# 费米气体 RPA

任杰

## 傅立叶变换系数

对平移不变的场而言,物理量计算往往在动量空间中完成。为避免混淆傅立叶变换系数,我们在此明确函数和场的傅立叶变换,这里的规定和 Altland & Simons, *Condensed Matter Field Theory* 书中的规定是一样的。

场的傅立叶变换系数规定为:

$$\psi_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta L^3}} \int d^4x \ e^{-ip \cdot x} \psi(x), \tag{1}$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta L^3}} \sum_{p} e^{+ip \cdot x} \psi_p. \tag{2}$$

其中记 4 坐标和 4 动量为:

$$x \equiv (\mathbf{r}, \tau), \tag{3}$$

$$p \equiv (\boldsymbol{p}, \omega_n), \tag{4}$$

$$p \cdot x \equiv p \cdot r - \omega_n \tau. \tag{5}$$

坐标积分和动量求和为:

$$\int d^4x \equiv \int_0^\beta d\tau \int d^3r, \tag{6}$$

$$\sum_{p} \equiv \sum_{\omega_n} \sum_{p} \tag{7}$$

函数的傅立叶变换采用另一种归一化:

$$f_{\boldsymbol{q}} = \int d^3 r \ e^{-i\boldsymbol{q}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}} f\left(\boldsymbol{r}\right), \tag{8}$$

$$f(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{L^3} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} e^{+i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} f_{\mathbf{q}}$$
 (9)

许多时候,我们会取热力学极限:  $L \to \infty$ ,此时动量求和变为积分:

$$\frac{1}{L^3} \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \longrightarrow \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3},\tag{10}$$

## 作用量

相互作用费米气体的作用量为:

$$S = S_0 + S_1, (11)$$

$$S_0 = \int d^4x \bar{\psi}_{\sigma}(x) \left(\partial_{\tau} - \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} - \mu\right) \psi_{\sigma}(x), \qquad (12)$$

$$S_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^{4}x_{1} \int d^{4}x_{2} \bar{\psi}_{\sigma}(x_{1}) \,\bar{\psi}_{\sigma'}(x_{2}) \,V(\boldsymbol{r}_{1} - \boldsymbol{r}_{2}) \psi_{\sigma'}(x_{2}) \,\psi_{\sigma}(x_{1}). \tag{13}$$

其中  $V(\mathbf{r})$  是库伦相互作用:

$$V\left(\boldsymbol{r}\right) = \frac{e^2}{r}.\tag{14}$$

在动量空间中,作用量表达为求和式:

$$S_0 = \sum_{p} \bar{\psi}_{p,\sigma} \left( -i\omega_n + \frac{p^2}{2m} - \mu \right) \psi_{p,\sigma}, \tag{15}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{T}{2L^3} \sum_{p_1, p_2, q} \bar{\psi}_{p_1 + q, \sigma} \bar{\psi}_{p_2 - q, \sigma'} V(\mathbf{q}) \psi_{p_2, \sigma'} \psi_{p_1, \sigma}. \tag{16}$$

其中 V(q) 是库伦势的傅立叶变换:

$$V(\mathbf{q}) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} e^2 \int d^3 r \frac{e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \alpha r}}{r}$$
(17)

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} e^2 \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 dr \int_{-1}^{+1} d(\cos \theta) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \frac{e^{-iqr\cos \theta - \alpha r}}{r}$$
 (18)

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} 2\pi e^2 \int_0^{+\infty} dr \cdot r e^{-\alpha r} \frac{e^{-iqr} - e^{iqr}}{-iqr}$$

$$\tag{19}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{2\pi e^2}{iq} \int_0^{+\infty} dr \left( e^{iqr - \alpha r} - e^{-iqr - \alpha r} \right)$$
 (20)

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{2\pi e^2}{iq} \left[ \frac{-1}{iq - \alpha} - \frac{-1}{-iq - \alpha} \right]$$
 (21)

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2 + \alpha^2} \tag{22}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2}. (23)$$

作用量的指数做级数展开为:

$$e^{-S} = e^{-S_0}e^{-S_1} = e^{-S_0} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} S_1^n.$$
 (24)

