psi|)$$

$$\langle \Psi | i^+ j^+ k^- l^- | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | i^+ k^- | \Psi \rangle \langle j^+ l^- \rangle - \langle i^+ k^- \rangle \langle j^+ l^- \rangle$$

注意 Wick 定理为解决交换关系 $N[A_1 \dots A_L] = (-1)^P A_1 \dots A_L$ 的正负, 费米子反对易此中。只有 $i = l$, 等此值才非零。

$$= \langle F | C_{(k+q)}^+ C_k^- | F \rangle \langle F | C_{k-q}^+ C_{k'}^- | F \rangle - \langle F | C_{k+q}^+ C_k^- | F \rangle \langle C_{k'}^- C_{k''}^+ | F \rangle$$

$$= \delta_{q=0} \Theta(k_F - |\vec{k}|) \Theta(k_F - |\vec{k}'|) - \delta_{k=k'} \delta_{k'=k''} \Theta(k_F - |\vec{k}|) \Theta(k_F - |\vec{k}'|)$$

原式： $\langle f | H_{\text{int}} | f \rangle$ 不论 $q=0$ 之前去掉，余下 $K'=K+q$

$$= -\frac{1}{2V} \sum_{K, q \neq 0} \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2} \theta(K_F - |\vec{k}|) \theta(K_F - |\vec{k}'|) \cdot 4\pi e^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2V} \int \frac{1}{q^2} dq \int d\vec{k} \cdot \frac{4\pi V}{(8\pi)^3} K^3 \cdot 4\pi e^2$$

总之可算。

(Part 1)

二. 平均场近似

$$\hat{A}\hat{B} = (\langle A \rangle + \Delta A)(B + \Delta B) \text{ 认为 } \Delta A, \Delta B \text{ 小量}$$

$$= \hat{A}\langle \hat{B} \rangle + \hat{B}\langle \hat{A} \rangle - \langle \hat{A} \rangle \langle \hat{B} \rangle$$

$$\hat{A} = -C_{(K+q)}^+ \sigma C_{K'q}^- \quad \hat{B} = C_{K-q/2}^+ C_{Kq}^-$$

$$C_{(K+q)}^+ C_{(K'+q')\delta'}^- C_{K'q}^- C_{Kq}^- = -\delta_{(K+q), K'} \delta_{q', q} \left[\langle C_{K'q}^+ C_{Kq}^- \rangle C_{Kq}^+ C_{Kq}^- \right]$$

$$+ C_{Kq}^+ C_{Kq}^- \langle C_{K'q}^+ C_{Kq}^- \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{系 } K' = (K+q) \text{ 才非零}}$$

此两部分相同。代入 $q = K' - K$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}} = \sum_{K', K, \delta} \frac{4\pi e^2}{|K'-K|^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{V}\right) \langle C_{Kq}^+ C_{Kq}^- \rangle \hat{C}_{Kq}^+ \hat{C}_{Kq}^-$$

$$\therefore \hat{H}_{\text{el}} = \left[\frac{1}{2m} - \frac{1}{V} \sum_{K'} \frac{4\pi e^2}{|K'-K|^2} - \frac{1}{V} \langle C_{Kq}^+ C_{Kq}^- \rangle \right] C_{Kq}^+ C_{Kq}^-$$

相当于单电子能量 E_{el} 减去了 E_{ek} 。

$$E_{\text{ek}} = \frac{-1}{V} \sum_{K'} \frac{4\pi e^2}{|K'-K|^2} \langle C_{Kq}^+ C_{Kq}^- \rangle = \frac{4\pi e^2}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\vec{k}' \frac{1}{|K'-K|^2} \theta(K_F - |\vec{k}'|)$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{4\pi e^2}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\theta \int_0^{K_F} \frac{1}{K'^2} dk' \cdot \frac{1}{K^2 + K'^2 - 2K'K \cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{e^2 K_F}{\pi L} \left[1 + \frac{K_F^2 - K^2}{2K_F K} \ln \frac{K_F + k}{K - K_F} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{导致相速度 } \frac{eck}{\pi k} \mid_{K=k_F} \text{ 爆散。}} \text{于厘米面上，近似不准。}$$

Green Function:

In electrodynamics. we solve:

$$\nabla^2 \phi(x) = -\rho(x)/\epsilon_0 \quad \text{by: solving.}$$

$$\nabla^2 G(x-y) = \delta(x-y) \quad \phi(x) = \int dy G(x-y) f(y)$$

Exercises for Chapter 1.

