

§ 系统的时间演化

考虑 $t=0$ 时, $\rho(t=0) = \sum_i w_i |\alpha^{(i)}\rangle \langle \alpha^{(i)}|$

设 系统不被打扰, w_i 不变. $\rho(t)$ 的变化完全由 $|\alpha^{(i)}\rangle$ 的演化决定.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} &= \sum_i w_i (H |\alpha^{(i)}(t)\rangle \langle \alpha^{(i)}(t)| - |\alpha^{(i)}(t)\rangle \langle \alpha^{(i)}(t)| H) \\ &= -[\rho, H], \end{aligned} \quad \text{利用了 } \frac{\partial \langle \alpha |}{\partial t} = \langle \alpha | H$$

• 看上去像 Heisenberg 方程, 除了一个负号。但 不是一回事, 从量子可观测量, 它完全由态矢演化决定.

• 经典力学里有 Liouville 方程 (Liouville's theorem)

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{\text{classical}}}{\partial t} = -[\rho_{\text{classical}}, H]_{\text{classical}} \rightarrow \text{泊松括号}$$

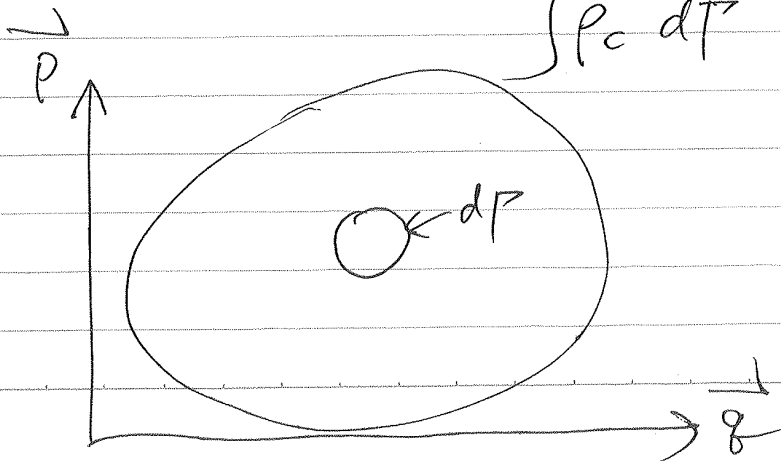
$$[\rho, H]_{\text{classical}} = \{ \rho, H \} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial q} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial p} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

经典态: $(q_1, \dots, q_f, p_1, \dots, p_f)$

经典统计态: $\rho_c(q_1, \dots, q_f, p_1, \dots, p_f, t) dq_1 \dots dp_f$ 是相空间中 (q, p) 附近概率

$$[A]_c = \frac{\int \rho_c A(q, p) dP}{\int \rho_c dP}$$

$dP = dq_1 \dots dq_f dp_1 \dots dp_f$
相空间体积元



类似

§ 推广到连续谱

比如坐标表象

$$[A] = \int dx'' \int dx' \langle x'' | \rho | x' \rangle \langle x' | A | x'' \rangle$$

$$\langle x' | \rho | x' \rangle = \langle x'' | \sum_i w_i | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle \langle \alpha^{(i)} | x' \rangle$$

$$= \sum_i w_i \psi_i(x'') \psi_i^*(x')$$

• 对于 $x' = x''$ (对角元), $\langle x' | \rho | x' \rangle = \sum_i w_i |\psi_i(x')|^2$

• 同样, 一个 mixed ensemble 为 不同 状态系综 加权平均

比如: 粒子束 可以认为是平面波态的混合, 也可以认为是波包的混合.

§ 量子统计力学 (Quantum statistical Mechanics)

• 完全随机系综: $\rho = \frac{1}{N} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ N 维变时 H

• 与表象无关. 前两个例子. 纯态系综. 在可对角化为 $\rho = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 适当基下

• 怎样刻画它们的熵?

