高等量子力学第十一次作业

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习题 5.7

证明全同单分量费米子系统接触势相互作用为 0.

Proof. 对于全同单分量费米子系统,接触势写成二次量子化形式如下:

$$\begin{split} V &= \sum_{i < j} V(\vec{r}_i, \vec{r}_j) \\ &= \sum_{i < j} g \delta(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) \\ &= \frac{g}{2} \int d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_1' d\vec{r}_2 d\vec{r}_2' \, \langle \vec{r}_1; \vec{r}_2 | \, \delta(\hat{\vec{r}}_1 - \hat{\vec{r}}_2) \, | \vec{r}_1'; \vec{r}_2' \rangle \, \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}_1) \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}_2) \psi(\vec{r}_2) \psi(\vec{r}_1) \\ &= \frac{g}{2} \int d\vec{r} \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}) \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) \\ &= \frac{g}{2} \int d\vec{r} \sum_{\vec{k}_1', \vec{k}_2', \vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2} \frac{1}{V^2} e^{i(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 - \vec{k}_1' - \vec{k}_2') \cdot \vec{r}} c_{\vec{k}_1'}^\dagger c_{\vec{k}_2'}^\dagger c_{\vec{k}_2} c_{\vec{k}_1} \\ &= \frac{g}{2V} \sum_{\vec{k}_1', \vec{k}_2', \vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2} \delta_{\vec{k}_1' + \vec{k}_2', \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2} c_{\vec{k}_1'}^\dagger c_{\vec{k}_2'}^\dagger c_{\vec{k}_2} c_{\vec{k}_1}. \end{split}$$

此时体系的基态可以写作:

$$|G\rangle = \prod_{k \le k_F} c_k^{\dagger} |0\rangle.$$

基态下势能为:

$$E_{V} = \langle G | \hat{V} | G \rangle = \frac{g}{2V} \sum_{\vec{k}', \vec{k}'_{2}, \vec{k}_{1}, \vec{k}_{2}} \delta_{\vec{k}'_{1} + \vec{k}'_{2}, \vec{k}_{1} + \vec{k}_{2}} \langle G | c^{\dagger}_{\vec{k}'_{1}} c^{\dagger}_{\vec{k}'_{2}} c_{\vec{k}_{1}} | G \rangle.$$

其中 Hartree 能为:

$$\begin{split} E_{VH} = & \frac{g}{2V} \sum_{\vec{k}_1', \vec{k}_2', \vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2} \delta_{\vec{k}_1' + \vec{k}_2', \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2} \left\langle G | \, c_{\vec{k}_1'}^{\dagger} \, c_{\vec{k}_1} \, | G \right\rangle \left\langle G | \, c_{\vec{k}_2'}^{\dagger} \, c_{\vec{k}_2} \, | G \right\rangle \\ = & \frac{g}{2V} \sum_{\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2} n_{\vec{k}_1} n_{\vec{k}_2} \\ = & \frac{g}{2V} N^2. \end{split}$$

Fock 能, 即交换能为:

$$E_{VF} = -\frac{g}{2V} \sum_{\vec{k}_1', \vec{k}_2', \vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2} \delta_{\vec{k}_1' + \vec{k}_2', \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2} \left\langle G | c_{\vec{k}_1'}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}_2} | G \right\rangle \left\langle G | c_{\vec{k}_2'}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}_1} | G \right\rangle$$

$$= -\frac{g}{2V} \sum_{\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2} n_{\vec{k}_1} n_{\vec{k}_1}$$
$$= -\frac{g}{2V} N^2.$$

即接触势相互作用总能量为:

$$E_V = E_{VH} + E_{VF} = 0.$$

习题 5.8

交换能 E_{VF} 是否由单分量接触势引起,以致应该忽略?解释没有忽略它的原因。

Proof. 交換能 E_{VF} 是由于单分量接触势引起。但是由于 Hartree 能与自旋取向无关,即 Hartree 能与 Fock 能不能完全抵消,从而不能忽略交换能。

习题 5.9

在海森堡绘景求解算符 $a_{\vec{m}}$ 和 $a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger}$ 的运动方程,并观察方程的特点。哈密顿量为:

$$H = \epsilon_L \sum_{\vec{m} \neq 0} \left((\vec{m}^2 + \frac{2Na}{\pi L}) a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{m}} + \frac{Na}{\pi L} (a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger} a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger} + a_{\vec{m}} a_{-\vec{m}}) \right)$$