## 高斯积分与频率求和

#### Grassmann 代数

Grassmann 数满足性质:

$$\psi_1 \psi_2 = -\psi_2 \psi_1, \tag{25}$$

$$f(\psi) = 1 + f'(0)\psi, \tag{26}$$

$$\int d\psi = 0, \tag{27}$$

$$\int \psi d\psi = 1. \tag{28}$$

由此, Grassmann 高斯型实际上是二次型:

$$e^{-a\bar{\psi}\psi} = 1 - a\bar{\psi}\psi. \tag{29}$$

因此高斯积分为:

$$\int d\bar{\psi}d\psi e^{-\bar{\psi}a\psi} = \int d\bar{\psi}d\psi \left(1 - a\bar{\psi}\psi\right) \tag{30}$$

$$= a \int d\bar{\psi}d\psi\psi\bar{\psi}$$

$$= a,$$
(31)

$$= a, (32)$$

多变量情形为:

$$\int d\bar{\psi}d\psi e^{-\bar{\psi}a\psi + \bar{u}\psi + \bar{\psi}v} = ae^{\bar{u}v}, \tag{33}$$

$$\int d\bar{\boldsymbol{\psi}} d\boldsymbol{\psi} e^{-\bar{\boldsymbol{\psi}}^T \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\psi} + \bar{\boldsymbol{u}}^T \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\psi}}^T \cdot \boldsymbol{v}} = \det \boldsymbol{A} e^{\bar{\boldsymbol{u}}^T \boldsymbol{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{v}}.$$
(34)

#### Wick 定理

泛函平均值 (···) 定义为:

$$\langle \cdots \rangle \equiv \frac{\int D\left[\bar{\psi}, \psi\right] (\cdots) \exp\left(-\bar{\psi}^T A \psi\right)}{\int D\left[\bar{\psi}, \psi\right] \exp\left(-\bar{\psi}^T A \psi\right)},\tag{35}$$

其中积分测度为:

$$D\left[\psi^{\dagger},\psi\right] \equiv \prod_{i} d\psi_{i}^{*} d\psi_{i}. \tag{36}$$

Wick 定理可用于计算 2n 点关联函数:

$$\langle \psi_{i_1} \cdots \psi_{i_n} \bar{\psi}_{j_1} \cdots \bar{\psi}_{j_n} \rangle$$
. (37)

为计算此关联函数,引入生成泛函:

$$Z[\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{v}] \equiv \frac{\int D[\bar{\psi}, \psi] \exp(-\bar{\psi}^T \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\psi} + \bar{\boldsymbol{u}}^T \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi} + \bar{\psi}^T \cdot \boldsymbol{v})}{\int D[\bar{\psi}, \psi] \exp(-\bar{\psi}^T \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\psi})}$$
(38)

$$= \exp\left(\bar{\boldsymbol{u}}^T \boldsymbol{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{v}\right) \tag{39}$$

$$= \prod_{i,j} \exp\left[\bar{u}_i \left(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\right)_{ij} v_j\right]. \tag{40}$$

关联函数可由对生成泛函求若干偏导得到:

$$\left\langle \psi_{i_1} \cdots \psi_{i_n} \bar{\psi}_{j_1} \cdots \bar{\psi}_{j_n} \right\rangle = \frac{\partial^{2n} F\left[\bar{\boldsymbol{u}}, \boldsymbol{v}\right]}{\partial \bar{u}_{i_1} \cdots \partial \bar{u}_{i_n} \partial v_{j_1} \cdots \partial v_{j_n}} \bigg|_{\bar{\boldsymbol{u}} = \boldsymbol{v} = 0}$$

$$(41)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \bar{u}_{i_1} \cdots \partial \bar{u}_{i_n}} \prod_{mn} \bar{u}_m \left( \mathbf{A}^{-1} \right)_{mj_n} \bigg|_{\mathbf{u}=0}$$

$$(42)$$

$$= \sum_{P} signP \cdot (\boldsymbol{A}^{-1})_{i_1 j_{P1}} \cdots (\boldsymbol{A}^{-1})_{i_n j_{Pn}}$$

$$\tag{43}$$

### 松原频率求和

利用费米分布函数

$$n_F(z) \equiv \frac{1}{\exp(\beta z) + 1},\tag{44}$$

频率求和  $\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{l} f(\omega_{l})$  可以转化为复平面内的回路积分:

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{l} f(\omega_{l}) = -\oint \frac{dz}{2\pi i} n_{F}(z) f(i\omega_{l} \to z). \tag{45}$$

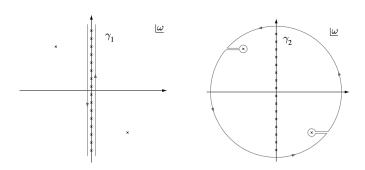


图 1: 积分回路

如果函数  $f(i\omega_l\to z)$  在  $z\to\infty$  快速趋于 0(快于  $z^{-1}$ ),且在复平面有极点,则利用留数定理,回路积分进一步化为:

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{l} f(\omega_l) = \sum_{z_k} \text{Res} \left[ n_F(z) f(i\omega_l \to z) \right]_{z=z_k}. \tag{46}$$

# 自由费米气体

自由场作用量为:

$$S_0 = \sum_{p} \sum_{\sigma} \bar{\psi}_p^{\sigma} \left( -i\omega_l + \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2m} - \mu \right) \psi_p^{\sigma}. \tag{47}$$

自由场的泛函平均为:

$$\langle \cdots \rangle_0 = \frac{\int D\left[\bar{\psi}, \psi\right] (\cdots) \exp\left(-S_0\right)}{\int D\left[\bar{\psi}, \psi\right] \exp\left(-S_0\right)}.$$
(48)

#### 格林函数

自由费米气体的格林函数为

$$G_p \equiv -\langle \psi_p \bar{\psi}_p \rangle = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \xi_p},\tag{49}$$

其中  $\xi_p = \frac{p^2}{2m} - \mu$ . 对频率求和的结果为:

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{n} G_{p} = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{n} \frac{1}{i\omega_{n} - \xi_{p}}$$
 (50)

$$= \sum_{z_k} \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{1}{e^{\beta z} + 1} \frac{1}{z - \xi_{\mathbf{p}}} \right] \Big|_{z = z_k}$$
 (51)

$$= n_F(\xi_p). \tag{52}$$

#### 自由能

配分函数为:

$$Z^{(0)} = \prod_{p,\sigma} \left[ \beta(-i\omega_l + \xi_p) \right]. \tag{53}$$

自由能为

$$F^{(0)} = -T \ln Z^{(0)} \tag{54}$$

$$= -2T \sum_{p} \ln \left[ \beta(-i\omega_l + \xi_p) \right]. \tag{55}$$

松原频率求和可转换为复平面内回路积分。ln 函数在复平面上有割线,回路转换为绕割线的积分,也就是实轴上下部分的积分:

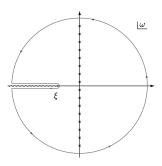


图 2: 含有割线的积分回路

$$\sum_{n} \ln \left[ \beta (-i\omega_n + \xi_{\mathbf{p}}) \right] = -\beta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} n_F(z) \ln \left( \frac{z^+ - \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2m} + \mu}{z^- - \frac{\mathbf{k}^2}{2m} + \mu} \right)$$
 (56)

$$\stackrel{b.p.}{\Longrightarrow} -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \ln\left(1 + e^{-\beta z}\right) \left[ \frac{1}{z - \frac{p^2}{2m} + \mu + i\eta} - \frac{1}{z - \frac{p^2}{2m} + \mu - i\eta} \right]$$
(57)

$$= \ln\left(1 + e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\mathbf{p}} - \mu)}\right),\tag{58}$$

其中我们利用了等式:

$$\lim_{\eta \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{x \pm i\eta} = \mp i\pi\delta\left(x\right) + \mathcal{P}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right). \tag{59}$$

因此自由能为:

$$F^{(0)} = -2T \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \ln \left( 1 + e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\mathbf{p}} - \mu)} \right). \tag{60}$$

