

计算物理. } Bogoliubov transformation.
 k-space model.

证明

复习上一节课 TB \Rightarrow lattice.

今天目的: TB \leftrightarrow k-space H_k .

$\psi(x, t)$ 的物理意义 \Leftrightarrow x点处, t时的振幅/位移.

$\pi(x, t)$ 的物理意义 \Leftrightarrow - - - - - 速度/动量.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [\psi(x, t), \pi(y, t)] &= i\hbar \delta(x-y) \\ [\psi(x, t), \psi(y, t)] &= 0 \\ \pi &= i\hbar \dot{\psi} \\ \psi(x, t) &= \sum_n C_n(t) \psi_n(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow [C_n, C_m^\dagger] = \delta_{nm}$$

* C_n 到底是什么?

算子.

Hilbert空间.

单粒子.

Hilbert space $|1000 \dots \rangle = |1\rangle$

$|0100 \dots \rangle = |2\rangle$

而 $\sum_i |i\rangle \langle i| = 1$.

P.S.

$$H = \sum_n \epsilon_n C_n^\dagger C_n$$

C_n 是什么?

\updownarrow

$$H = \sum_n \epsilon_n Z_n^\dagger Z_n$$

$$H = (Z_1^\dagger, \dots, Z_n^\dagger)(t) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n \end{pmatrix}$$

* 不同 Z_n, Z_n^\dagger 是复数,

C_n, C_n^\dagger 是算子.

* 相同 都是实数

* 对 $H_0 \Rightarrow$ Spectra

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D &\rightarrow D \\ f &\rightarrow f \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Bogoliubov 变换



$$\psi = \sum_j \xi_j C_j^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$= \sum_j \xi_j |1\rangle$$

$$\star \left\{ \begin{aligned} H &= \sum_{ij} t_{ij} C_i^\dagger C_j = (C_1^\dagger C_2^\dagger \dots C_N^\dagger) H \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_N \end{pmatrix} \\ H\psi &= E\psi \Leftrightarrow [H] \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_N \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_N \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right.$$

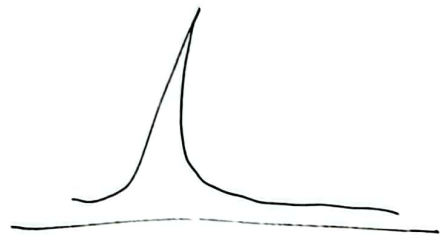
$$H = \sum_{ij} \sum_{ss'} t_{ij}^{ss'} (i\sigma^+ C_j s') \Leftrightarrow [H], \text{ 矩阵形式, 上节继续.}$$

接下: $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow k\text{-space}$

2) . pairing (B, F) \Rightarrow Bogoliubov 变换.

' F
' B .

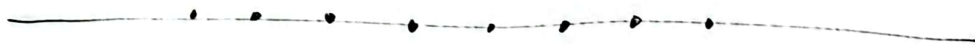
\star Anderson localization, disorder



怎么做(与可也-一样): 简单 \Rightarrow 复杂.

建议: 去掉复杂的东西, 从简单开始, 一项一项加回去.

首先考虑 Spinless, 1D.



$$H = -t \sum_j C_j^\dagger C_{j+1} + t \sum_j C_j^\dagger C_{j-1} + h.c.$$

具有平移对称性. $C_j \rightarrow C_{j+k}$.

$$C_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k e^{ik \cdot R_j} C_k, \text{ Fourier 变换.}$$



check. C_i 是 B/F $\Leftrightarrow C_k$ 也是 B/F.

$\star N = \sum_i (C_i^\dagger C_i = \sum_k C_k^\dagger C_k)$. (物理直觉)

$$\sum_i C_i^\dagger C_i = \sum_{kk'} \frac{1}{N} \sum_i e^{i(k-k')i} C_k^\dagger C_{k'} = \sum_{kk'} \delta_{kk'} C_k^\dagger C_k = \sum_k C_k^\dagger C_k$$

\star 若对位算符: $-\mu \sum_i C_i^\dagger C_i = -\mu \sum_k C_k^\dagger C_k$.

$-t \sum_i (C_i^\dagger C_{i+1} + h.c.) \rightarrow$ 动能.

$$= -t \sum_{kq} \sum_i e^{-ik \cdot R_i + iq \cdot R_{i+1}} C_k^\dagger C_q$$

$$R_{i+1} = R_i + a$$

$$= -t \sum_{kq} e^{iqa} \frac{1}{N} \sum_i e^{-ik \cdot R_i + iq \cdot R_i} C_k^\dagger C_q + h.c.$$

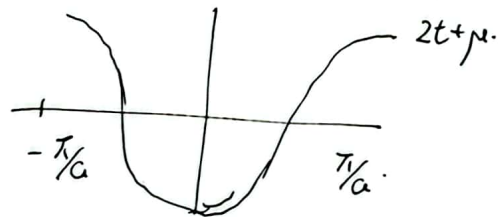
$$= -t \sum_k (e^{ika} C_k^\dagger C_k + h.c.)$$

$$= -2t \sum_k (\cos ka) C_k^\dagger C_k$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_k (-2t \cos ka + \mu) C_k^\dagger C_k$$

\uparrow
位. 对角化

$\mathcal{H} \rightarrow k$ -space.