Proof. 由 Hessiberg 运动方程可以计算:

$$i\hbar \frac{da_{\vec{m}}}{dt} = [a_{\vec{m}}, H] = \epsilon_L \left((\vec{m}^2 + \frac{2Na}{\pi L}) a_{\vec{m}} + \frac{2Na}{\pi L} a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger} \right);$$

$$i\hbar \frac{da_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger}}{dt} = [a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger}, H] = \epsilon_L \left(-(\vec{m}^2 + \frac{2Na}{\pi L}) a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger} - \frac{2Na}{\pi L} a_{-\vec{m}} \right).$$

从而可以得到:

$$i\hbar \frac{d(a_{\vec{m}} + a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger})}{dt} = \epsilon_L \left(\vec{m}^2 (a_{\vec{m}} - a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger}) \right);$$

$$i\hbar \frac{d(a_{\vec{m}} - a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger})}{dt} = \epsilon_L \left((\vec{m}^2 + \frac{4Na}{\pi L})(a_{\vec{m}} + a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger}) \right).$$

从而有:

$$-\hbar^2 \frac{d^2(a_{\vec{m}} + a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger})}{dt^2} = \epsilon^2 \vec{m}^2 (\vec{m}^2 + \frac{4Na}{\pi L}) (a_{\vec{m}} + a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger});$$
$$-\hbar^2 \frac{d^2(a_{\vec{m}} - a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger})}{dt^2} = \epsilon^2 \vec{m}^2 (\vec{m}^2 + \frac{4Na}{\pi L}) (a_{\vec{m}} - a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger}).$$

可以解得:

$$a_{\vec{m}}(t) + a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger}(t) = (a_{\vec{m}} + a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger})\cos(\omega t) + \frac{\epsilon_L \vec{m}^2}{i\hbar\omega}(a_{\vec{m}} - a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger})\sin(\omega t);$$

$$a_{\vec{m}}(t) - a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger}(t) = (a_{\vec{m}} - a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger})\cos(\omega t) + \frac{\epsilon_L}{i\hbar\omega}(\vec{m}^2 + \frac{4Na}{\pi L})(a_{\vec{m}} + a_{-\vec{m}}^{\dagger})\sin(\omega t).$$

其中

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\epsilon_L^2 \vec{m}^2}{\hbar^2} (\vec{m}^2 + \frac{4Na}{\pi L}).$$

其中, 利用了对易关系:

$$[a_{\vec{m}}, a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger}] = \delta_{\vec{m}, \vec{m}'}; \quad [a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger}, a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger}] = 0; \quad [a_{\vec{m}}, a_{\vec{m}}] = 0.$$

从方程中,不难发现,产生(湮灭)算符 $a_{\vec{m}}(a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger})$ 随时间的演化不仅与其自身相关,还与动量方向相反的湮灭(产生)算符耦合在一起。

习题 5.10

求解体系基态能量。其中,基态可以写作:

$$|G_{\vec{m}}\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{v_{\vec{m}}}{u_{\vec{m}}}\right)^i c_{0,0} |i,i\rangle.$$

Proof. 体系哈密顿量可以写作:

$$H_e = \sum_{\vec{m} \neq 0} \epsilon_m b_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger} b_{\vec{m}} + (A_m v_{\vec{m}}^2 - 2Bu_{\vec{m}} v_{\vec{m}}).$$

注意到由于基态 $|G_{\vec{m}}\rangle$ 是 $b_{\vec{m}}$ 的本征态, 本征值为 0, 则有:

$$\langle G_{\vec{m}}|H_e|G_{\vec{m}}\rangle = A_m v_{\vec{m}}^2 - 2Bu_{\vec{m}}v_{\vec{m}}.$$

考虑到初始哈密顿量

$$H_0 = \frac{a}{\pi L} \epsilon_L N^2 - 2N \frac{a}{\pi L} \epsilon_L \sum_{\vec{m} \neq 0} a_{\vec{m}}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{m}}.$$

保留常数项得到基态能量为:

$$\frac{a}{\pi L}\epsilon_L N^2 + A_m v_{\vec{m}}^2 - 2Bu_{\vec{m}}v_{\vec{m}}.$$

此外, 可以利用讲义中给出的模式 п 下的粒子数为:

$$n_{\vec{m}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (2/((p/p_s)^2 + 2))^2}} - 1}{2}.$$

则基态能量为:

$$E = \int_0^\infty 4\pi k^2 n_k / k_L^3 dk = V(na)^{3/2} \frac{1}{m\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty k^4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (2/(k^2 + 2))^2}} - 1 \right) dk.$$