Examples: electrodynamics.

电流也是流，也满足 $\rho_t + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$ 对应的 ρ , (q, p) , (q, \vec{j})

若 ρ 代表概率密度, (q, p) 即电荷密度, \vec{j} 代表概率流密度, (q, \vec{j}) 即电流密度, 而因此 current 有形式:

$$\hat{J}(x) = \frac{1}{2mi} [\hat{\psi}^\dagger(x) \nabla \hat{\psi}(x) - \hat{\psi}(x) \nabla \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x)]$$

外场为电磁场时, 无论 $\hat{\psi}(x)$ 形式不变内容变, $J(x)$ 形式不变, 而:

$$\hat{H} = \int dV \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x) \left[\frac{-i\nabla - qA}{2m}^2 + U(x) - q\phi(x) \right] \hat{\psi}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \int dV_x dV_y \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}(y) V(x-y) \hat{\psi}(y) \hat{\psi}(x)$$

磁场耦合 $(-i\nabla - qA)^2 + \nabla^2 + U(x)$ 相当于改变电流之外场. 之前

H 单粒子部分: $-i\nabla^2 + U(x)$ Now: $(-i\nabla^2 + qA)^2$ 在 Coulomb 规范下为:

$$T = \left(-\nabla^2 / 2m + U(x) - i\phi(x) + \frac{q^2 A^2}{2m} + qiA \nabla / m \right). \text{ 因此 } f_T = \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}^\dagger}{\partial t} \hat{\psi}(t) + \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}^\dagger}{\partial x} \hat{\psi}(t)$$

$$i\hbar \hat{\psi}_t^\dagger = \hat{H} \hat{\psi}_t^\dagger = \left(-\nabla^2 / 2m + qiA \nabla / m \right) \hat{\psi}(t) + \left(U + i\phi + \frac{q^2 A^2}{2m} \right) \hat{\psi}(t)$$

$$\text{多了一项: } \left[\frac{qiA \nabla}{m} \hat{\psi}(t) \right] \hat{\psi}(t) \rightarrow + \left[\frac{qiA \nabla}{m} \hat{\psi}(t) \right] \hat{\psi}(t) \text{ 可消去}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_t + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0 \quad \nabla \hat{\psi}_t^\dagger \hat{\psi}(t) + \hat{\psi}_t^\dagger \nabla \hat{\psi}(t) = (\nabla \cdot \hat{\psi}_t^\dagger \hat{\psi}(t)) + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

\therefore Extra: $\hat{\psi}_t^\dagger \hat{\psi}(t)$ 项. Now:

$$\hat{J}(x) = \frac{q}{2mi} [\hat{\psi}^\dagger(x) \nabla \hat{\psi}(x) - \hat{\psi}(x) \nabla \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x)] + \frac{q^2 A}{m} \hat{\psi}_t^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}(x) = \vec{J}_e + \vec{J}_A$$

顺磁流

抗磁流

进一步可用 Fourier Transform 用 R 空间产生湮灭对来表述。

$$g_A^A(r) = \frac{q^2 A}{m} \hat{\psi}_r(r) \hat{\psi}_r(r) = \frac{q^2 A}{m} \sum_K \psi_K^*(r) a_K^+ \sum_{K'} \psi_{K'}(r) a_{K'} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \right)$$

$$\hat{\psi}_r = \sum_Y \langle r | Y \rangle^* a_Y^+ \quad \psi = \sum_Y \langle r | Y \rangle a_Y$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle r | K \rangle = e^{ik \cdot r}$$

$$= \frac{q^2 A}{m V} \sum_K e^{-ik \cdot r} a_K^+ \sum_{K'} \langle r | K' \rangle e^{ik' \cdot r} a_{K'} = \frac{q^2 A}{m V} \sum_{K-K'} e^{i(cK'-k) \cdot r} a_K^+ a_{K'}^+$$