低温极限下:

$$F^{(0)} \approx 2\sum_{p < p_F} \left(\frac{p^2}{2m} - \mu\right) \tag{61}$$

$$= \frac{2L^3}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot 4\pi \cdot \int_0^{p_F} dp \cdot p^2 \cdot \frac{p^2 - p_F^2}{2m}$$
 (62)

$$= -\frac{2L^3}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot 4\pi \cdot \frac{p_F^5}{15m} \tag{63}$$

$$= -\frac{L^3 p_F^5}{15\pi^2 m} \tag{64}$$

注意到总粒子数为:

$$N = \sum_{p < p_F} \sum_{\sigma} 1 \tag{65}$$

$$= \frac{2L^3}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} p_F^3. \tag{66}$$

所以自由能可进一步化简为:

$$F^{(0)} \approx -\frac{2L^3}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} p_F^3 \cdot \frac{p_F^2}{5m} \tag{67}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5}N\mu. \tag{68}$$

## 自由能 RPA

考虑配分函数各阶微扰展开:

$$Z = \int D[\bar{\psi}, \psi] e^{-S_0} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} S_1^n$$
 (69)

$$= Z^{(0)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \langle S_1^n \rangle_0.$$
 (70)

其中,泛函平均  $\langle S_1^n \rangle_0$  可通过计算 n 条相互作用线的泡泡图得到:

$$\left(\frac{3}{3} + \frac{1}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{3} + \frac{1}{9}\right) + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9$$

图 3: 集团分解

利用简单的排列组合技巧,这些泡泡图又可以按照联通泡泡图分组:

$$Z = Z^{(0)} \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \langle S_1^m \rangle_0^c \right)^n \tag{71}$$

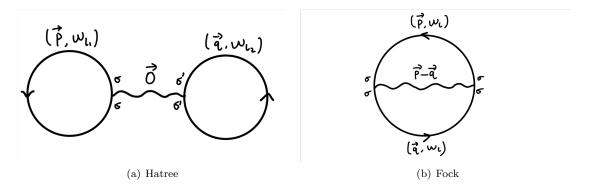
$$= Z^{(0)} \exp\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \langle S_1^m \rangle_0^c\right). \tag{72}$$

对上式取对数,就得到了自由能的各阶微扰展开项:

$$F = F^{(0)} - T \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \langle S_1^m \rangle_0^c.$$
 (73)

#### ·阶微扰

#### 一阶微扰对应两张图:



$$F^{(1)} = \frac{T^2}{2L^3} \sum_{p_1, p_2, k} \sum_{\sigma, \sigma'} \left\langle \bar{\psi}_{p_1 + k}^{\sigma} \bar{\psi}_{p_2 - k}^{\sigma'} V(\mathbf{k}) \psi_{p_2}^{\sigma'} \psi_{p_1}^{\sigma} \right\rangle_0^c$$

$$= F_{Hatree}^{(1)} + F_{Fock}^{(1)}, \tag{75}$$

$$= F_{Hatree}^{(1)} + F_{Fock}^{(1)}, (75)$$

分别对应 Hartree 项贡献和 Fock 项贡献:

$$F_{Hatree}^{(1)} = \frac{2T^2}{L^3} \sum_{p_1, p_2} G_{p_1} G_{p_2} V(\mathbf{0}) = 0,$$
 (76)

$$F_{Fock}^{(1)} = -\frac{T^2}{L^3} \sum_{p_1, p_2} G_{p_2} G_{p_1} V (\boldsymbol{p}_1 - \boldsymbol{p}_2)$$
 (77)

$$= -\frac{1}{L^3} \sum_{\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2} n_F(\xi_{\mathbf{p}_1}) n_F(\xi_{\mathbf{p}_2}) \frac{4\pi e^2}{|\mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}_2|^2}$$
(78)

$$= -L^{3} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{1}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{2}}{(2\pi)^{3}} n_{F} (\xi_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}) n_{F} (\xi_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}) \frac{4\pi e^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{p}_{2}|^{2}}.$$
 (79)

在低温极限下:

$$F_{Fock}^{(1)} \approx -\frac{2e^2L^3}{(2\pi)^5} \int_{p,q < p_F} \frac{d^3p d^3q}{|\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}|^2}.$$
 (80)