Shannon 熵: $S = -\sum_i p_i \ln p_i$

Von Neumann 熵: $S = -\text{Tr}(\rho \ln \rho) = -\sum_{k,k'} \langle k | \rho | k' \rangle \ln \rho | k \rangle$

if $\rho | k \rangle = p_k | k \rangle \Rightarrow$

$$= -\sum_k p_k \ln p_k = -\sum_k p_k \ln p_k$$

$\therefore 0 \leq p_k \leq 1, \therefore S \geq 0$

对于完全随机系综, $S = -\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{N} \ln \left(\frac{1}{N}\right) = \ln N$

纯, $S = 0$.

S 测量了无序的程度, 对应热力学量 $S = k_B S$

• 求热平衡系统的 density operator ρ .

Boltzmann 公式
 $S = k_B \ln N$

基本假设: $\sqrt{\text{自然}}$ 在 H 的本征平均给定一原理下, 最大化熵.

正则系综, $\frac{\delta \rho}{\delta \lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow [\rho, H] = 0$ 同时 diagonalize 有共同本征态

$$\rho |E_k\rangle = p_k |E_k\rangle \quad p_k = P_{kk} \text{ 是 } |E_k\rangle \text{ 的占几率}$$

$$H |E_k\rangle = E_k |E_k\rangle$$

1. 按基本假设 $\Rightarrow \delta S = 0$

2. 约束条件: $[H] = \text{tr}(\rho H) = U \Rightarrow \delta[H] = \sum_k \delta p_{kk} E_k = 0$

• 拉格朗日乘子法: $\sum_k \delta p_{kk} [\ln p_{kk} + 1 + \beta E_k + \gamma] = 0$

对任意 δp_{kk} 的变化: $p_{kk} = e^{-\beta E_k - \gamma - 1}$ 可保证 $\delta S = 0$

$$\text{由 } \sum_k p_{kk} = 1 \Rightarrow e^{-\gamma - 1} = \left(\sum_k e^{-\beta E_k} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore p_{kk} = \frac{e^{-\beta E_k}}{\sum_l e^{-\beta E_l}}$$

* l 指所有可能的
状态 (包括
简并态)

这记是正则系综 (canonical ensemble) 对应的 ρ .

• 如果 $\sqrt{\text{去掉}}$ 内能约束: $p_{kk} = \frac{1}{N}$, 可理解为 $\beta \rightarrow 0$ ($\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$)

• 配分函数 (partition function). $Z = \sum_l e^{-\beta E_l}$

也可以写成 $Z = \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H})$ \therefore 任意表象不改求迹

我们知道 ρ_{kk} (在能量表象) $\therefore \rho = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z}$

任意 A $[A] = \frac{\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H} A)}{Z} = \frac{\sum_k \langle A \rangle_k e^{-\beta E_k}}{\sum_k e^{-\beta E_k}}$

比如 $U = \frac{\sum_k E_k e^{-\beta E_k}}{Z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\ln Z)$

- $\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$ 可对 U 与 经典内能 得到.
- $\beta = \infty$, 子则平衡 \rightarrow 纯态 (Ground state)
- 子方向外磁场中 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ 粒子的平衡.

$$H = -\frac{e}{mc} \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \sigma_z, \quad \omega = \frac{eB}{mc}$$

$[H, S_z] = 0$. S_z 表象, ρ 对角

$$\rho = \frac{1}{Z} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\beta \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\beta \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z = e^{-\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}} + e^{\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}}$$

$$[\sigma_x] = \text{Tr}(\rho \sigma_x) = [\sigma_y] = 0.$$

$$[\sigma_z] = \text{Tr}(\rho \sigma_z) = \frac{1}{Z} (e^{-\beta \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}} - e^{\beta \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}}) = -\text{th}\left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}\right)$$

$$\chi = \frac{\mu}{B} = \frac{e}{mc} \times \frac{\hbar}{2} [\sigma_z] = \frac{e \hbar}{2mcB} \text{th}\left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}\right)$$

高温下, $\beta \rightarrow 0$, $\chi \approx \frac{e \hbar}{2mcB} \times \frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}$