

Bosenization (玻色化)

$$\begin{cases} \text{Fermi-Bosen duality} \\ \text{Haldane + Bosenization.} \end{cases}$$

Hf. Interaction. Thirring model. \searrow map / exactly;
Hb. Sine-Gordon model.

1. Jordan - Wigner 变换:

意义: Spin - Fermion 之间的关系:

Spin, Fermion 完全不同的统计关系;

玻色统计关系.

String (弦).

$$\begin{cases} c_i c_j = -c_j c_i \\ b_i b_j = +b_j b_i \end{cases}$$

$$b_i^+ = \exp \left[i\pi \sum_{j=-\infty}^{i-1} c_j^+ c_j \right] c_i^+ = U c_i^+$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi = \pi \int_{-\infty}^x \rho(x) dx \\ b_i^+ b_{i+1}^+ = b_{i+1} b_i \Rightarrow \psi_i \psi_j = e^{i\theta} \psi_j \psi_i \end{cases}$$

1d. XY model

XXZ model

2. 什么样的相互作用会打开 Gap?

① 超导配对;

$$\int dx \psi^\dagger(x) (-i \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi(x)$$

$$\text{令 } \psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (e^{ik_F x} \psi_R + e^{-ik_F x} \psi_L)$$

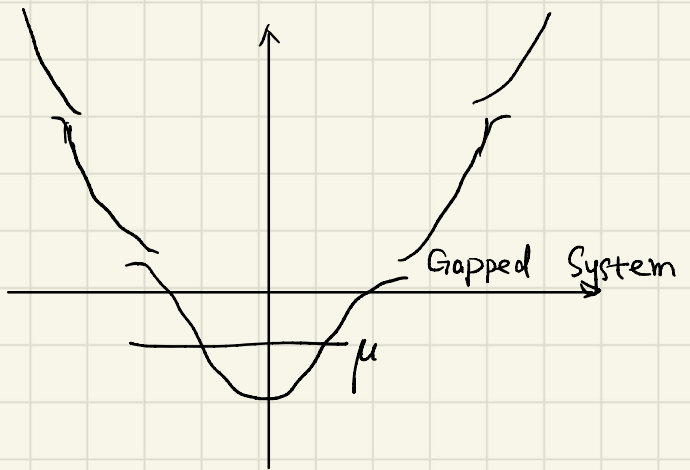
$$\Rightarrow \int dx \frac{1}{2} (e^{-ik_F x} \psi_R^\dagger + e^{ik_F x} \psi_L^\dagger) (-i \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) (e^{-ik_F x} \psi_R + e^{ik_F x} \psi_L)$$

$$= \frac{k_F}{2} (\psi_R^\dagger \psi_L^\dagger - \psi_L^\dagger \psi_R^\dagger)$$

$$= k_F \psi_R^\dagger \psi_L^\dagger$$

② 能带.

$$[-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - \mu + A \cos(x)] \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$$



基本结果.

① 如果 μ 不在 Gap 中.

无论如何调节 A , 都是 Gapless.

②. Gap 中. $\pm k_F$ 散射导致 Gap.

$$\psi_L^\dagger \psi_R + h.c.$$

$$\int dx A \cos x \psi^\dagger \psi$$

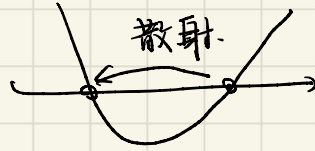
$$\text{其中: } \int dx \underbrace{A \cos x}_{\text{fast}} \underbrace{[\psi_R^\dagger \psi_R + \psi_L^\dagger \psi_L]}_{\text{slow}} = 0.$$

$$\int dx A \cos x [e^{-2ik_F x} \psi_R^\dagger \psi_L + e^{2ik_F x} \psi_L^\dagger \psi_R]$$

$$\text{if } 2k_F = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x e^{-ix} = \frac{1}{2} - \cos x - i \sin x$$

if $\rightarrow = 0$
自己抵消了哈~

IF $2k_F = 1$. 打开 Gap.



IF $2k_F \neq 1$. Gapless.



③ 可能用外场激发某些散射. 导致相变.

* Gap 打开 \Leftrightarrow 相变;

3. Interacting Boson model.

1) phonon 激发.

2) 前面结论区别: $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{无 } \pm k_F. \\ \text{有 Interaction.} \end{array} \right\}$

提供材料: (BEC) \Rightarrow 声子激发谱 ($d=3$) $\Rightarrow \psi = \underbrace{\psi_0}_{\text{Condensate}} + \underbrace{\delta\psi}_{\text{excitation.}}$

今天: 1d. $\psi = e^{i\theta} \sqrt{n}$. density-phase 表象.

