

上-半结果 } B, F 对角化.
-年-年法则

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F} &\Rightarrow U \Rightarrow \bar{F} \rightarrow \bar{F} \\ B &\Rightarrow U \Rightarrow U^\dagger \bar{z} U = U \bar{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{z} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{H}} = \bar{z} H, \text{ 非厄米.}$$

$$H = t_{ij} c_i^\dagger c_j + \Delta_{ij} c_i^\dagger c_j^\dagger + h.c.$$

★一句话 $B \rightarrow B, F \rightarrow F$

- 今天的任务:
- SC (Superconductor), F
 - SF (Superfluids), B. 如果对角化得到复能谱.
 - Heisenberg model B.
 - Dicke model. 大多数都可以解析计算.

与

$$H = w(a^\dagger a + b^\dagger b) + \lambda(a^\dagger b^\dagger + h.c.)$$

拓展, a, b 可能是 Boson, 也可能是费米子。

大多数讨论都是在平均场框架下的讨论, 有很好的实用性。

参考文献: ① Fran E. Utermohlen. "Spin-wave theory using H-P transformation", 2020.

② Emary. Brondos. PRL 67.066203(2003).

③ 书中《固体理论》超导部分。

④ Bogoliubov Theory of the weakly interacting Bose Gas.

Models. ① 超导体.

$$H = \sum_{k\sigma} \epsilon_{k\sigma} C_{k\sigma}^\dagger C_{k\sigma} + \Delta \sum_k C_{k\uparrow}^\dagger (-k\downarrow) + h.c.$$

$$= \sum_k H_k$$

其中, $H_k = \epsilon_{k\uparrow} C_{k\uparrow}^\dagger C_{k\uparrow} + \epsilon_{k\downarrow} C_{k\downarrow}^\dagger C_{k\downarrow} + \Delta C_{k\uparrow}^\dagger C_{k\downarrow} + h.c.$

令 $a = C_{k\uparrow}$, $b = C_{k\downarrow}$, 可以前面的模型相对应.

② Dicke model.

~~一个 Boson 模式~~

一个 Boson 模式. 和许多自旋.

$$H = \omega b^\dagger b + \sum_i g S_i^x + \frac{g}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_i (b^\dagger S_i^- + h.c.)$$



$$\text{定义 } S^d = \sum_i S_i^d \Leftrightarrow S^z = \sum_i S_i^z.$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \omega b^\dagger b + g S^x + \frac{g}{\sqrt{N}} (b^\dagger S^- + h.c.)$$

$$S^z |m\rangle = m |m\rangle, \quad |m| < \frac{N}{2}.$$

$g=0$ 时, $|0, \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \dots \downarrow\rangle$ 基态.

$|1, \downarrow \downarrow \dots \downarrow\rangle$ or $|0, \uparrow \downarrow \dots \downarrow\rangle \dots$
第一激发态



Holstein-Primarkoff 变换

$$S^+ = q^+ \sqrt{N - a^\dagger a} \quad , \quad S^- = \sqrt{N - a^\dagger a} a$$

$$S^z = (S^+ S^- - S^- S^+) / 2 = a^\dagger a - 1/2.$$

可以证 H-P 变换保持自旋的对易关系

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow H &= \omega b^\dagger b + \Omega (a^\dagger a - 1/2) + \frac{g}{\sqrt{N}} (b^\dagger \sqrt{N - a^\dagger a} a + a^\dagger \sqrt{N - a^\dagger a} b) \\ &\approx \omega b^\dagger b + \Omega (a^\dagger a - 1/2) + \frac{g}{\sqrt{N}} (b^\dagger \sqrt{N} a + a^\dagger \sqrt{N} b) \\ &= \omega b^\dagger b + \Omega (a^\dagger a - 1/2) + g (b^\dagger a + a^\dagger b). \end{aligned}$$

$$H \approx (a^\dagger \ b^\dagger) \begin{pmatrix} \omega & g \\ g & \Omega \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{E}_k = \frac{\omega + \Omega}{2} \pm \sqrt{g^2 + \frac{(\omega - \Omega)^2}{4}}$$

有可能不稳定. $\frac{\omega + \Omega}{2} < \sqrt{g^2 + \frac{(\omega - \Omega)^2}{4}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega \Omega < g^2}$
新基态产生.