其中积分为:

$$I = \int_{p,q < p_F} d^3 \mathbf{p} d^3 \mathbf{q} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}|^2}$$
 (81)

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{p_{F}} p^{2} dp \int_{0}^{p_{F}} q^{2} dq \int_{-1}^{+1} d(\cos \theta) \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \frac{1}{p^{2} + q^{2} - 2pq \cos \theta}$$
 (82)

$$= 8\pi^2 \int_0^{p_F} p^2 dp \int_0^{p_F} q^2 dq \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{d\left(p^2 + q^2 - 2pq\cos\theta\right)}{-2pq} \frac{1}{p^2 + q^2 - 2pq\cos\theta}$$
(83)

$$= 8\pi^2 \int_0^{p_F} p^2 dp \int_0^{p_F} q^2 dq \frac{1}{pq} \ln \left| \frac{p+q}{p-q} \right|$$
 (84)

$$= 16\pi^2 \int_0^{p_F} p^3 dp \int_0^1 dt \left[ t \ln \left( \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right) \right]$$
 (85)

$$= 16\pi^2 \int_0^{p_F} p^3 dp \left[ \int_0^1 dx (x-1) \ln x + \int_1^2 dx (x-1) \ln x \right]$$
 (86)

$$= 16\pi^2 \int_0^{p_F} p^3 dp \left[ \frac{t^2 \ln t}{2} - \frac{t^2}{4} + t - t \ln t \right]_0^2$$
 (87)

$$= 16\pi^2 \int_0^{p_F} p^3 dp \tag{88}$$

$$= (2\pi)^2 p_F F^4. (89)$$

因此自由能的一阶微扰为:

$$F^{(1)} = F_{Fock}^{(1)} = -\frac{2e^2L^3p_F^4}{(2\pi)^3}. (90)$$

#### 无规相近似

各阶微扰中最大贡献来源于项链图:

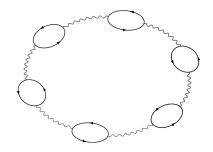


图 4: RPA 项链图

其大小为:

$$F_{RPA}^{(n)} = -\frac{T}{2n} \sum_{q} \left( \frac{2T}{L^3} \sum_{p} G_p G_{p+q} \right)^n, \tag{91}$$

其中 2n 是费曼图的的对称因子。要计算第 n 阶微扰,首先考虑极化算符:

$$\Pi_q \equiv \frac{2T}{L^3} \sum_p \sum_{\omega_p} G_p G_{p+q} \tag{92}$$

$$= \frac{2T}{L^3} \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \sum_{\omega_p} \frac{1}{i\omega_p - \epsilon_{\mathbf{p}} + \mu} \cdot \frac{1}{i(\omega_p + \omega_q) - \epsilon_{\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}} + \mu}$$
(93)

$$= \frac{2}{L^3} \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \frac{n_F \left(\xi_{\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}}\right) - n_F \left(\xi_{\mathbf{p}}\right)}{-i\omega_q + \xi_{\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}} - \xi_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

$$(94)$$

$$= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3p \frac{n_F \left(\xi_{\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}}\right) - n_F \left(\xi_{\mathbf{p}}\right)}{-i\omega_q + \xi_{\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}} - \xi_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
 (95)

为进一步化简上式,考虑能量关于小 q 改变量的微元:

$$\xi_{p+q} - \xi_p \approx \frac{p \cdot q}{m} \tag{96}$$

由此得到费米分布

$$n_{F}(\xi_{\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}}) - n_{F}(\xi_{\mathbf{p}}) \approx \frac{\partial n_{F}}{\partial \epsilon}(\xi_{\mathbf{p}}) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}}{m}$$

$$\approx -\delta^{(3)}(\xi_{\mathbf{p}}) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}}{m}.$$

$$(97)$$

$$\approx -\delta^{(3)}(\xi_{\mathbf{p}}) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}}{m}. \tag{98}$$