对应关系 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_i C_i^\dagger C_i \Leftrightarrow \sum_k C_k^\dagger C_k \\ \sum_i (C_i^\dagger C_{i+1} + h.c.) \Leftrightarrow -2t \sum_k \cos ka C_k^\dagger C_k \end{array} \right.$

对于哈密量也是一样的.



类比.

$$\sum_k -2t \cos(kza) C_k^\dagger C_k \rightarrow \sum_i (C_i^\dagger C_{i+2} + C_{i+2}^\dagger C_i)$$

↑↑

$$C_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_i e^{-ikR_i} C_i \text{ 带入也可以求解。}$$

2d spinless.

先把 $x \rightarrow kx$.



再把 $y \rightarrow ky$

也可直接 Fourier 变换.

$$-t (C_{i,j}^\dagger C_{i+1,j} + C_{i,j}^\dagger C_{i-1,j} + C_{i,j}^\dagger C_{i,j+1} + C_{i,j}^\dagger C_{i,j-1} + h.c.) + \mu \sum_{i,j} C_{i,j}^\dagger C_{i,j}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{i,j} C_{i,j}^\dagger C_{i,j} = \sum_{k_x, k_y} C_{k_x, k_y}^\dagger C_{k_x, k_y}$$

$$C_{i,j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_x N_y}} \sum_{\vec{k}} e^{i(k_x R_{i,j} + k_y R_{i,j})} \quad C_{k_x, k_y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_x N_y}} \sum_{\vec{r}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}} C_{\vec{r}}$$

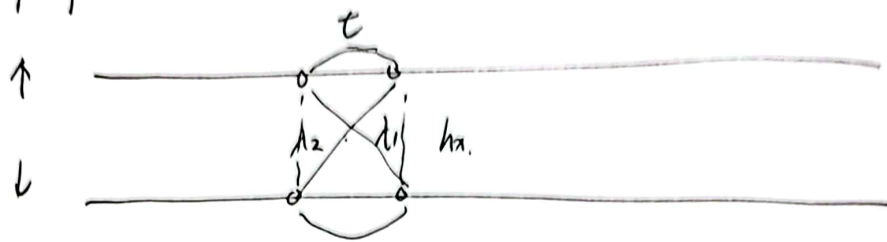
$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{i,j} (C_{i,j}^\dagger C_{i+1,j} + h.c.) = \frac{1}{N_x N_y} \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{q}} \sum_{\vec{r}, \vec{r}'} e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_{i,j} + i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}_{i+1,j}} C_{\vec{k}}^\dagger C_{\vec{q}}$$

$$= \sum_{k_x, k_y} C_{k_x, k_y}^\dagger C_{k_x, k_y} \cdot (2t \cos(k_x a_x))$$

$$H = \sum_{k_x, k_y} (\mu - 2t \cos(k_x a_x) - 2t \cos(k_y a_y)) C_{k_x, k_y}^\dagger C_{k_x, k_y}$$



1d spinful.



$$H = -t \sum_{\sigma} (C_{i\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{i+1\sigma} + h.c.) + \lambda_1 C_{i\uparrow}^{\dagger} C_{i+1\downarrow} + \lambda_2 C_{i\downarrow}^{\dagger} C_{i+1\uparrow} + h.c.$$

$$+ \sum_{\sigma} \mu_{\sigma} C_{i\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{i\sigma} + h_x \sum_{\sigma} C_{i\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{i\downarrow} + h.c.$$

★ 不要一次性处理所有项.

★ 一项一项处理.

① $\sum_{\sigma} (C_{i\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{i+1\sigma} + h.c.) = 2 \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \cos(ka) C_{k\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{k\sigma}$

② $\sum_{\sigma} \mu_{\sigma} C_{i\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{i\sigma} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} \mu_{\sigma} C_{k\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{k\sigma}$

③ $\sum_{\sigma} C_{i\uparrow}^{\dagger} C_{i\downarrow} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} C_{k\uparrow}^{\dagger} C_{k\downarrow}$

④ $\sum_{\sigma} C_{i\uparrow}^{\dagger} C_{i+1\downarrow} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} e^{ika} C_{k\uparrow}^{\dagger} C_{k\downarrow}$

⑤ $\sum_{\sigma} C_{i\downarrow}^{\dagger} C_{i+1\uparrow} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} e^{ika} C_{k\downarrow}^{\dagger} C_{k\uparrow}$

$$\Rightarrow H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} (-2t \cos(ka) + \mu_{\sigma}) C_{k\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{k\sigma} + h_x \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (C_{k\uparrow}^{\dagger} C_{k\downarrow} + h.c.)$$

$$+ \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (\lambda_1 e^{ika} C_{k\uparrow}^{\dagger} C_{k\downarrow} + \lambda_2 e^{ika} C_{k\downarrow}^{\dagger} C_{k\uparrow} + h.c.)$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} H_{\mathbf{k}}$$



$$H = \begin{pmatrix} C_{01}^\dagger & C_{00}^\dagger \\ & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{01} \\ C_{00} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

2x2

CB \Leftrightarrow $N \times N$ 矩阵 \Leftrightarrow 很难求解

\downarrow k

$H = \sum_k H_k$ H_k 是一个 2x2 矩阵, 可以方便的求解.