③ Heisenberg Model. (不能严格求解)

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

$$\begin{cases} J > 0, \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \dots \uparrow \\ J < 0, \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \end{cases}$$

考虑 $J > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j &= S_i^x S_j^x + S_i^y S_j^y + S_i^z S_j^z \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (S_i^+ S_j^- + S_i^- S_j^+) + S_i^z S_j^z \end{aligned}$$

再利用 H-P 变换, $a_i^+ = S_i^+$, $a_i = S_i^-$, $S_i^z = a_i^+ a_i - \frac{1}{2}$

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \frac{1}{2} (a_i^+ a_j + a_j^+ a_i) + (a_i^+ a_i - \frac{1}{2})(a_j^+ a_j - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \frac{1}{2} (a_i^+ a_j + a_j^+ a_i + 2a_i^+ a_i a_j^+ a_j - (a_i^+ a_i + a_j^+ a_j) \frac{1}{2})$$

当我们关注低能时, $\langle a_i^+ a_i \rangle$ 的数目很少, 我们忽略掉相互作用项 $a_i^+ a_i a_j^+ a_j$.

$$\Rightarrow H \approx -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \frac{1}{2} (a_i^+ a_j + a_j^+ a_i) + \text{const}$$

可以利用平移对称性求解.

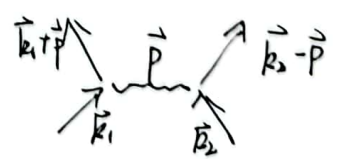
□

⊕. 超流 (SF).

$$\text{假设 } V(x-y) = \int \delta(x-y)$$

$$H = \int dx \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla \psi^\dagger \cdot \nabla \psi + \frac{1}{2} \int \psi^\dagger(x) \psi(y) V(x-y) \psi(y) \psi^\dagger(x) dx dy$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{k}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} a_{\vec{k}}$$



$$= \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}} + \frac{V}{2} \sum_{\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2, \vec{p}} a_{\vec{k}_1 + \vec{p}}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}_2 - \vec{p}}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}_2} a_{\vec{k}_1}$$

我们考虑低温时, 的情况, 大量粒子处在基态, 则 $a_0^\dagger a_0 = N_0 \gg 1$.

弱相互作用

假设 $a_0 \approx \sqrt{N_0}$.

则相互作用项为

$p, p', q = 0$.

$$a_0^\dagger a_0^\dagger a_0 a_0 \sim N^2.$$

3个0

$$a_q^\dagger a_q^\dagger a_0 a_0 + a_0^\dagger a_0^\dagger a_{-q} a_{-q}.$$

$$a_p^\dagger a_p a_0^\dagger a_0.$$

保留主导项, 则

$$H = \sum_p \frac{p^2}{2m} a_p^\dagger a_p + N_0 V_0 \sum_p (a_p^\dagger a_p^\dagger + h.c.) + V N_0 \sum_p a_p^\dagger a_p$$

$$= \sum_p \left(\frac{p^2}{2m} + V_0 N_0 \right) a_p^\dagger a_p + V_0 N_0 \sum_p (a_p^\dagger a_p^\dagger + h.c.)$$

$$= \sum_p H_p.$$

$$H_p = \left(\frac{p^2}{2m} + V_0 N_0 \right) a_p^\dagger a_p + V_0 N_0 (a_p^\dagger a_p^\dagger + h.c.)$$

$$= \epsilon_p a_p^\dagger a_p + \epsilon_{-p} a_p^\dagger a_p + V_0 N_0 (a_p^\dagger a_p^\dagger + h.c.)$$

与前述模型也有相似性,



总结: 对于很多模型, 在一些近似下, 可以化为下列问题的解。

$$H = \epsilon(a^\dagger a + b^\dagger b) + \lambda(a^\dagger b + h.c.)$$

或者

$$H = \epsilon(a^\dagger a + b^\dagger b) + \lambda(a^\dagger b^\dagger + h.c.) \quad \text{Bogoliubov 变换}$$

所有问题将转化为对 $H(a, b)$ 的求解。

Fermion.

