

· 色散关系

1D 原子链

$$O \sim O \sim O \sim O \sim O \sim O$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{p}_i^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (u_i - u_{i+1})^2. \quad (\text{周期性边界条件})$$

运动方程:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial u_i} = -\alpha(u_i - u_{i+1}) + \alpha(u_{i-1} - u_i) = \alpha(u_{i-1} + u_{i+1} - 2u_i) \\ \dot{u}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \frac{p_i}{m} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{u}_i = \frac{\alpha}{m} (u_{i+1} + u_{i-1} - 2u_i)$$

平移不变性: 本征态用动量标记 \Rightarrow 傅里叶变换.

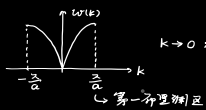
波

$$u_j(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=-\frac{\pi}{2a}}^{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \tilde{u}_k e^{-ikja} e^{-i\omega_k t}$$

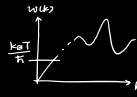
$$\Rightarrow -\omega_k^2 \tilde{u}_k e^{-ikja} = \frac{\alpha}{m} \tilde{u}_k (e^{-i(kj-1)a} + e^{-i(kj+1)a} - 2e^{-ikja})$$

$$-\omega_k^2 = \frac{\alpha}{m} (2 \cos ka - 2)$$

$$\omega(k) = 2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} \left| \sin \frac{ka}{2} \right|$$



第一布里渊区



$$\omega_{\text{max}} \sim \frac{k_F a}{\hbar}$$

$$k_{\text{max}} \sim \frac{k_F a}{\hbar c} \propto T$$

$$C_V \sim k_B k^3 \propto T^3, \quad \text{d.f.}: C_V \sim T^d$$

更多的机会? 在 $k \rightarrow 0$ 时, 都有 $\omega(k) \propto k$, \rightarrow 普适性!

- 玻色(玻色气体): $C_V \sim T^{\frac{d}{2}}$, S 代表 $S \propto A \cdot |\Lambda|^d$



低频 \leftrightarrow 长波. $E \sim k \sim \frac{1}{\lambda}$. 只有 E 足够大时, 才会体现晶格细节! 否则就是“普适”的解!

$u_i \sim u_{i+1}$, “粗粒化”, coarse-graining

(即 $C_V \sim T^3$)

\hookrightarrow 连续场 $u(x)$.

$$H = \int_a^L dx \left[\frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

\hookrightarrow 截断 (紫外)

进一步:

固体 - 连续弹性场被变成自由的.

\Rightarrow 量子形成无能隙的配滴. (如: 低 k 时, $\omega = ck$, ω 可以任意小)

Goldstone mode / massless mode.

· 理想费米气体

$$N = \sum_k \frac{1}{z^{-1} e^{\beta \epsilon_k} + 1}$$

$$E = \sum_k \frac{\epsilon_k}{z^{-1} e^{\beta \epsilon_k} + 1}$$

$$\ln Q = \sum_k \ln(1 + z e^{-\beta \epsilon_k})$$

$$\text{非相对论性: } \epsilon_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$\sum_k \rightarrow \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k, \quad g: \text{简并因子 (自旋), } g = 2s+1.$$

$$N = \frac{gV}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \frac{1}{z^{-1} e^{\beta \hbar^2 k^2 / 2m} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2gV}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{\lambda^3} \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^{1/2}}{z^{-1} e^{x^2} + 1}$$

$$\text{定义 } f_m(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{m-1} dx}{z^{-1} e^{x^2} + 1}$$

$$N = \frac{gV}{\lambda^3} f_{3/2}(z).$$

$$E = \frac{3}{2} \frac{gV}{\lambda^3} k_B T f_{3/2}(z)$$

$$\ln \Omega = \frac{gV}{\lambda^3} f_{5/2}(z) \Rightarrow E = \frac{3}{2} pV$$

弱简并极限: $z \ll 1$. (与玻色气体类似)

将 z 展开:

$$\begin{aligned} f_m(z) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{m-1} dx}{z^{-1} e^x + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^\infty dx x^{m-1} z e^{-x} \frac{1}{1 + z e^{-x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^\infty dx x^{m-1} z e^{-x} \sum_{l=0}^\infty (-1)^l z^l e^{-lx} \\ &= \dots = \sum_{l=0}^\infty (-1)^l z \frac{z^l}{l^m} \\ &= z - \frac{z^2}{2^m} + \frac{z^3}{3^m} - \dots \quad (\text{得到状态方程 (位力展开)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$g_m(z) = \sum_{l=0}^\infty \frac{z^l}{l^m} = \text{Li}_m(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_m(z) = -\text{Li}_m(-z), \quad (\text{从积分也能看出来})$$

位力展开:

$$\frac{p}{k_B T} = n + B_2 n^2 + B_3 n^3 + \dots$$

仿照玻色子, 展开 $n(z)$, $p(z)$, 得到

$$\frac{p}{k_B T} = n + \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} \frac{\lambda^3}{g} n^2 + \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{3^{5/2}} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda^3}{g} \right)^2 n^3 + \dots$$

(加号: 导致“排斥力”, 与玻色“吸引力”不同!)

强简并费米气体

玻色气体: $z \in (0, 1)$, (收敛)

费米气体: 无限制!

取 $T=0$.

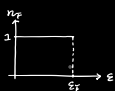
$$n_F = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon - \mu)} + 1} = \begin{cases} 1, & \epsilon < \mu \\ 0, & \epsilon > \mu \end{cases}$$

图像: 从最低开始向上填, 直到 $\epsilon = \mu$ 为止.

μ : 最后一个填上的

$$\Rightarrow \mu(T=0) = \epsilon_F, \text{ 费米能.}$$

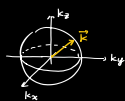
$$n_F(\epsilon) = \theta(\epsilon_F - \epsilon).$$



$$N = \frac{gV}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \theta(\epsilon_F - \epsilon(k))$$

$$= \frac{gV}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi k_F^3 = \frac{gV}{6\pi^2} k_F^3, \quad k_F: \text{费米波矢.}$$

$$k_F = \left(\frac{6\pi^2 n}{g} \right)^{1/3}, \quad \epsilon_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{6\pi^2 n}{g} \right)^{2/3}.$$

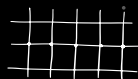


费米面: $\epsilon = \epsilon_F$ 表面

费米海: 内部

一般而言, 费米面是球对称/各向同性的!

与晶格对称性相关.



费米面: C_4 对称性.

$$E = \frac{gV}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \epsilon(k) n_F(\epsilon)$$

$$= \frac{gV}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot 4\pi \int_0^{k_F} dk k^2 \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{gV \hbar^4}{20\pi^2 m} k_F^5$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{gV}{6\pi^2} k_F^5 = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^5}{2m} = \frac{3}{5} N \epsilon_F.$$

$$pV = \frac{2}{5} E = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} N \epsilon_F = \frac{2}{5} N \epsilon_F.$$

$T=0$ 时, 压强不为 0! \rightarrow 简并压 (白矮星)

(强电子: $p \sim T^{3/2} \rightarrow 0$)

金属中的电子: $\varepsilon_F \sim 10\text{eV} \sim 10^4\text{K}$ ($\frac{e}{k_B}$)

\Rightarrow 室温下, 电子还是强简并的!