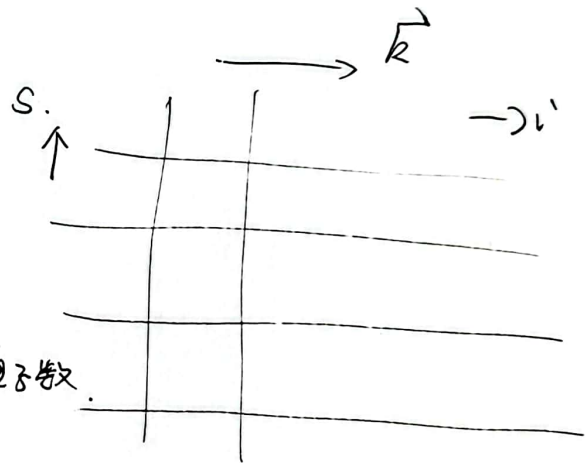
变量的模型.

$$\sum_i C_{iS}^\dagger C_{j0}$$

$$= \sum_k e^{i k \cdot a} C_{kS}^\dagger C_{k0}$$

↑ 相位. ↑ k 是动量量子数.

↓ 动量量子数. $|\alpha = j - i|$



$H_k = (2S+1) \times (2S+1)$ 维矩阵

pair 以及 Bogoliubov 对角化.

二次型 $\Leftrightarrow H = \sum_n^\dagger \tan Z_n, Z_n \in \mathcal{F}.$

$$H = \sum_n Z_n^\dagger \tan Z_n + \Delta_{nm} \underline{Z_n^\dagger Z_n^\dagger} \text{ r.h.c.}$$

哪些系统中可能会有这些情况.

$$H = \underbrace{\frac{p_1^2}{2m} + \frac{p_2^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x_1^2 + x_2^2)}_{\hbar \omega (a_1^\dagger a_1 + a_2^\dagger a_2 + 1)} + \underbrace{\lambda x_1 x_2}_{\lambda \sim (a + a^\dagger)}$$



$$H = \hbar\omega (a_1^\dagger a_1 + a_2^\dagger a_2) + \lambda (a_1 + a_1^\dagger)(a_2 + a_2^\dagger)$$

$$\Rightarrow = \hbar\omega (\underline{a_1^\dagger a_1} + \underline{a_2^\dagger a_2}) + \lambda (\underline{a_1 a_2} + \underline{a_1 a_2^\dagger} + \underline{a_1^\dagger a_2} + \underline{a_1^\dagger a_2^\dagger})$$

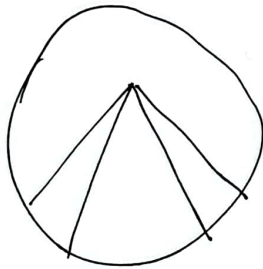
—— 是正常项 $a^\dagger a$ aa^\dagger

==== 是反常项 aa , $a^\dagger a^\dagger$ 同时产生, 同时湮灭.

① Fermion.

Coupler pairs. $C_{n+1} C_{n0}$

为什么会有这个?



回答: 还是看超导的 BCS 理论.

$$H = -\sum t(C_n^\dagger C_{n+1} + h.c.) + \Delta \underline{C_n^\dagger C_{n+1}^\dagger} + h.c.$$

$+ \mu \sum C_n^\dagger C_{n+1}$

p-wave superconductor

(\Rightarrow) B/F.

最简单的例子.

$$H = \omega(a^\dagger a + b^\dagger b) + \lambda(a^\dagger b + b^\dagger a) + \Delta a^\dagger b^\dagger + \Delta b a$$

a, b 可以是 F, B, 只有两个算符.

如何写矩阵形式?

一个尝试 $H = \begin{pmatrix} a^\dagger & b^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega & \lambda \\ \lambda & \omega \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{matrix} a^\dagger b^\dagger \\ \Delta \end{matrix}$ 在吗?



$$H = (a^+, b^+, a, b) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} & \\ \hline & \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ a^+ \\ b^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

10个参数.

而方程只有3个系统.

这说明有无穷多的矩阵可以给出上述的矩阵

↑
一个更简单的例子

$$H = w a^+ a$$

$$H = (a^+ a) \left[\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \\ \hline 0 & w-x \end{array} \right] \begin{pmatrix} -a \\ a^+ \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} (x-w) \\ + (w-x) \end{matrix}$$

对于任意 x 都成立.

★ 4×4 形式 \Rightarrow 技巧.

★ 技巧的原因. \Rightarrow 保持 $B \rightarrow B, F \rightarrow F$.
统计的性质.

$$a_i = u_{ij} \delta_j + v_{ij} \delta_j^+$$

$$(a, a^+) \rightarrow (\underbrace{\delta, \delta^+}_B)$$

$$F \qquad \qquad F$$