意义: ① Interaction \Rightarrow 改变声速. $\epsilon = v|k|$;

② n 和 θ 表象下处理. \Rightarrow 流体描述;

近似:

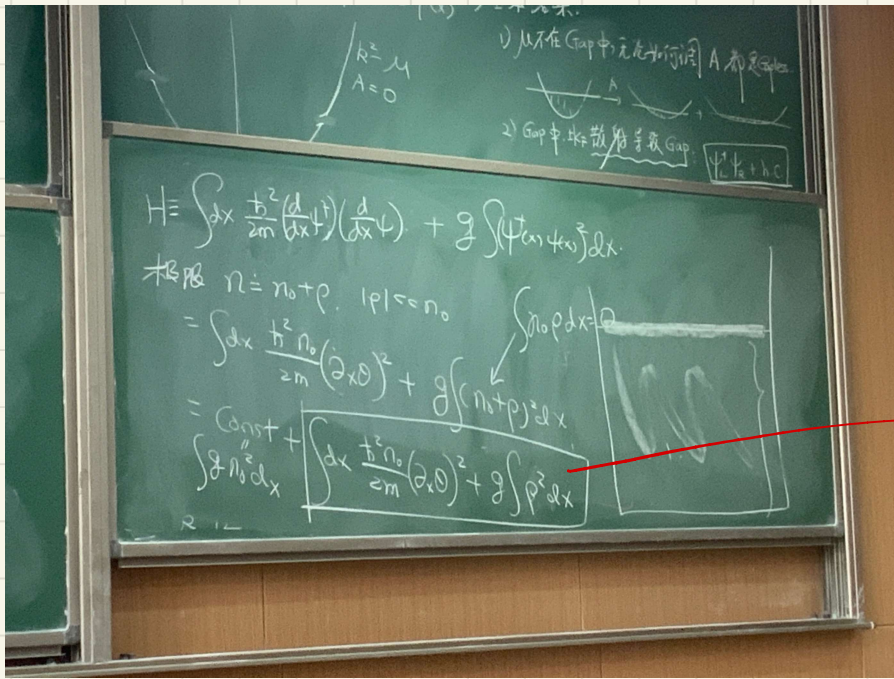
$$n = n_0 + \rho.$$

和以前的处理不同. (Textbook 中. n 和 θ 是数);

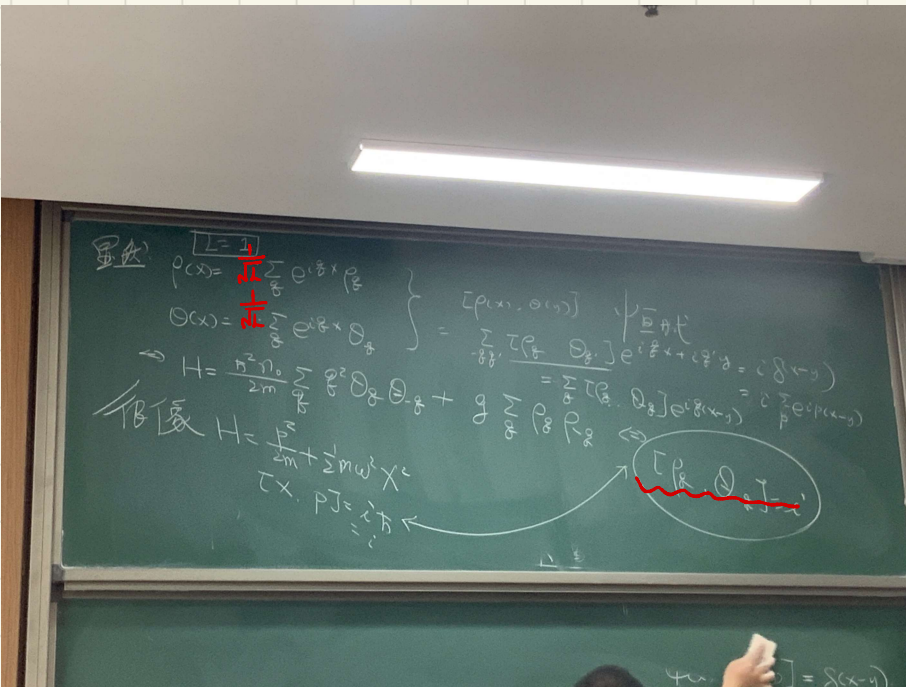
$$\psi = e^{i\theta} \sqrt{n}. \quad \psi \text{ 为 Boson};$$

$$[\psi(x), \psi^\dagger(y)] = \delta(x-y).$$

$$[n(x), \theta(y)] = i\delta(x-y). \quad \& \quad \psi = e^{i\theta} \sqrt{n} \quad \text{构成一个完整的描述};$$



可以再有一项密度变化修正项;



$$[p_q, p_{q'}] = 0$$

$$[\theta_q, \theta_{q'}] = 0$$

$$[p_q, \theta_{q'}^*] = i$$

$$q^2 \theta_q \theta_{-q}$$

$$= (-q)^2 \theta_{-q} \theta_q$$

$$H = \sum_{q>0} \frac{\hbar^2 n_0 q^2}{2m} \theta_q^* \theta_q + 2g p_q^* p_q$$

← 坐标; ← 动量;

谐振子.

$$\text{对角化} \Rightarrow \omega_q = \frac{c|q|}{v};$$

结论:
g 不打开 gap.
但改变“声速” v