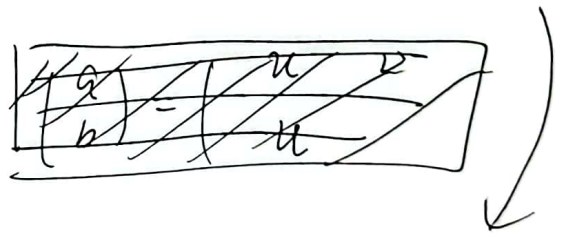
$$H = \epsilon(a^\dagger a + b^\dagger b) + \lambda(a^\dagger b^\dagger + h.c.)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (a^\dagger, b^\dagger, a, b) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & \epsilon & \lambda & 0 \\ \hline 0 & -\lambda & -\epsilon & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ a^\dagger \\ b^\dagger \end{pmatrix} + \text{const}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = u\alpha + v\beta^\dagger \\ b = x\beta + y\alpha^\dagger \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \{a, a^\dagger\} = 1 & |u|^2 + |v|^2 = 1 \\ \{b, b^\dagger\} = 1 & |x|^2 + |y|^2 = 1 \\ \{a, b\} = 0 & uy + xv = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = v \\ x = -u \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b^\dagger \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ v & -u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$



反解出

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta^\dagger \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ v & -u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$

代回原方程则有
令非对角项为零。

$$H = \bar{\epsilon}_k \alpha^\dagger \alpha + \bar{\epsilon}_k \beta^\dagger \beta + \text{const}, \quad \bar{\epsilon}_k \text{ 与 } u, v \text{ 有关.}$$
$$E = (u^2 - v^2)\epsilon + 2uv\lambda$$

非相对论近似方程.

$$\begin{cases} u^2 + v^2 = 1 \\ 2\varepsilon uv - (u^2 + v^2)\lambda = 0. \end{cases}$$

假设 $\lambda = 0$.

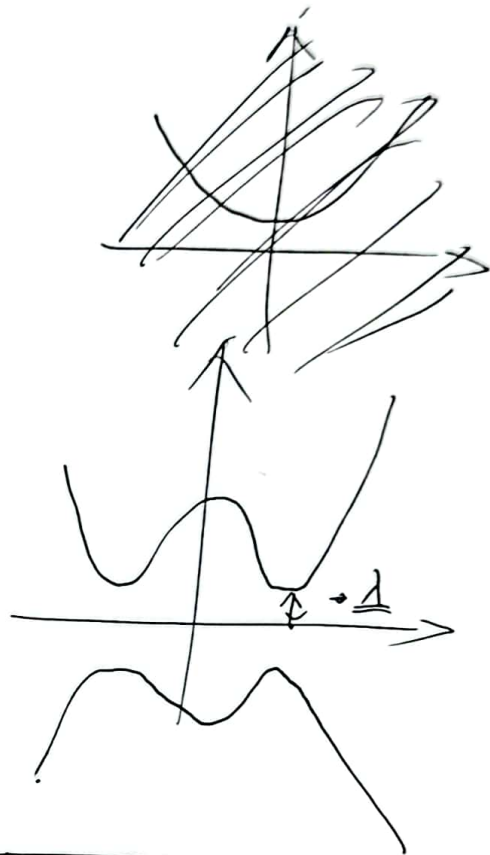
$$\begin{cases} u = \cos\theta, v = \sin\theta \Rightarrow \sin(2\theta) = \frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow u, v$ 的解.

最终的解是.

$$E = \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + \lambda^2}.$$

↑
有一个能隙.



Reason.

$$H = \varepsilon (a^\dagger a + b^\dagger b) + \lambda (a^\dagger b^\dagger + \text{h.c.})$$

$$\begin{cases} a = u\alpha + v\beta^\dagger \\ b = x\beta + y\alpha^\dagger. \end{cases}$$

且有

$$x = u, y = v.$$

$$\text{则有 } u^2 - v^2 = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = u\alpha + v\beta^\dagger \\ b = u\beta + v\alpha^\dagger \end{cases} \quad \text{代入 Hamiltonian 有.}$$



非对角项满足的方程.

$$\begin{cases} 2\varepsilon uv + \lambda(\omega^2 + \nu^2) = 0 \\ u^2 - \nu^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u = \cosh(\theta) \\ \nu = \sinh(\theta) \end{cases}$$

对角项有

$$\Rightarrow E = \dots$$

$$H = E(\alpha^\dagger \alpha + \beta^\dagger \beta)$$

结论. 在 SC. SF. Heisenberg 中做合理近似, 其可视为下列问题的解.

$$\begin{cases} H = \varepsilon(\alpha^\dagger \alpha + \beta^\dagger \beta) + \lambda(\alpha^\dagger \beta^\dagger + h.c.) \\ \text{or} \\ H = \varepsilon(\alpha^\dagger \alpha + \beta^\dagger \beta) + \lambda(\alpha^\dagger \beta + h.c.) \end{cases}$$