$$\sum_{K-K'=S} \sum_{K-S} e^{i(S-k) \cdot r} a_K^+ a_S^+ \delta_{K-S}$$

$$\vec{J}_e^e(r) = \frac{1}{2m i \nabla V} \left[\sum_K e^{-ik \cdot r} \hat{a}_K^+ \right] \left[\nabla \sum_{K'} e^{i k' \cdot r} \hat{a}_{K'}^+ \right] - \left[\nabla \sum_K e^{-ik \cdot r} \hat{a}_K^+ \right] \sum_{K'} e^{i k' \cdot r} \hat{a}_{K'}^+$$

$$= \frac{1}{2mV} \quad // \quad i \sum_{K'} k' e^{i k' \cdot r} a_{K'}^+ \quad (-i) \sum_K k e^{-i k \cdot r} a_K^+ \quad //$$

$$\sum_{K-K'=S} \frac{1}{2mV} \sum_{K-S} c_{K+S} e^{i(S-k) \cdot r} \hat{a}_K^+ \hat{a}_S^+$$

Statistical mechanics:

① 混合系统密度算符写出物理量统计平均。

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle = \text{Tr}(\rho_A) \quad \text{纯态} \quad \rho = |\psi\rangle \langle \psi|$$

$$= \sum_i p_i \langle \psi_i | A | \psi_i \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho} A) \quad \text{混合态} \quad \hat{\rho} = \sum_i p_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i|$$

② 归一化密度算符写成配分函数形式：

相流也是流，分布概率密度统计中为单位体积在(a-b-c)物理变量下微观态数，密度算符就是概率密度。

微正(孤立) 正[顶点热源] 正(开放)

$$\rho = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta E_S} \stackrel{!}{=} e^{-\alpha V - \beta E_S}$$

$$\text{配分函数 } Z = \sum_S e^{-\beta S} = \sum_N e^{-\alpha V - \beta E_S}$$

比如正则系综：命 $\rho' = e^{-\beta H}$ $H|\psi\rangle = E_s|\psi\rangle$.

$$H = \sum_j E_j |\psi_j\rangle\langle\psi_j| \quad ① \quad e^{-\beta H} = \sum_j |\psi_j\rangle e^{-\beta E_j} \langle\psi_j| = \text{P}, \text{故:}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Number}} \quad Z = \sum_s e^{-\beta E_s} = \sum_j \langle\psi_j|P|\psi_j\rangle = \text{Tr}(\rho)$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle A \rangle = \text{Tr}(\rho A) = \text{Tr}(\rho' \cdot \frac{1}{Z} \cdot A) = \frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr}(\rho' A)$$

若求物理量，先测密度矩阵，再: $\boxed{\langle A \rangle = \frac{\text{Tr}[\rho' A]}{\text{Tr}[\rho]}}$

Exercises: Chapter 1.

$$① \text{证明刚球势 } V(\vec{x}-\vec{y}) = \delta(\vec{x}-\vec{y}) \cdot \lambda \text{ F系数 } V_g = \frac{\lambda}{V}$$

$$V_g = \frac{1}{V} \int dV V(r) e^{-iqr} = \frac{1}{V} \int dV \delta(r) e^{-iqr} \lambda = \frac{e^{-iq0} \lambda}{V} = \frac{\lambda}{V}$$

$$③ \quad \hat{H} = \sum_{k\sigma} \frac{k^2}{2m} C_{k\sigma}^+ C_{k\sigma}^- + \frac{\lambda}{2V} \sum_{kk'q's's'} C_{k+q,s}^+ C_{k+q,s'}^+ C_{k'\sigma}^+ C_{k'\sigma}^-$$

术语量 - P 修正。

$$\langle F | \frac{\lambda}{2V} C_{k+q,s}^+ C_{k+q,s'}^+ C_{k'\sigma}^+ C_{k'\sigma}^- | F \rangle = 2V \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} \right)^2 \left(\frac{k_F}{2\pi} \right)^6$$