## **Anderson localization**

考虑如下的哈密顿量

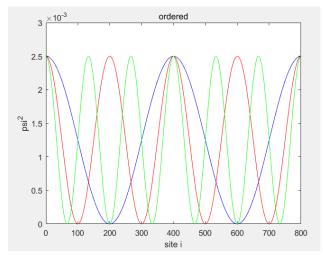
$$H = \sum_m t_m (c_m^\dagger c_{m+1} + ext{h. c.}) + V_m c_m^\dagger c_m$$

其中t为hopping strength·势能为V;由于一维情况·存在有限小的无序势即可产生安德森局域化·因而其波函数必定从扩散态转为局域态·这里的波函数以格点为坐标·以下是matlab代码:

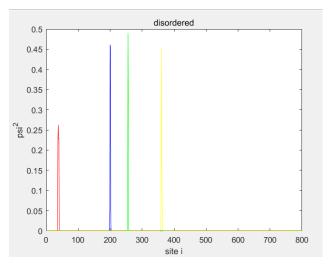
```
clc;
clear;
N = 800;
t = 1;
delta = 1;
mu = 1;
% hopping
tlist = (2*rand(1,N-1)-1)*(-t);
Ht = diag(tlist,-1)+diag(tlist,1);
% PBC
Ht(1,N) = -t;
Ht(N,1) = -t;
% potential
Vlist = (2*rand(1,N)-1);
V = diag(1*Vlist);
H = Ht + 1*V;
[psi,E]=eig(H);
psi = psi.*conj(psi);
figure(1)
plot(psi(:,2),'b');
hold on;
plot(psi(:,4),'r');
hold on;
plot(psi(:,6),'g');
hold on;
plot(psi(:,N-20),'y');
hold on;
xlabel('site i');
ylabel('psi^2');
title('disordered')
% hopping
tlist = (2*ones(1,N-1)-1)*(-t);
```

```
Ht = diag(tlist,-1)+diag(tlist,1);
% PBC
\mathsf{Ht}(\mathsf{1},\mathsf{N}) = -\mathsf{t};
Ht(N,1) = -t;
% potential
Vlist = (2*ones(1,N)-1);
V = diag(1*Vlist);
H = Ht + 1*V;
[psi,E]=eig(H);
psi = psi.*conj(psi);
figure(2)
plot(psi(:,2),'b');
hold on;
plot(psi(:,4),'r');
hold on;
plot(psi(:,6),'g');
hold on;
xlabel('site i');
ylabel('psi^2');
title('ordered')
```

将t和V都设为常数1,得到波函数模方为:



对t和V引入均匀分布的disorder,进而波函数出现空间局域的态:



为了定量描述局域化或扩散程度,可以利用转移矩阵方法求出关联长 度:

$$rac{1}{\xi} = \lim_{n o \infty} rac{1}{n} \mathrm{log}(\langle \psi_1 | T^\dagger T | \psi_1 
angle)$$

代码如下:

```
clear;
E=1;
V=0.9;
T=[-E,-1;1,0];
N=100000;
n=10;
RR=eye(2);
gamma=zeros(2,1);
for ni=1:N/n
if ni==1
Tn=eye(2);
for ii=1:n
Ti=T+[rand(),0;0,0];
Ti=T+[V,0;0,0];
Tn=Ti*Tn;
end
[Q,R] =qr(Tn);
else
Tn=Q;
for ii=1:n
Ti=T+[rand(),0;0,0];
Ti=T+[V,0;0,0];
Tn=Ti*Tn;
end
[Q,R] =qr(Tn);
end
gamma=gamma+\left(-\log\left(\text{diag}\left(\text{abs}\left(R\right)\right).^2\right)/N\right);
end
xi=max(abs(1./gamma));
```

取E=1;V=0.9;有关联长度为2.0861e+06呈现扩展态;当取V为0~1的均匀分布的随机数时·关联长度为44.2505·相比而言呈现局域态。