

• 磁场中的电子 (泡利排斥性)

外磁场 B 中的电子:

$$E_{\text{spin}} = \mu_B B \sigma \rightarrow \sigma = \begin{cases} +1, \uparrow \\ -1, \downarrow \end{cases}$$

↓
磁矩量子, $\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$

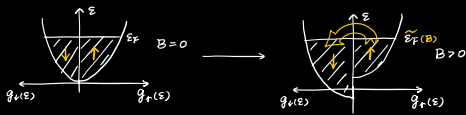
$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + \mu_B B \sigma$$

基态:

$$g(\epsilon) = \frac{2\pi gV}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \epsilon^{1/2}, \text{ 对于电子 } g=2 \text{ (自旋)}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_+(\epsilon) = g_-(\epsilon) = \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \epsilon^{1/2}$$

零温时:



$$N_+ = \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \epsilon_F^{3/2} \longrightarrow N_+ - N_- = \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{3/2} [(\epsilon_F + \mu_B B)^{3/2} - (\epsilon_F - \mu_B B)^{3/2}]$$

总电子数:

$$N = \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{3/2} (\epsilon_F^{3/2} + \epsilon_F^{3/2})$$

$$= \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{3/2} [(\epsilon_F + \mu_B B)^{3/2} + (\epsilon_F - \mu_B B)^{3/2}] \Rightarrow \delta \epsilon_F \approx \left(\frac{\mu_B B}{\epsilon_F} \right)^*$$

$$\mu_B \sim 10^{-5} \text{ eV/T}, \quad \mu_B B \sim 10^{-5} \text{ eV (取强磁场)}, \quad \epsilon_F \approx 1 \text{ eV} \quad \left(\epsilon_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{6\pi^2 n}{g} \right)^{2/3}, n \approx 10^{24} \text{ m}^{-3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\mu_B B}{\epsilon_F} \approx 10^{-5} \ll 1$$

故 ϵ_F 的变化可以忽略.

$$N_+ - N_- = \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{3/2} [(\epsilon_F + \mu_B B)^{3/2} - (\epsilon_F - \mu_B B)^{3/2}]$$

$$\approx \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \epsilon_F^{3/2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 \frac{\mu_B B}{\epsilon_F}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \epsilon_F^{1/2} (\mu_B B) = g(\epsilon_F) (\mu_B B)$$

磁矩

$$M = \mu_B (N_+ - N_-) = g(\epsilon_F) \mu_B^2 B, \quad \text{只有费米面附近的电子才会被磁化!}$$

磁化率

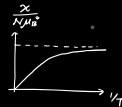
$$\chi_F = \left. \frac{\partial M}{\partial B} \right|_{B=0} = g(\epsilon_F) \mu_B^2$$

↓
线性响应

(1) $\chi_F > 0$, 顺磁

(2) $T \rightarrow 0$ 时, χ_F 趋向有限值.

(3) $T \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\chi_c = \frac{\mu_B^2 N}{k_B T}$ (居里定律)
(与-下)



有限温:

$$e^{\beta(\epsilon - \mu + \mu_B B \sigma)} \Rightarrow z^{-1} \rightarrow z^{-1} e^{\mu_B B \sigma}$$

$$\chi(T) \approx \chi(0) \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{k_B T}{\epsilon_F} \right)^2 \right] \quad (\text{作业})$$

• 朗道抗磁性

电子轨道运动与B耦合

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p} + e\vec{A})^2$$

经典物理中没有磁性.

量子: 朗道能级

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_c + \frac{\hbar^2 k_z^2}{2m}, \quad \omega_c = \frac{eB}{m}, \text{ 回旋频率}, \quad \text{简并度 } d n_g = \frac{\hbar}{\Phi_0} = \frac{B A}{\hbar/e}$$

计算配分函数 (整), 得到

$$\chi_L = -\frac{1}{2} \chi_F = -\frac{1}{2} g(\epsilon_F) \mu_B^2 < 0.$$

蒙特卡罗法:

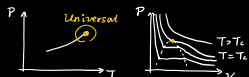
$$\chi_L = -\frac{1}{2} g(\epsilon_f) \left(\frac{m}{m^*} \right)^2 \mu_B^2. \text{ 有时会有 } \left(\frac{m}{m^*} \right) \text{ 很大的情况} \rightarrow \text{振荡.}$$

✓ 相变与临界现象

相变: 热力学函数的非解析性.

只在热力学极限下出现! (零-场的相变理论)

回顾-三波相变



临界指数: 临界点附近的行为, 普适类.

(1) 序参量, $T \rightarrow T_c^-$: $(v_g - v_l) \sim (T_c - T)^\beta$

(2) 等温线, $T = T_c$: $(v - v_c) \sim (p - p_c)^{1/\delta}$

(3) 响应函数, $T \rightarrow T_c^+$: $\chi_T \sim (T - T_c)^{-\gamma}$

范德瓦耳斯: $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\delta = 3$, $\gamma = 1$

实验: $\beta \approx 0.32$, $\delta \approx 4.8$, $\gamma \approx 1.2$

费米系统: 平均场理论.