因此,上述积分可化简为:

$$\Pi_{q} \approx \frac{-2}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int p_{F}^{2} dp \delta^{(3)}(\xi_{p}) \int_{-1}^{+1} d(\cos \theta) \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi \frac{p_{F} q \cos \theta / m}{-i\omega_{q} + p_{F} q \cos \theta / m}$$
(99)

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int p_F^2 dp \delta^{(3)}(\xi_{p}) \int_{-1}^{+1} d(\cos \theta) \frac{v_F q \cos \theta}{-i\omega_q + v_F q \cos \theta}$$
 (100)

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int p_F^2 dp \delta^{(3)}(\xi_{\mathbf{p}}) \left[ 1 + \frac{i\omega_q}{2v_F q} \ln \left( \frac{i\omega_q + v_F q}{i\omega_q - v_F q} \right) \right]$$
 (101)

$$= -\frac{mp_F}{\pi^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{i\omega_q}{2v_F q} \ln \left( \frac{i\omega_q + v_F q}{i\omega_q - v_F q} \right) \right]. \tag{102}$$

其中我们利用了关系:

$$\delta\left(f\left(z\right)\right) = \sum_{z} \frac{\delta\left(z - z_{k}\right)}{\left|f'\left(z_{k}\right)\right|}.$$
(103)

只考虑这种项链图的微扰展开称为无规相近似,在此近似下的自由能为:

$$F_{RPA} = \frac{T}{2} \sum_{q} \ln(1 - V(\boldsymbol{q})\Pi_{q}). \tag{104}$$

## 自能图

相互作用线的自能费曼图为:

图 5: 相互作用自能展开

由此得到的有效作用势为:

$$V_{eff}(q) = V(q) + V(q) \Pi_q V_{eff}(q)$$
(105)

$$V_{eff}(q) = V(q) + V(q) \Pi_q V_{eff}(q)$$

$$= \frac{V(q)}{1 - V(q) \Pi_q}$$
(105)

$$\equiv \frac{V(q)}{\epsilon(q)},\tag{107}$$

其中定义介电常数  $\epsilon(q)$ :

$$\epsilon\left(q\right) \equiv 1 - V\left(\mathbf{q}\right)\Pi_{q}.\tag{108}$$

对小动量 q 和小频率  $\omega_n \ll qv_F$ :

$$\Pi\left(\boldsymbol{q},\omega_{q}\right) \approx -\frac{mp_{F}}{\pi^{2}} \equiv -\nu_{0}.\tag{109}$$

在此极限下:

$$V(q) \approx \frac{1}{V^{-1}(\mathbf{q}) + \nu_0} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2 + 4\pi e^2 \nu_0} \equiv \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2 + \lambda^{-2}}.$$
 (110)

其中  $\lambda \equiv \left(4\pi e^2 \nu_0\right)^{-1/2}$  称为 Thomas-Fermi 屏蔽长度。为明确其物理意义,将相互作用势变回实空间:

$$V(r) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot r} \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2 + \lambda^{-2}}$$
 (111)

$$= \frac{e^2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} q^2 dq \int_{-1}^{+1} d(\cos \theta) \frac{e^{iqr \cos \theta}}{q^2 + \lambda^{-2}}$$
 (112)

$$= \frac{e^2}{i\pi r} \int_0^{+\infty} dq \frac{q}{q^2 + \lambda^{-2}} \left( e^{+iqr} - e^{-iqr} \right)$$
 (113)

$$= \frac{e^2}{i\pi r} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq \frac{q}{q^2 + \lambda^{-2}} e^{+iqr}.$$
 (114)

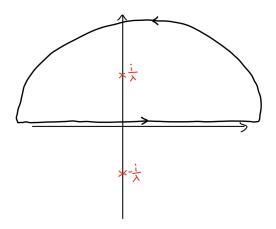


图 6: 积分回路

利用留数定理:

$$Res\left[\frac{q}{q^2 + \lambda^{-2}}e^{+iqr}\right]\Big|_{q=\frac{i}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}},\tag{115}$$

得到屏蔽库伦势为:

$$V\left(r\right) = \frac{e^2}{r}e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}}.\tag{116}$$

有效势在实空间指数衰减,衰减特征长度就是 Thomas-Fermi 屏蔽长度  $\lambda$ .